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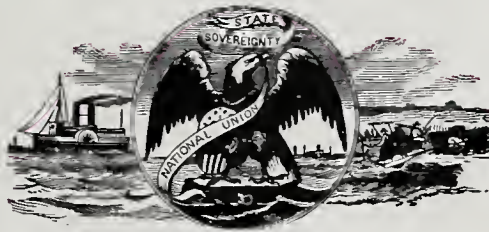
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HISTORICAL
ENCYCLOPEDIA
OF
ILLINOIS

EDITED BY

NEWTON BATEMAN, LL. D.

PAUL SELBY, A. M.



AND HISTORY OF

MONTGOMERY COUNTY

EDITED BY

ALEXANDER T. STRANGE

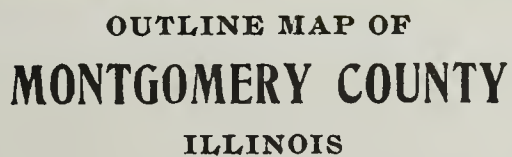
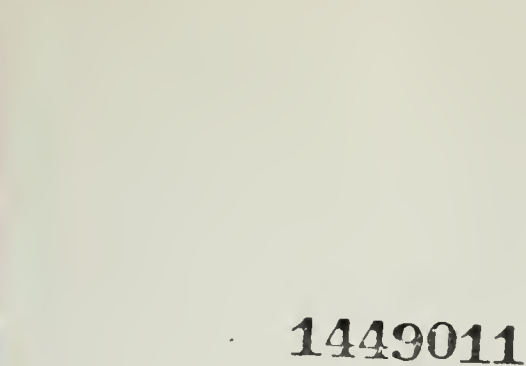
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1918

In the first century of the Christian era, Tacitus (perhaps the greatest of Roman historians) wrote that the object of history was to "rescue virtuous acts from the oblivion to which the want of records would consign them."



FOREWORD

Necessity is a wonderful creative force. Creations and discoveries are often the result of necessity. The old saw, "necessity is the mother of invention," is as true today as when Benjamin Franklin was immortalizing his name with "truth aptly spoken." Future events must be largely governed by lessons drawn from the past. From whence came you? What came you here to do? What forces, or influences, developed your present environment? Such inquiries, whether of individuals or communities, can only be answered fully by reverting to the past. When the writer, at the instigation of the Montgomery County Historical Society, began to look into the past history of our county and of its leading families, tradition was found abundant but printed facts scarce. We knew that most of the pioneers came from southern or eastern states, a few being from foreign lands; but why they came to this undeveloped locality? What privations they endured or obstacles overcame that we might enjoy the fruitage of their labors? The county of Montgomery is today the abode of a large population of intelligent and prosperous people. How came it so? What were the conditions when our forefathers first saw the sun rising over the watery prairies of Montgomery County? Shall we continue to enjoy the heritage of opportunity that we claim, without knowing its history and revering the memory of those who made it possible? Could the book and page be named where answers to these questions could be found? A negative confronted us. Here the law of necessity was seen and felt in no uncertain way. A complete, modern and authentic history of Montgomery County was not among the books in our libraries. The necessity for a more up-to-date work of that kind was felt and often expressed, but until now this public-spirited and arduous task was not undertaken. The Munsell Publishing Company, of Chicago, being assured of the local demand for a history of this nature, assumed the financial responsibility for the work, thus rendering valuable service to the people of Montgomery County and the State of Illinois. This old-established firm has specialized for many years in historical publications. Its field of operation covers the majority of the most important counties of Illinois, and its publications rank among the most reliable for historical value and general interest. We would call special attention to the first volume of "The Historical Encyclopedia of Illinois and History of Montgomery County," because of the fact that it was compiled by one of the greatest authorities on the History of the State, Hon. Newton Bateman, who for many years held the superintendency of Public Instruction for Illinois. Mr. Bateman was a personal friend of Abraham Lincoln, and he himself passed through some of the most exciting incidents of the earlier History of the State. Associated with him in this work was Paul Selby, who had the distinction of being a member of the Conference held at Decatur, February 22, 1856, the deliberation of which body resulted in the issuing of the call to the first Republican Convention of Illinois. Mr. Selby was for many years editor of the Springfield State Journal, and was the last survivor of the Decatur Conference. The writer is the compiler of the historical portion of the second volume devoted to our own County,

and in securing the facts set forth in it has endeavored to draw them, as far as possible, from the survivors of the days written about. Where this was impossible he consulted previous histories and newspaper files. During all of his work he has been thoroughly appreciative of his duty and privilege in preserving for the people of Montgomery County a record of their past, and he presents it with the hope that the results taught by it may stimulate the present generation and those to come after.

We take pride in relating the progress our county has made, in both material and ethical matters, during the past, and in saying that it has a bright future. This is not an idle boast. When we consider that we have much uncultivated land, and that none of it is made to produce according to its potentialities, and that by the improved methods of farming now rapidly being adopted by the progressive farmers, there is great promise of further industrial and agricultural development. Our vast coal fields are scarcely touched, more wealth really lying beneath some of our land than we are receiving from the surface. A great advance is being made in our public school system, in collegiate instruction, and in the general cause of education and public enlightenment. Material advancement, such as shown in the building and improving of our homes, schoolhouses and churches, never made such rapid strides as during the last two years, and we see in these civilizing and refining influences that are destined to continue, and higher standards of mental, moral and material things soon to be ours. In reviewing these evidences of advancement along all lines, may we not take an optimistic view of the future of our county, and see in our mental horizon larger and greater things? Therefore it is not unreasonable to anticipate still higher standards of efficiency and more ennobling opportunities. We are not unmindful of the World War in which our country is now, in the preservation of our National and individual rights, forced to be a participant, and in which Montgomery County is proudly furnishing her full quota of men and means. With optimistic faith we anticipate the cause of righteousness, freedom and universal opportunity will, by terrible sacrifice, be made doubly secure, and a higher, nobler, purer civilization be our reward.

In conclusion, we wish to say that we are indebted to many helpful friends for valuable aid in compiling this history. We want to especially mention Messrs. Samuel W. Kessinger, Parham Randle, Miss Tillson, D. M. Starr, William Bowles, Abe Brokaw, Robert Mann, and I. S. Blaekwelder for their recollections of early days. We have freely consulted the early published reminiscences of Hon. A. H. H. Rountree and Mr. Henry Piatt, and the histories of Mr. Perrin and Mr. Traylor, for aid and verification of data, and have quoted copiously from the first two named authorities. To all of these sources we acknowledge our indebtedness, and we sincerely hope the work will be found useful and readable. With sincere wishes for the continuance of prosperity; with a trustful hope and abiding faith in the future of our county; and in the guiding spirit of an all-wise Providence, that guided the pioneer citizens during the past century, and brought our county, through trials and tribulations innumerable, to its present high standing among the splendid counties of our great and admired Illinois, we submit this volume for your consideration.

Alex T. Strange

HILLSBORO, ILL., August, 1918.

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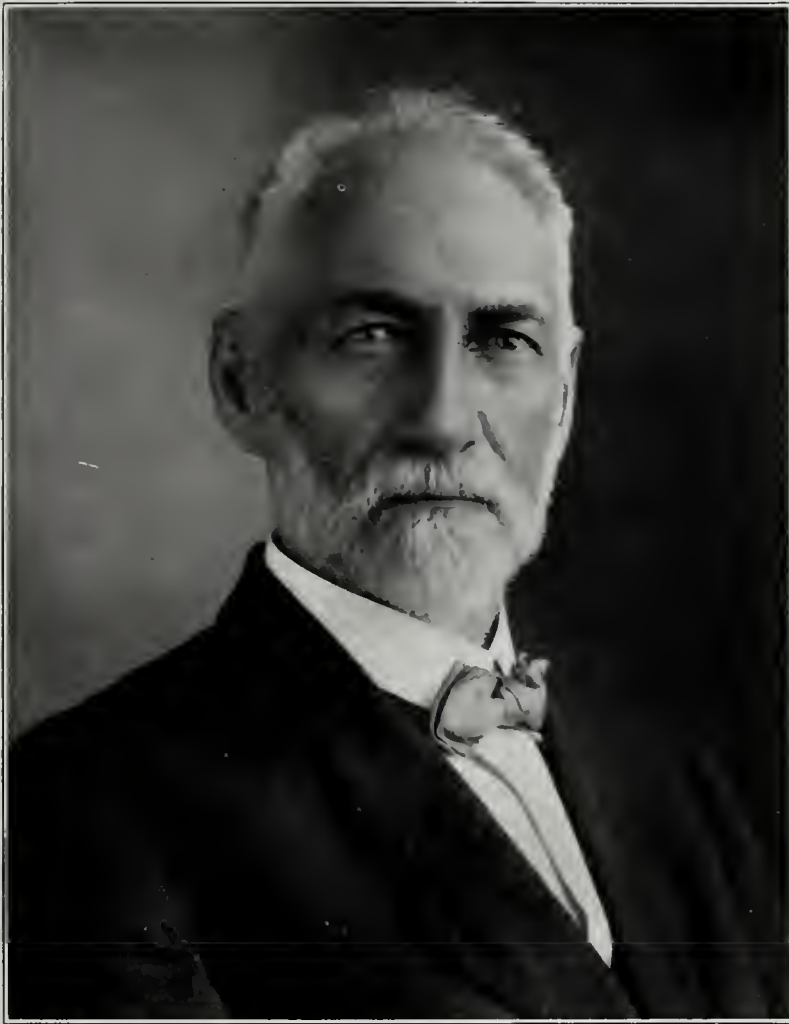
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Alex T. Strange

HISTORY OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL HISTORY AND EARLY SETTLERS.

HUMAN TENDENCIES—ILLINOIS UNKNOWN—LOUISIANA PURCHASE—LEWIS AND CLARK—OUTPOSTS OF CIVILIZATION—PLYMOUTH ROCK SETTLEMENT—CAHOKIA AND KASKASKIA SETTLEMENTS—ILLINOIS A PART OF VIRGINIA—COUNTRY OF ILLINOIS—ST. CLAIR COUNTY—BOND COUNTY—ILLINOIS ORGANIZED—MONTGOMERY COUNTY ORGANIZED—FIRST SETTLERS—FIRST CHURCHES—SELECTION OF HILLSBORO AS COUNTY SEAT—FIRST COURTHOUSE—JOHN TILLSON—FIRST SUNDAY SCHOOL—COMMISSIONERS—COUNTY BOUNDARIES—FIRST PROBATE JUDGE—FIRST COUNTY CLERK—FIRST SHERIFF—FIRST COUNTY TREASURER—FIRST JUSTICES' AND CONSTABLES—FIRST SCHOOL—HENRY PLATT'S ACCOUNT—HIRAM ROUNTREE—WHO SURVEYED ILLINOIS NORTHERN BOUNDARY—HOME SWEET HOME—EARLY FAMILY LINES—THE SCHERERS—THE MC ADAMS—THE WASHBURNS—THE BLACKWELDERS—THE WARES—JESSE J. PHILLIPS.

HUMAN TENDENCIES.

The natural tendency of mankind is to forget the past with its lessons of development and overcoming forces, and to push on with faces turned toward a prospective future. The first hundred years of our territory and state life is now history, and we have well entered into the second. While that proneness to forget the past exists, yet there is nothing that inspires patriotism and chivalry more than a retrospective study of the trials, privations, and hopeful trust in God and Country, of our forefathers. Hence we have historical societies, and written

histories as guide posts to civilization and greater achievements. Other histories of Montgomery County have been written and acknowledgements are gratefully made for help from them. We believe, however, that the time is ripe for a more up to date work of historical record, and we undertake the work, with the hope that the spirit of historical research may be stimulated and the public benefited thereby.

ILLINOIS UNKNOWN.

To the student of history, or in fact to any close observer of current events, it appears almost incredible that not a century has elapsed since Illinois became a state, and that a century and a quarter ago, all of the region now included in the present commonwealth, was practically unknown to the English speaking people of the New World. Here and there were little settlements about the forts which held the wilderness for France or Spain, but aside from these, the territory not only of Illinois, but that later to be divided into many states, might just as well have been undiscovered as far as any influence the land or people had upon civilization. Up to the beginning of the nineteenth century little progress was made in extending the frontier beyond the small strip along the eastern seaboard, although there were a few venturesome souls who had pushed forward, and exploring, brought back glowing accounts of the possibilities of the regions lying in the valley of the Mississippi and Missouri rivers, with their tributaries.

LOUISIANA PURCHASE.

Without doubt the greatest impetus to western development up to that time, came in the Louisiana Purchase by this government from the French, of the vast region vaguely known as the Northwest Territory, negotiated by President Jefferson. Looking back upon those times, it is

difficult for the intelligent person to comprehend the hostility which met the president's action with reference to this purchase, nor can he appreciate the attitude of those who held that the \$15,000,000 paid for a dominion greater than the kingdom of any existing power save that of China, of that day, was an excessive amount, and money literally thrown away. Had it not been for the broad vision of President Jefferson, and the faithfulness of the men, Lewis and Clark, whom he sent upon the exploring expedition to take over the land thus acquired, it is doubtful if the twentieth century would have dawned upon a nation of the size or strength of ours. Had Napoleon better appreciated the value of the possessions he so lightly bartered to provide funds for his military campaigns, it would not have been so easy for our government to secure ample space in which to carry on the making of the greatest nation on earth.

LEWIS AND CLARK.

The conquest of this new territory was not carried on without toil and danger, each onward step was to be freighted with human blood, and the bones of the martyrs to the cause of civilization were to mark the trail which the pioneers blazed so dauntlessly. It was no easy task, that which the forerunners of civilization undertook in making a way for the homeseekers which were to come after them. Their days were filled with endless toil and discouragements, and discomforts of which we of today know nothing, while their nights were fraught with dangers from the wild beasts and the more savage Indians. The qualities which kept these frontiersmen on the path of discovery must not be underestimated. They may have lacked some of the modern virtues, but they were filled with courage, faith in the future, and a blind trust in a providence that would shape their end, or a willingness to sacrifice themselves for the spirit of adventure. The best pen picture of these men lies in the words "The largest glory to be accorded them is that they found their ambition and their content in the day's work well done."

OUTPOST OF CIVILIZATION.

These men of the outposts of civilization have passed. Their work is done. The wonderful tidings which they read in the great mountains,

the sighing pines, the mineral loaded earth, the broad prairies, the vast forests, in the waters of the great rivers, through long days and still longer nights, the subsequent hundred years have made public to the merest school child. Then these wonderful secrets of the wilderness had to be wrung from nature; now they are everyday matters because of the pioneers. Those days of pioneer privations and venturesome incident can never return. Even the outposts of the world are known. Mystery no longer hangs over any land, nor does the wilderness retain its secrets. For these and other reasons it is but fitting that a true and copious record be kept of the events pertaining to each region by those who have come into contact with the makers of its history, so they can give impressions secured first hand from the ones who knew because they had lived the events about which they spoke. In such a record the people of succeeding generations will take pride, pleasure and gain inestimable profit, for it is only by contrasting the past with the present that the future can be imagined, and acts properly shaped. The face of the world has changed; new inventions and discoveries have revolutionized life, but human nature is the same today as it was when the dawn of creation still hung heavy in the morning mists, and the motives which actuated our forefathers are those which sway us most powerfully today.

While in part this work is given over to a faithful transcript of the personal lives of the men and women who have made Montgomery County, it is but right and fitting that considerable space be given to their work as a whole inasmuch as it resulted in the county as it now appears, its institutions, its settlements, large and small, its broad, cultivated fields, and its industries. From the early events, passing on down through those of later years, have come the ideas and creeds of today. The public spirit and enterprise of its people have placed Montgomery County in front rank among those similar divisions of Illinois, and the successors of these pioneers, have a right to the proper recognition of the services of their forebears.

PLYMOUTH ROCK SETTLEMENT.

In order to properly appreciate the conditions which led finally to the settlement of Illinois, a brief review of the history of the country up to that time is given. For the first hundred

years after Columbus and his immediate successors discovered various portions of the new continent, very little real development was done, it taking a spiritual revival, a protestation on the part of the oppressed against the oppressor, to effect settlements of lasting importance. With the coming here of the Pilgrim Fathers in 1620 came the beginning of American history. In the archives of the state house at Boston, carefully preserved beneath glass is the original diary of Governor Winthrop, signed by the original voyagers of the Mayflower, and this may well be said to be the foundation stone of the mighty edifice of the present government. From then on the people of the new world have stood for freedom of thought, humanitarianism, and inclination to live and develop according to personal conscience, rather than according to wornout doctrines. From the original Plymouth Rock settlement spread out, like the waves from a stone thrown into the waters of a large body, countless ripples upon the undisturbed surface of the wilderness, not ending until time itself has set its seal upon eternity.

CAHOKIA SETTLEMENT.

Illinois derives its name from the Algonquin word Illini or Innini which means a perfect and accomplished man. The Illinois was an Indian tribe of the Algonquin nation which occupied a portion of the state which now bears their name. Sixty-two years after the arrival of the first permanent settlers in the new world, a settlement was made by the French at Cahokia, and another was made that same year at Kaskaskia, and these two were the beginning of history in what was to become Illinois. Until the English secured these settlements through a treaty with France in 1763, the French flag floated above the little forts, and beneath its folds it is but the truth to state that little or no advance was made. The English had scarcely time to begin extensive colonizing after securing possession of these points, for their attention was soon absorbed by the affairs of the American Revolution, and in this conflict Kaskaskia, Ill., with Vincennes, Ind., were captured by Col. William Clark for the new government. Until 1787 what is now the commonwealth of Illinois, remained a part of Virginia, but in that year was conceded to belong to the Northwest Territory, so continuing until 1800. By this time there were enough settlers within its confines

to make a separate territorial government possible, and this gave impetus to emigration to such an extent that Illinois was admitted to the Union December 3, 1818.

Without going into the minutia of the various changes of territorial allegiance during the formative period of the state's history, it may be here said that during the larger part of that time Patrick Henry was the governor of Virginia and as such governor, the territory now comprising Illinois, was under his control. Therefore he may with propriety be called the first territorial governor of Illinois.

A brief paragraph covers a long period of time. Yet little is to be gained in lingering long over this part of the general history, for it was not until after Illinois became a state that the people of that part of Bond County now comprised in Montgomery County, began to look to the legislature to afford them relief from the cumbersome machinery engendered by the large area contained in the original county of Bond, by forming a separate county. Their efforts met with success and on February 12, 1821, the legislature approved the act creating Montgomery County, and the actual history of this period as an individual unit begins. To be sure there are records, carefully preserved, which are to be included in the subsequent pages, relative to the settlers prior to county organization, but their history exists more as the action of individuals and not as a corporate body. In following this history from the organization of the county to the present day, it will be seen that the people have gradually evolved their own development, progressing in a sane and healthy manner, and not by any sensational leaps and bounds. The influx into this section has been natural and not the result of stampedes after rainbow "Pots of gold," or as the outcome of dishonest realty booms. The principal industry is farming and stock raising, and the people of this region have developed farms second to none in the state, or country. They have gradually introduced high grade stock and bettered their mode of living, erecting modern residences and outbuildings, and invested in valuable machinery and appliances. Many of the farmers own automobiles, and many of the farmhouses are fitted with conveniences that would do credit to a city apartment house. Those who have gone into dairying have their plants in a sanitary condition so as to meet all the requirements of the state and national laws and to handle their produce rail-

roads have built lines running through the principal portions of the county. The natural resources are many and varied, the climatic conditions are excellent, and the people being industrious and thrifty by nature, have reaped abundantly from their harvests, and few there are in the county who are not in comfortable circumstances. From out of Montgomery County have gone some of the men and women who later developed into the very backbone of their new neighborhoods, and the county has furnished professional men and statesmen who are a credit to it and to their forbears. While no large cities are to be found in Montgomery County, there are a number of important communities of the smaller size, and the rural neighborhoods are much above the standard. Schools and churches are important factors in the cultural life of the county, and different movements looking toward moral uplift and civic betterment find warm and intelligent supporters here. Taking the county as a whole, it would be difficult to find one that can surpass it not only in Illinois, but any of the states, while many fall far behind in almost every particular.

We distinctly want it understood that we are not solely engaged in relating the victories gained in war by the citizens of the past of our county, but in giving incidents of the actual life and home making activities of the pioneers, who endured so much, and accomplished so much for the moral and material uplifting of the present generation. We seek to deal with the individual life, the conflicts in overcoming poverty, in conquering the wilds, in encountering disease, in privations, and in efforts along every line of advance from aboriginal life to that of higher civilization and refinement.

ST. CLAIR COUNTY.

Prior to 1801, the territory now embraced in Montgomery County was a part of the great Northwest Territory. In 1801, St. Clair County was separated from Knox County, the whole state prior to this being in two counties. At that time the Indian Territory was formed and the territory now Montgomery County fell into St. Clair County alone. The Illinois Territory was formed in 1809, and as a part of St. Clair County, our county territory became a part of that political division.

BOND COUNTY.

Some three years after that event, in more territorial juggling, our county was embraced in the territory allotted to Madison County. About one year later the whole state of Illinois was divided north and south into large divisions, Bond County being the central division in consequence of which we became a part of that county. As has been stated Illinois as a state was organized in 1818 and our first representatives in the state legislature were from Bond County.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Three years after the organization of the state, the people of the territory of our present county, petitioned to be set off into a separate county, and on February 21, 1821, the county of Montgomery was formerly created by Act of the Legislature. The territory originally included in its boundaries contained all of its present boundaries, except Audubon Township which did not come in until 1827, it being then a part of Fayette County. In addition to the present territory, we included all or a part of eight townships lying north of our present boundary and east of Bois D'Arc, and Harvel townships. In 1839, Dane County was organized and a year later all that territory north of the line dividing towns 10 and 11, except Bois D'Arc, Pitman and Harvel was stricken from our county and made a part of Dane County which at this time was changed to Christian County.

Were there residents in this county prior to 1816? This question has been and is now being discussed in the newspapers with as yet no satisfactory answer. From several traditional sources we have it, that there were residents here as early as 1800. But these traditions are not sufficiently verified to be considered reliable. One of the early traditions, as related by Zack Kessinger in recent newspaper articles, is that his ancestors were here as early as 1800 and that a family who lived near the junction of the town and East Fork of Shoal Creek were murdered at about that time. Whether these traditions are true or not, we cannot now say. We do know however that the Indians occupied portions of Illinois for more than one hundred years before the territory became a state.



J. L. Angle & wife.



RUSSELL, L. ANGLE, RUTH L. ANGLE
HAROLD L. ANGLE, FAY L. ANGLE

FIRST SETTLERS.

When and where was Montgomery County first inhabited by the white men, is a question somewhat in dispute. Judge Rountree, in a public address in 1878, said: "Montgomery County with its broad expanse of timber and prairie land, varied by the three branches of Shoal Creek, and their tributaries and by the Hurricane Creek, previous to 1816 was inhabited only by the Red man.

"Robin Briggs, father of our late prominent citizen Stephen H. Briggs, during that year, built a small cabin and raised a crop in the southwest corner of the county. Later in the fall of the same year a small settlement was made on the Hurricane, and within two years more, another settlement was made between the middle and west forks of Shoal Creek."

That the Hurricane settlement was the first important and permanent one made in the county, seems to be unquestioned and that the Clear Springs settlement in the southwest portion of Hillsboro Township was the second one, is equally without doubt.

FIRST CHURCHES.

In 1819 or early in 1820 the "Hard Shell" or "Iron Jacket" Baptists under the direction of Rev. James Sears, erected a house of worship on the Hurricane; and later in 1820, or early in 1821, under the care of the Rev. James Street, another church of the same denomination was organized in the Clear Springs settlement. The organization was completed and the house built in 1822. Both these churches were under the pastorate of Rev. James Street, who preached the first sermon ever delivered within the bounds of the county.

These churches were small log structures, with puncheon floors, a large fire place with chimney built of sticks and clay mud, stone hearths, with the old fashioned iron dogs to support the wood which they burned, and supplied with shovel and tongs. Doors were made of clapboards, and there was one window near the old fashioned high pulpit. The seats were made of split logs, with legs inserted in large board holes on the rough side. This description of these churches will also answer as a description of the houses that the people built and lived in for many years before and after the county was organized. Special mention is made of these churches, not

merely because they were evidence of the spirit of worship that inspired our forefathers in the attempt to make homes in the wilds of the uninhabited timber and prairies that constituted our soil, but for the reason that they were community houses. Preaching by clergymen of the various denominations was permitted; schools were taught therein, and any kind of a community gathering of a moral character, was held in these houses.

SELECTION OF HAMILTON.

The county was organized under a special act of the General Assembly in 1821. In that act a commission was created to lay out a county seat, and this commission selected a location two miles west of Hillsboro, and a little way north of Old Woodsboro, which they named Hamilton. It was on land then owned by Mr. D. B. Starr, the father of our venerable county surveyor D. M. Starr. The location was an unpopular one, and in 1823, another act of the General Assembly was procured and a second commission located the county seat at Hillsboro where it has since remained. No buildings were ever erected on the first site with the exception of a house which Mr. Hiram Rountree built as a residence, though logs were hauled to the ground with which to build a courthouse, but they were allowed to rot on the ground unused.

SELECTION OF HILLSBORO.

Hillsboro was laid out on a tract of land bought and donated for the purpose by Newton Coffey, and was named Hillsboro, after Hillsboro, N. C., by which name it has ever since been called.

FIRST COURTHOUSE.

In 1824 the first courthouse was built in Hillsboro, as described in another portion of this chapter. It was used for church and school purposes, as well as for the ends of justice, and sermons were more often heard within its walls than the pleadings of the lawyer whose services were not largely in demand at that time. It is said that the first school in the county was taught in the vicinity of Clear Springs, though not in a school house. The first school taught in a public building was probably in the Clear Springs log church, though the courthouse was

more frequently used for the purpose of education than any other structure in its day.

JOHN TILLSON.

In 1818, or possibly a little earlier John Tillson came from Boston, Mass., to this county, and built a cabin on what has been known as the Sawyer farm some three miles southwest of Hillsboro, bringing with him two Boston friends, Milton Shurtliff and Joel Wright. He kept bachelor's hall here with his two friends from 1819 to 1821. David Killpatrick had built a house and was living near Woodsboro at that time, and Mr. Shurtliff growing tired of "bacheling" married a daughter of Mr. Killpatrick. Mrs. Tillson, also about this time went East and brought back as his bride a lady who had been a Miss Christina Holmes, and she soon made a wild wood palace of his bachelor's den in the woods. John Tillson was a remarkable man. A successful land speculator, a promoter of education and religion, he was in every way a most useful man in the new county. His first son Charles H. Tillson, was born in their country cabin, but in 1823, after Hillsboro had been selected as the county seat, Mr. Tillson built a cabin in Hillsboro, on the lot now occupied by Mr. Charles A. Ramsey as a residence. He opened up a brick yard and made brick on the land now occupied by Mrs. Dicie Lane and her son Guy, by their commodious residence. Mr. Tillson was a most useful and progressive man. He was the first merchant of Hillsboro; the first postmaster in the town; the first male member of the Presbyterian Church of Hillsboro. One of his sons, John, became U. S. collector at Quincy, Ill., and was a general in the U. S. Army. It was Mr. Tillson who induced Rev. J. M. Ellis to come to Hillsboro, who with Rev. Solomon Hardy, organized the Presbyterian Church. Mention of this church is the more important from the fact that it became the nucleus from which the Presbyterian churches at Butler, Litchfield, and Waveland and the Congregational Church of Hillsboro, were organized. Mr. Tillson was the main instrument in securing the building of the Hillsboro Academy, contributing some \$6,000, or about four-fifths of the money, besides a piano, and an outfit of philosophical and mechanical instruments at his own expense. He also put into operation a stone burr mill on Shoal Creek, afterwards known as the Suiter Mill.

FIRST SUNDAY SCHOOL.

A Sunday school was organized, or rather put into operation by Rev. Jesse Townsend, in the house of Rev. James Street, in the Clear Springs settlement in 1821, which was the first Sunday school ever attempted in the county. This work, however, was not formally organized till in 1829, when Benjamin Seward, a relative of Hon. William H. Seward, as an agent of the American Sunday School Union, called the people of Hillsboro and vicinity together in the old log courthouse during the summer, and with such men and women as the Tillsons, the Blockburgers, the Rutledges, the Stones, the Millers, the Swards, and others, organized a Sunday school, the first formal one organized in the county. Francis Dickerson, a Presbyterian, was the first superintendent.

COMMISSIONERS.

Melchoir Fogelman, James Street and Joseph Wright were appointed as a commission to locate a county seat, which they did by selecting a location about three miles southwest of Hillsboro, naming it Hamilton. Mr. Wright, one of the commissioners, was opposed to the site selected, and he with other citizens organized such opposition to the site selected, that the Legislature was induced to pass another act which was approved January 31, 1823, in which Elijah C. Berry, Silas Lee Wait, and Aaron Armstrong were appointed a commission to select another location, and they proceeded to locate Hillsboro, described as east half of the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter, of section 2 in town 8, north, of range 4 west of the third principal meridian. Newton Coffey, who had a little money, a scarce article at that time, purchased the land selected and deeded it to the county. After its selection, a greater part of it was laid off into town lots, and platted and thereupon Hillsboro was built.

COUNTY BOUNDARIES.

We have already stated that when Montgomery County was organized it included several townships that were afterward detached and made a part of Dane County, now Christian County. After this reduction of territory and the addition of Audubon Township in 1827, from Fayette County, our county assumed its present

shape, and includes nineteen and a half congressional townships, nearly 500,000 acres of land, about all of which is cultivatable or now in cultivation. The county was established, as above stated in 1821, and the transformation period extended to 1839; during which time several acts of the Legislature were passed, affecting our boundaries. Fortunately we had able representatives and they have left to their memory a splendid heritage in the form of a magnificent county, though its boundaries are a little jagged.

FIRST PROBATE JUDGE.

Hon. Eleasor M. Townsend, was the first probate judge of this county. The second elected to this important office was Hon. Hiram Rountree. The term of office at that time was sixteen years, and Judge Rountree served two full terms, thirty-two years in all. The official record of Judge Rountree was a remarkable one, and possibly not exceeded in length and amount of public service in the state. His official service extended over a period of forty-nine years, during which time he had filled the positions of judge of the probate court; clerk of the probate court; clerk of the circuit court; county recorder and justice of the peace. For about twenty years he filled all of these positions at the same time, and it may be truly said of him that he had more to do officially with the making of the county, than any other man living. Besides all this, he did surveying, and other labor for the county and its citizens, and also served on a commission appointed by joint authority of Illinois and Wisconsin, to survey and establish the boundary line between Illinois and Wisconsin, though unjustly and unfairly, we believe, the credit of this work is given wholly to another.

Under the early statutes of Illinois, many of the officers were appointed rather than elected, as they are now. Clerks were appointed by the courts; county recorders were of court appointment. The Governor appointed justices of the peace; and constables were appointed by the county commissioners court. Sheriffs were also collectors of taxes, and the judge of the county court was limited in his functions to probate matters. He did not handle criminal cases, justices of the peace then having greater jurisdiction in criminal matters than probate judges.

FIRST COUNTY TREASURER.

John Tillson was the first county treasurer. He was also the first man to unite with and take an active interest in the Presbyterian Church of Hillsboro. Indeed the church owes more to him for financial aid and substantial connection, in its early history, than to any other man. Mr. Tillson, as before stated, was a man of great financial ability, merchandizing and dealing in lands, both in this county and elsewhere, but did not hesitate to use his means for the up-building of the educational and other enterprises of the community.

FIRST MILLS.

The first mills of the county were of the old stone burr type, and were frequently run by oxens, when water power could not be obtained. The first mill, we believe, was down on the Hurricane; later John Kirkpatrick ran a horse-mill west of Hillsboro and a water-power one was put in operation by Melchoir Fogelman on Shoal Creek at the Pepper Mill. Another one a year or two later was built in the northern part of Hillsboro. Grinding by these mills was a slow process, and as the people had little currency of any kind, the pay for grinding was by toll. As the people had frequently to go from ten to fifteen miles to get their grist ground, and as the miller always ground for them in the order of their arrival, late arrivals often had to stay over night, before getting their meal. Not infrequently when the settlers ran out of ground meal they resorted to the old hand grater for temporary supply. In connection with the running of a corn-mill, was the manufacture of a product, corn whiskey. One bushel of corn would make three gallons of pure whiskey, and as every family kept a supply on hand, for "medical purposes," it was no small business in that day, though it was often more or less a secret or moonshine business. Its use, in that day, was almost universal, though for reasons of economy and native good sense, the people scarcely ever imbibed to the point of intoxication as they do now, nor was the stuff poison to the user as it is today, with the adulterated product that is often sold under the name of whiskey, by bootleggers and those who deliberately debauch the morals and defy the laws of the land. Today ethical ideals, as well as scientific demonstra-

tions, show and demand, for efficiency and honor, that we be abstainers.

FIRST SCHOOLS.

It is said that the first schools in this county, or rather before the county was organized, were during the winter of 1818-19, which so far as our information goes, were taught by Mrs. Jesse Townsend, and a Mr. Brazzelton, though dates seem somewhat to conflict. These schools were down in what was then the Street settlement, near where the old Clear Springs Church now stands. This was before the Indians had vacated the county, and it is said that the Indian boys and squaws would come round the schoolhouse during the noon hour, and sometimes play with the school children. Schoolhouses were then log structures, without glass windows, the light was from the open door, or opening between the logs where the chinks had purposely been left out, or possibly from the log heap which usually burned on the open hearth, and which as it was large enough to heat the room would afford much light. The seats were what were called puncheons, made by splitting logs into halves and putting legs into auger holes two inches in diameter bored into the bark side of the half log. There were no backs to these seats, and the student was relieved when given permission to go out and play awhile. Do the school children of today want to experience the pleasures of the old time schoolhouse? Hardly, and yet from these old log structures came many, yea, most of our great men and women of the past century.

EXTRACT FROM HISTORY BY HENRY PIATT.

The following is an extract from a History of Montgomery County written by Henry Piatt in 1873:

"Montgomery County was formed out of territory formerly belonging to Bond, by act of the Legislature approved February 12, 1821. By the act the boundaries were as follows:

"Beginning at the southeast corner of section 24, in township 7, north, and range 2, west of the third principal meridian; thence west eighteen miles to the southwest corner of section 19, in township 7, north, and range 4, west; thence south to the southeast corner of township 7, north, and range 5, west; thence west to the southwest corner of said township; thence north

to the northwest corner of township 12, north; thence east twenty-four miles to the northeast corner of township 12, north, and range 2, west; thence south to the beginning.

"Melcher Fogleman, James Street and Joseph Wright were appointed commissioners to locate the county seat, who should meet at the house of Joseph McAdams, Sr., this place is now owned by Berry Nail, but the house is gone, and determine and designate the same, provided the proprietor of the land would give twenty acres for public buildings.

"They selected the place afterward laid out as Hamilton; that is, Melcher Fogelman who lived near what is now known as the 'Pepper Mill,' which was originally built by him, an over-shot water mill, and James Street who lived near by the place now owned by Mr. Crabtree, and who established the first cotton gin and carding machine, near his place, selected and established Hamilton for the county seat.

"Joseph Wright, who lived on the Hurricane, disagreed by reason of Hamilton being neither the center of the county or of the population. Hamilton was laid out, lots sold, contracts made for courthouse, etc., but such dissatisfaction prevailed that no courthouse or other public building was ever erected, nor courts held there, nor was Hamilton ever considered the permanent county seat.

"By act of the Legislature approved January 30, 1823, Elijah C. Berry, Silas Lee Wait and Aaron Armstrong were appointed commissioners to re-locate the county seat, who should meet at the house of Luke Lee Steel and determine the matter with similar provisions about the owner of the land deeding twenty acres for the purpose of public buildings.

"These commissioners met at the house of Luke Lee Steel, now owned by Berry Nail, being the same place as the Joseph McAdams place, and is situated about three miles southwest of Hillsboro.

"They selected Hillsboro as the county seat, and on June 30, 1823, the deed to the land was made by Newton Coffey to the county, whereby Hillsboro has been the permanent county seat, though the courts were held first at the house of Joseph McAdams, and afterwards at the house of Luke Lee Steel, both being the same place in accordance with the provisions of the two different acts of the Legislature, until a courthouse was built in Hillsboro.

"The boundaries of the county remained the



C. L. Armentrout & Wife

same until 1839 when by act approved February 15, 1839, to create the county of Dane, changed in 1840 to Christian County, all that portion of the country north of the southern line of the township 11 north and east of the middle range 4, west, was struck off to Dane, afterward named Christian County. By this our county has been left in its present awkward shape.

"Not a single individual connected with the selection of either county seat survives, though their descendents do: James Street lived on his farm, and raised a large family, of whom Newton and John Street and Mrs. Milton Paden, all of our county, are still living, and one daughter, Mary, of Shelby. Joseph Wright has left six children who still live near his old homestead on the Hurricane, owned now by Thomas Harvey; the house is gone to wreck; it is on Jarret Wright's farm but it is too delapidated for use. Ewing Wright and Joseph Wright of Fayette; Jarret Wright, Harris Wright, Elisha Wright and Elijah Wright, of California; Melcher Fogelman, who originally built what is now called the 'Pepper Mill,' died early, and Israel Fogelman, our ex-sheriff, John Fogelman and Joel M. Fogelman are his sons who, with Mrs. Mary Duff, are all who survive of his children, worthy descendents of a worthy sire. He was the first blacksmith on the west side of the county, and put up his shop on the Penter place, and made all the irons for his mill. He also dug out the stones near the Kirkpatrick place and made them himself for his mill, and which last for many years.

"Although we cannot say that the venerable Fogelman Mill is now standing, we will say that the old mill was originally sold to Rev. Daniel Scherer, who established or rather organized the First Lutheran Church in the county from which the others emanated. He was the father of Mrs. Jacob Cresse and Mrs. William Clotfelter, and Mrs. Samuel Dorlaque, who alone of all his large family reside in our county. He was also the father of Rev. Jacob Scherer, long dead, and of three daughters who married distinguished Lutheran preachers: Mrs. Lingle, Mrs. Swartz and Mrs. Harkey, besides several other children, who if living do not reside here. Mr. Scherer repaired and run the mill for some time and sold it to John Kirkpatrick, son of Hugh Kirkpatrick, one of our earliest settlers, who (John) was for many years sheriff of the county, and closed his official career as representative to the Legislature. His

first wife was a daughter of Rev. James Street, Mrs. William Bowles, we think is the only one of his children now living in our county. His second wife, who survives him, was a daughter of Luke Lee Steel; now the wife of our worthy citizen E. R. Grubbs. The mill then fell into the hands, after a thorough renovation by Mr. Kirkpatrick, of John Barry, Esq., and by him run for some years, and sold to Walker Atkinson, who also ran it for some time. We believe it is now owned by Esquire William Woods, of Butler, who established the town of Woodsboro, afterwards removed to Butler, perhaps its first citizens, and we believe that Esquire Woods also established the town of Witt, on the line of our railroad. The mill is still running, whether its identity is maintained or not. The old settlers called it Fogelman's Mill. There are many then boys tell of times they have taken their bags of corn or wheat across the back of their horse and rode on the bag to the Fogelman Mill.

"Young ladies would walk five or six miles barefooted to church and carry their shoes, tied up in a handkerchief, until they would get near the place of the meeting, then brush and dust off their feet and put on their shoes. Such women made the best wives, could stand more hardships, are not so expensive. The married men who had families, when they went to meeting would put the mother and babies on horseback or yoke up a pair of oxen and hitch to a cart.

"I have no recollection of but three persons now living of the first settlers, viz.: James Card, Femba Renfro and Sarah Hill, wife of our much esteemed John Hill, who left the shores of time some six or seven years ago. She is living with her daughter and son-in-law, John W. Landers. The first school on the Hurricane was taught by a man by the name of Absalom Hatchett (the date not remembered). The school was taught on my father's premises. Cleveland S. Coffey, Benjamin Card, Calvin Card, and Ewing Wright were some of his pupils. Our first schoolhouse was built on Aaron Casey's land this side of Piatts Creek from Mr. Casey's residence. It was built of round logs, puncheon floor, clapboard roof, with a mud and stick chimney in each end of the house; a whole log on the side taken out to give light. The first school was taught in it by Henry Hill, who was often called bow-legged Henry, in order to distinguish him from others of the same name; he had the white swelling in one of his legs which caused it to

be a little crooked. The old schoolhouse has been gone for many years, but the spot is visible where it stood. There are two mounds where each chimney stood. I often pass the place and call to mind many things that have passed and gone; there are a few of my schoolmates living in the settlement; some have moved off and a great many have left the shore of time."

HIRAM ROUNTREE.

A biographical encyclopedia of Montgomery County would be imperfect without a sketch of the history of Hon. Hiram Rountree, who was one of the pioneers of the county and who for a period of forty-nine consecutive years held office in the county, and for a number of years after its organization, nearly all of the offices of the county. He was present at the organization of the county in 1821 and for over fifty years was the leading and controlling spirit in the politics and policy of the people among whom he lived and acted. He was born in Rutherford County, N. C., December 22, 1794. When but a few months old his parents removed to Kentucky, in which state he grew to manhood and served as an ensign in the war of 1812. In 1817 he removed to the territory of Illinois and during the following year he was married to Miss Nancy R. Wright. His first residence in Illinois was at Edwardsville, where for two years he taught the classics in the schools of that young city. For several years he was engrossing and enrolling clerk of the house of representatives of the General Assembly of Illinois. In 1821, being appointed by act of the Legislature one of the commissioners to organize the county of Montgomery, which was cut off from Bond, he removed to the new county, and was elected the first clerk of the county court; and on October 15, 1821, the first court was held in Montgomery County. It was conducted in the log cabin of Joseph McAdams, eighteen by twenty feet square. Judge John Reynolds was the presiding judge and the bench which he occupied was the McAdams bed, while Mr. Rountree kept the records on a table made of puncheons. The grand jury after being sworn retired to a log in the woods for deliberation, while the petit jury retired to the shade of a tree to make up their verdict. In the year following the court resolved to build a courthouse, of which the following is a description, as copied from the records in the handwriting of Mr. Rountree.

"To be built of hewn logs, twenty-four feet by twenty, the logs to face one foot on an average; the house to be two stories high; lower story to be eight feet, and second story to be six feet clear of the roof; to have two doors below, with one window above and one below; to have plank floors, to be jointed and laid down rough; the roof to be shingled; the cracks to be closely clincked and then daubed with mud; doors to have good strong plank shutters; the windows to contain twelve lights or panes of glass eight by ten inches. All to be completed by the first of December next in a strong manner."

The modern reader will doubtless smile at the description of this primitive temple of justice, and especially at the minuteness of detail; but be it remembered at that time there was not a sawmill in twenty-five miles of the place, and all the plank that was used had to be sawed by hand with a whip saw; hence the necessity of the express conditions in the order of the court that the floors and doors were to be plank; without such conditions the builder would have used puncheons, or slabs split out of logs and smoothed with board axes, so as to look like plank, not unlike clapboards split out with a frow, only thicker, for the floors and clapboards for the doors, because there was not then one house in a hundred that had any other kind of floors or doors. The greater part of the labor and drudgery, as well as the management of county matters, fell upon the shoulders of Mr. Rountree, and he continued to carry this burden for many years. In short, his was the leading and guiding spirit, so far as questions of county policy were concerned, during his entire life, and the influence of his example and precedents will doubtless be left therein for many years to come. At one time he held the following offices, and performed their duties with the utmost satisfaction to the people, as indeed he did everything with scrupulous and methodical exactness and promptness, namely: postmaster of Hillsboro, clerk of the county commissioners court, clerk of the circuit court, county recorder, justice of the peace, notary public, master-in-chancery, and county judge or justice of probate, as well as clerk in the Legislature.

In 1847 he was elected to the convention called for the purpose of amending the constitution of the state and in 1848 he was elected senator for the counties of Bond, Fayette, Shelby, Christian and Montgomery. In politics the judge was

esteemed a Democrat; but he was never a strict party man, voting generally for the men he thought best fit for the office. His long continued term of official life was due to the conviction in the minds of a majority of the voters of the county that he could more safely be entrusted with the care of their public interests than any other man. In 1852 he was first nominated for county judge by a Democratic convention but had no opposition. In 1861 he was again nominated by the same party, and elected over Henry Richmond, the Republican nominee. In 1865 he was nominated by the Republicans, and elected over Ephraim M. Gilmore, the Democratic candidate. The last and most important official act of the county court under his administration was the erection, or as it is facetiously called, the repairing of the courthouse, and which was by his consummate skill and ability so managed as to cost the people of the county nothing, being built out of swamp lands found, which by his management were withheld from market on one pretense or another, and from all speculators of every kind, until they were worth as much as any other lands, and finally sold on easy terms to actual citizens for cultivation at prices varying from twenty-five to forty-five dollars per acre. A neat sum of money was thus yielded out of which the courthouse, worth 125,000, was built by day labor, no jobbing nor speculation about it, besides bridges and other public buildings, and leaving nearly \$40,000 to be added to the common school fund. So that from a log cabin, eighteen by twenty feet, in which the first court of the county was held, he had the satisfaction of seeing completed under his own administration a structure of solid masonry of the most ornate and approved pattern. At that time it was one of the best in the state, perfectly convenient in all its arrangements and worthy of the county, which with some additions is the courthouse now in use. Judge Rountree died in the seventy-ninth year of his age, March 4, 1873, leaving a widow and one son, A. H. H., and one daughter, the widow of the late D. D. Shumway, to survive him. In religious belief Judge Rountree was a Methodist, and died in the faith of that church. His son, A. H. H. Rountree, was born in Montgomery County, Ill., January 2, 1823; was mainly educated in Hillsboro, but was graduated from McKendree College, Lebanon, Ill. His life has been chiefly spent in quiet home town pursuits. For a number of years he was engaged in merchandising,

but later went into banking. He was at one time mayor of the city of Hillsboro but never heartily entered into the heart of politics. He was married to Eliza A. Walpole, of Huntsville, Ala., and they became the parents of nine children, of whom only one son and two daughters survive. He gave considerable attention to gathering together historical facts concerning the early settlement of his county, and we are indebted to him more than any one else for information contained in this book. The Rountree family came originally from the north of England about 1760, and settled in Virginia, from whence the family scattered widely throughout the country.

WHO SURVEYED THE NORTHERN BOUNDARY OF ILLINOIS?

This question is asked, because apparently an injustice has been done our most deserving pioneer, in not accrediting to him the part he performed in a most important and difficult state work. Hiram Rountree certainly was one of, and possibly the most active, three commissioners appointed to survey and mark the boundary line between Illinois and Wisconsin. But in the reports as submitted to the Department at Washington no mention seems to be made of his participation in the work. From a mass of correspondence, conducted in the main by Hon. I. S. Blackwelder, in relation to this matter, we have tried to prepare a summary of the facts and venture some deduction therefrom.

Mr. Blackwelder, under date of October 31, 1914, said: "The subject (of this survey) was referred to several times in our conversations, and my recollection is as clear as noonday that he stated to me that he was the commissioner appointed by the state of Illinois to establish this boundary line, and that in doing so he crossed the state five times, ending finally at a point on the Mississippi River, where a great stone was placed to mark the western end of the line. His descriptions of the hardships encountered, of marching through the tall grass and heavy underbrush, and swimming rivers, were so graphic that it made a deep impression on my mind and of those who knew Judge Rountree as a most truthful and conscientious man, no one would believe that he would make a statement of this kind which was not true."

In an obituary notice of Judge Rountree, published in a Hillsboro paper after his death in

1873, we find the following: "In 1830, 1831, he with others was appointed under the administration of General Jackson, commissioner to view and mark out the northern boundary line of Illinois, which service he fully performed."

In Reynolds' pioneer history of Illinois, page 331, we find these words: "Messinger was appointed with a gentleman of Hillsboro to survey on the part of the state of Illinois the northern limits of the state, Lucius Lyons, on the part of the United States."

Now from the above quotations it is perfectly clear that Mr. Rountree was appointed as one of the commissioners. While the act of Congress hereafter referred to, seems to provide for one of the commissioners to be from Wisconsin there is no mention of such a commissioner ever participating in this work, in the report or correspondence consulted. Mr. Blackwelder states that Judge Rountree told him they waited for the Wisconsin commissioner to arrive but not getting there he proceeded without him. The inference is that Messinger, Rountree and Lyons constituted the whole commission.

The next question is who did the work? The act of Congress under which this survey was to be made was passed by Congress, April 18, 1831, and included boundaries in Alabama, Illinois and other controverted lines. Mr. Lucius Lyons, the United States commissioner was a resident of Detroit, Mich., and his control apparently was general, rather than local, and he died before the completion of the work. Mr. Blackwelder says he "died about the time the party was to begin the work." It is therefore apparent that he never signed the report personally and that his signature was merely attached to credit him with the position he held for the United States. In the report of the commission as signed by Messinger with Lyons name attached they say: "They (the commissioners) met at Galena in the latter part of October, 1831, preparatory to commencing the survey which is just now completed."

In the mass of correspondence consulted, reference is made to the sickness of one of the commissioners, and it was at first thought this referred to Judge Rountree, but Mrs. Jessie Palmer Weber has suggested that this reference is probably wrong, that doubtless that refers to Commissioner Lyons, who was sick and died at his home in Detroit, as above stated. The report of Mr. Messinger was dated January 29,

1833. It shows that Mr. Daniel R. Davis, upon the part of the United States, and Mr. Andrew Brailey upon the part of the state of Illinois, were assistants; Mr. Brailey, it will be remembered, was a son-in-law of Jesse Townsend, the first Presbyterian minister in Montgomery County and was evidently appointed on the recommendation of Mr. Rountree, who knew him well. From the report as given, it was stated that the work was not completed in 1831, on account of cold weather setting in on them. In May, 1832, Judge Rountree went into the Black Hawk War at the head of a company of volunteers, but was mustered out in August of the same year. From all available evidence he resumed the work on the boundary line after his return from the Black Hawk War, as it would have been physically impossible to have run a line five times on foot and horseback, across the state in 1831, after the October meeting at Galena, and the closing in of winter. The report states that the stone which was set to mark the end of the survey was several feet long and estimated to weigh five tons. This corresponds with Mr. Rountree's statement to Mr. Blackwelder, and shows that Mr. Rountree was present when the work was completed else he could not have said the western and concluding end of the survey was "marked by a great stone."

Another statement made by Mr. Rountree to Mr. Blackwelder was that while "awaiting the coming of the Wisconsin commissioner they spent several weeks in making astronomical observations." In the report as made by Mr. Messinger, he used almost the same words, when he says, "More than a month elapsed before a series could be made to the entire satisfaction of the board." As showing the accuracy of Mr. Rountree's statement, he relates that the survey extended from the Mississippi River to Lake Michigan, while the report of Mr. Messinger is less definite as to the lake end of the work. It seems apparent that Mr. Rountree was present and participated in all of the work unless it might have been a series of lines ran on the western end before leaving, where it is stated, that only one surveyor was retained, he being the Illinois surveyor, who might have been either Messinger, Rountree, or Brailey as all were surveyors. It is the opinion of the editor that when the time came for making the report in January, 1833, that Mr. Lyons being dead, his name was attached as a matter of form, and Mr. Rountree not being present that Mr. Messinger did



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not assume the privilege of signing his name and the treasury department accepted and filed the report as submitted without requiring the signature of Mr. Rountree. While an injustice was done Mr. Rountree, in omitting his approval of the report, and his signature thereto, we do not assert that such was an intentional wrong; on the other hand we think the report was a hastily prepared statement made with respect to the requirements of the statute and merely to comply with the requirements of the United States authorities.

HOME SWEET HOME.

Many of the early settlers came from parts of the old world much more beautiful than ours; or, perchance, from spots of great historic interest, and leaving these, with courage undaunted, and hopes inspired, they left all to follow a kaleidoscope of prospective opportunity. It was Moses in quest of the promised land. Home, sweetest word in our language, with its inspirations and prospects, was beckoning them on. Undaunted by wild animals, both biped and quadruped, and unconquered wilderness of wild growths, and miasmatic health conditions, the courage shown by these patriots commands our highest encomiums of praise. Sentimentally they loved their "Old Kentucky Home," or their old cabin in the Cumberlands, or perchance their "The Old Homestead" back in the more effete east, but to these sentiments they said, "Get thee behind me" and with faces beaming with expectation, westward they saw their "star of empire." Love of home and family and Jehovah constitutes the basic foundation of all civilization. From the beginning nature set Illinois, of which Montgomery County is a part, off for a purpose, not for the languor and voluptuousness of the old southland, but for the vigor of developing manhood and individualism that characterized the early pioneer and still actuates the "desirable citizen" of today, and has given us this great commonwealth.

EARLY FAMILY LINES.

It frequently happens that in given communities certain families dominate, by reason of staying on or near the paternal homestead, and by strong individual characteristics that leave their impress on the affairs of business or social life to such an extent that a town or community

could best be described by elucidating the merits of the family lines in them. The Hills of Fillmore, the Kessingers of Grisham, the McDavids of East Fork, the Barlows of Walshville, the Kelleys of Irving and others are among the most important. We must content ourselves with only a few lines.

THE SHERERS.

The Sherrer or Sherer family had as its progenitor in Montgomery County, Jacob Daniel Sherrer, who was born in Rhineland, Germany. He was a son of Nicholas Sherrer, born in Oberbetsbaugh, in about 1700, and was probably of Swiss origin. Nicholas Scherer had two sons, Jacob Daniel and George Theobald. He was a farmer owning a small tract of some thirty acres of land as a homestead and here he reared his two sons and one daughter, and here his son George Theobald lived and died, as well as the parents. The homestead was in a province of Germany, near the line of contention between Germany and France, now known as Rhenish Bavaria. Jacob Daniel Scherer, chafing under the oppressions of the political contentions of the day, and the intolerant spirit shown in ecclesiastical matters determined to seek a home and greater freedom in the more congenial surroundings of the new world. Accordingly he set sail for America, landing at Philadelphia in 1752, being at that time about twenty-two or twenty-three years of age. Having determined to become a citizen of this country, he took the oath of allegiance September 26, 1759. For some years he resided at Philadelphia, Pa., and while there he was married to Miss Hannah Sophia Dick, whom he had known in the old world, and whose passage he is said to have partly paid to America. Some time after his marriage he removed to Guilford County, N. C., where he bought a farm near what was, and is still known as Frieden or Shoemaker Church. The tenets of this church, which was Lutheran, being in accord with his own tastes, he adopted them. The name Frieden means "Peace," and the name Shoemaker became attached to the church from the fact that a Tory of that name was there, by order of General Greene, ordered shot for refusing to give a drink of water to a wounded soldier because he was a political enemy. Jacob Daniel Scherer was a tailor by trade and reared a family of six sons and three daughters, namely: Jacob, Frederick, Christian,

David, John, Godfrey, Elizabeth, Catherine and Hannah. He died at about the age of seventy years, and his wife lived to be about one hundred and both lie buried in the Shoemaker Cemetery. Without trying to trace all his children, we pause to notice the second son, Frederick, who was born on the North Carolina homestead in 1763. He was a hatter by trade, and also did farming, and later became a distiller, an occupation then considered honorable even by church members. He served eighteen months in the American Revolution, and had an ear shot off in the service of his father's adopted country. After his return from the war, he was married to Miss Barbara Smith, and they had the following children: Jacob, Andrew, Frederick, David, John, Eli, Daniel, Susanna, Barbara and Hannah. His death occurred in 1817 when he was fifty-four years of age and he was buried by the side of his father in the Shoemaker Cemetery.

Frederick Scherer, the third son of the elder Frederick, was born November 22, 1788, in North Carolina, and at the age of twenty-two years, he was married to Margaret, a daughter of Barney Clapp. The oldest daughter of this couple was born in 1811, and named Nellie, and she later married Peter Blackwelder and thus connected the two German families that took so prominent a part in Montgomery County history. Frederick Sherer (as the name was spelled by this time) arrived at Hillsboro, December 6, 1833. From the time of their arrival, members of this family have been a part of the moving and uplifting forces that have made Montgomery County what it is today. The children of Frederick Sherer were as follows: Nellie, who first married a Mr. Waggoner, later, as noted above, married Peter Blackwelder, and died January 15, 1857, when about one hundred years old. Sarah was born January 15, 1813, and married Martin Cress October 18, 1834. Their children were as follows: Simeon, Jane Reubart, Isaac^N. and Martin L. Bernhard was born February 11, 1814, and died at the age of twelve years. Daniel was born September 7, 1815. He was married to Cynthia Brown March 24, 1844, and they had one daughter, Mrs. Mary E. Stacey of Davenport, Iowa. Bernhard died and his widow later married Silas Kessinger. Joanna was born November 11, 1816. She married Alfred Blackwelder, April 19, 1837, and their children were as follows: Daniel Monroe, William R., David D.,

Jacob F., Minerva C. Morrison, John M., Harriet Davis and Samuel R. Tolitha was born March 22, 1818, and was married to Absalom Harkey, December 29, 1836, and after his death in 1851, she was married (second) to Geoffrey Stiefel. By her first marriage she had the following children: Daniel, Cornelius, Elizabeth Litton, and William L. By her second marriage she had the following children: Jacob, Sarah I. Brokaw and Thomas A. Jacob was born April 7, 1819, and first was married to Catherine Etter who died in giving birth to their first child, Luro. Later he was married to Mary Kirkpatrick, and they had two daughters, namely: Susan V. and Mary. After her death, Jacob married (third) Gotwald Sherer, widow of Rev. Jacob Sherer. Ralph was born September 9, 1820, and married April 27, 1843, Eliza Brown, and their children were George and Charles. Ralph died April 17, 1898. Rev. Frederick W. was born February 22, 1822, and was married May 25, 1851, to Lillie Huffman, and died September 11, 1889. His children were as follows: Mary, Emma, Martha, Caroline, Della and Frank. David died in infancy. Simeon was born February 19, 1825, was married to Mary Blackwood on April 12, 1849, and died January 26, 1857. His children were Luro and Sarah. Perry A. and James S. died in childhood. Polly M. was born May 13, 1829, and married Samuel A. Paden and their children were as follows: Mary E. Snider, Edward F., Clara E. Rogers, Joseph E. and Willard S. Polly M. died May 28, 1890. Mary Emily was born March 8, 1831, and on April 1, 1852, she was married to Alfred Barringer, dying December 2, 1903, having had the following children: Minerva, George, Martha and Jennie Barringer. Judy Caroline, the youngest child of Frederick and Margaret (Clapp) Sherer, was born September 27, 1832. On December 5, 1854, she was married to John Walcher and although they had children, they died in childhood. From the above record it will be seen that the Sherer family is connected with many other pioneer families of Montgomery County.

The Lutheran Church of Hillsboro was founded by Rev. Daniel Sherer, a son of Frederick Sherer, and a brother of Rev. Jacob Sherer. He was born September 7, 1815, and after receiving a liberal education, entered the ministry of the Lutheran Church in North Carolina, and after ten years of successful preaching, was sent

to the synod of his church as a missionary to Hillsboro, where he succeeded in founding a church of his faith.

THE M'ADAMS.

Joseph McAdams, Sr., was a Revolutionary soldier and a native of Kentucky. After serving in the war and rearing his family in Kentucky, he followed his sons, who had previously emigrated to Illinois, then an almost unknown state. He bought and built on what is known as the Berry Nail farm, on the site of the present town of Taylor Springs; and lived there some years and it was in his house, which was a fine log cabin twenty by twenty-four feet, two stories high, with one window, that the first court and the first meeting of the commissioners to locate a county seat, met, and two years later, after the house had been transferred to his daughter, Mrs. Luke Lee Steel, these meetings were again held here. In the meantime, Mr. McAdams moved to Dudleyville, Bond County, Ill., where he died and his burial was there. The sons of Joseph McAdams, Sr., were: Joseph McAdams, Jr., Thomas Bradford McAdams, John McAdams and James McAdams.

Joseph McAdams came to Illinois from Kentucky in 1817, settling, several years later, on what is known as the Craig place two miles west of Hillsboro, the entries reading as follows: The west half of the northwest quarter of section 9, town 8, north, range 4, west of the third principal meridian. He later sold to Thomas Nelson, the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter of section 9, township 8, north, range 4. He married Beniah Kelly and reared a family. Edward Grubbs married one of his daughters, and their son, William S. Grubbs, and Mrs. Robb, their daughter, now live near the old homestead. Another of his children was Capt. John McAdams, who became prominent during the Civil War, as a daring company commander, in whose company many of the boys from the southern part of the county were enlisted.

Thomas Bradford McAdams was born in Logan County, Ky., September 5, 1799. He was named for his cousin James Bradford, the founder of the Bradford Bank in Greenville. He was married to Mary Hunt, daughter of John and Esther Bartlett Hunt of East Tennessee, December 24, 1825, she then being fifteen years of age. Coming to this county in 1817, he settled south of Hillsboro on the place now occupied by

William J. Atterbury, and on January 23, 1833, entered the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section 7, township 8, north, range 4. Here Mrs. Barry, Mrs. Mansfield and others of his family were born. Another daughter named Nancy, a sweet and beautiful girl, died at the age of fifteen. She had been a pupil of Eugene Young, who was then located at Chicago, and was a member of the State Legislature from that city. On hearing of her death, Mr. Young wrote and published in the Baptist Helmet the following acrostic to her memory:

"Not long ago a gentle flower
All sweetly decked, a summer bower,
Not long ago a form of love,
Could gaily smile and blithely move,
Yet that flower has lost its charm,
Mysterious power, now in the tomb,
Cold, silent, lies that lovely form,
And earth has lost another charm,
Death, 'tis said loves to do its worst,
And always strikes the fairest first,
Many hearts that laughed before,
Shall bleed since Nancy is no more."

Thomas McAdams died on the homestead above mentioned September 10, 1868. James McAdams, another son of Joseph, Sr., was a captain in the Mexican War.

John McAdams, another son settled on the farm southwest from Hillsboro where James Blackburn now lives and later went to Quincy, Ill., where he died. Capt. Samuel McAdams of the Civil War was from one of these families. He lived on a place settled by a Mr. Clark, and known as the Thomas McAdams place about four or five miles southwest of Hillsboro.

THE WASHBURNS.

There are many notable ancestral lines represented by citizens more or less prominent in this county, and the Montgomery County Historical Society will be glad to have such data, known to be reliable, in order that a record may be made of it for future reference. As an example of long ancestral lines, I here give that of the Washburn family. One might not think, to look on our genial comrade of the Hillsboro constabulary force, Seth Washburn, while he smokes his pipe but keeps his weather eye open for violators of the law, that he has back of him a notable ancestry, many generations long,

and worthy to be proud of. Seth, however, seems to wear his responsibility well, and is transmitting to his children and grandchildren a reverence for the historic past of his family that at once excites our commendation and increases our historic pride. Beginning with Seth, he was born in Syracuse, N. Y., April 18, 1847, and came to Illinois with his parents. He entered the One Hundred Twenty-Sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry in the Civil War as a messenger boy, and later enlisted in the One Hundred Forty-Third Illinois Volunteer Infantry, where he served till the close of the Rebellion. In November 3, 1874, he was married to Miss Josephine W. Richmond, who died at their home in Hillsboro September 12, 1915, at the age of sixty-five years. Mrs. Washburn was a public-spirited woman, having been a very active member of the Relief Corps, and was for a time president of the Hospital Association and engaged in many other philanthropic activities.

Dr. Thomas D. Washburn, father of our Seth, was born April 25, 1819, and at the age of five years, owing to the death of his mother, he was taken to rear by Hon. Emory Washburn, a lawyer and an author, at one time governor of Massachusetts, and for many years prominent in the counsels of the state. He was educated in Burr Seminary, Phillips Academy, and Harvard, and the New York University. During the Civil War he was surgeon in the One Hundred Twenty-Sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and later was post surgeon at Little Rock, Ark. He married Roxanna M. Joclyn, the mother of Seth, who was born on the same day as her husband. His death occurred September 30, 1893.

The father of Dr. Thomas D. Washburn was Seth W. Washburn, who was born September 30, 1790. He, like his son, was a physician, having been graduated from the Harvard Medical School, and who like his brother Emory, was prominent in his state. He was married to Ascenath Dickson, who died some five years after the birth of Dr. Thomas D. Washburn.

The father of Seth W. Washburn was Joseph Washburn, who was born in 1755. He was married to Ruth David. He was a captain in the war of the Revolution and was in the battle at Bunker Hill and other engagements, serving for three years. Joseph had a brother Seth, who was also in the war of the Revolution.

Another turn of the ancestral wheel backward brings us to Col. Seth Washburn, the father of

Joseph and Seth W. Washburn. He was born in 1723, was married to Mary Harrod, and made his home in Leicester, Mass. He was a captain of the Massachusetts Minute Men, and was a member of the Massachusetts General Court from 1776 to 1788; was also in the Massachusetts Senate from 1780 to 1787 and was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1779.

Again we take a step backward to Joseph Washburn of Bridgewater, Mass., the father of Col. Seth Washburn. He came to Massachusetts from Connecticut though his progenitors were Massachusetts people. He was married to Hannah Johnson. While he too was prominent in affairs of state, yet he was a blacksmith by trade and while not engaged in public duties pursued the labors of his calling.

The next Washburn in our backward tracing was living at Duxbury, Mass., as early as 1635, and was married to Mary Chilton, who was the granddaughter of the first white man to set foot on Plymouth Rock. His given name has been lost sight of, and he was probably the grandfather and not the father of Joseph Washburn. Our record here is a little misty, yet it is reasonably sure that he was the ancestor of Joseph, and that he was a son of a Washburn, who is named in the records as the secretary of the Massachusetts Company, an English corporation, widely known as a powerful upbuilding influence in its day. Thus we have nine generations from Plymouth Rock to our Hillsboro Seth, of warriors, statesmen, and civilians, covering a period of about 280 years, possibly longer. It is from such lines of honored ancestry that the physical stamina and moral backbone of our great republic is built up and maintained.

THE BLACKWELDERS.

Few families in the county have been more prominent, or left a more lasting impress on the people of the county, than the Blackwelder family. From data furnished us, chiefly by Hon. I. S. Blackwelder of Chicago, we are able to trace this family through four generations. Gotlieb, as the name was spelled according to the old German family, Schwartzwalder, came to America from Wurttemberg, Germany, landing in Philadelphia, Pa., in January, 1756. A brother, John, came with him, but as the Blackwelders of this county are descended from Gotlieb, we confine this sketch to Gotlieb. Gotlieb



J. Peter Beat + Family

was married to Betsy Phifer, and on their trip to the "land of promise," a daughter Katy was born, the date of her birth being December 18, 1755. This daughter of the "briny deep" became the mother of the Barringer family, Gen. Rufus Barringer of North Carolina being her grandson. She died October 29, 1847, and her body lies at rest in the Lutheran Cemetery at Concord, N. C. Gotlieb Schwartzwalder, translated Caleb Blackwelder, had five sons, namely: Isaac, John, Martin, Daniel and Jacob. His farm of 400 acres at Concord, N. C., is said to still be in possession of his descendants. As we have to do with Isaac only, we drop the other members of the family.

Isaac Blackwelder, the oldest son of Caleb Blackwelder, was born November 17, 1757, in Pennsylvania. Soon after his birth his father moved to Mecklenburg County, N. C., settling in that part of that county which is now Cabarrus County. He enlisted three times in the Revolutionary War, in February, 1776, under Capt. John Barringer, in Col. Thomas Polk's Regiment, and again under Capt. John Barringer in Col. John Phifer's Regiment, and the third time under Capt. Mathias Beaver, in Colonel Alexander's Regiment under the command of General Rutherford. With his command, he marched to Cheraw Mills, S. C., thence to Lynn Creek, in same state, where they remained till General Gates' main army came up, and then they went to Camden, where they encountered the English under Lord Cornwallis, and were disastrously defeated on August 16, 1780. That was what was known as the first battle of Camden. General Rutherford was taken prisoner in this encounter. The pension application of Isaac Blackwelder was dated July, 1834, and the government paid this pension till September, 1834. Isaac Blackwelder was married twice, and was the father of nineteen children. By his first wife, Mary Phifer, there were five children and by his second, Mary Redling, there were fourteen. He died at his homestead near Concord, in 1843, at the age of ninety-four years. Peter Blackwelder, the eighth son of Isaac Blackwelder, by his second wife, was born in Cabarrus County, N. C., September 7, 1810. He came to Illinois in 1833. He stopped in Union County for a short time, then coming to Hillsboro in 1834, he began work as a carpenter. He helped build the first Lutheran church in Hillsboro in which he held membership. On May 2, 1837, he was married to Mrs. Nellie (Scherer) Waggoner.

In that year he entered and improved eighty acres of land where the city of Litchfield now stands and where he lived till he died January 15, 1857. His descendants are well known to the older people of the county, so it is unnecessary in this brief paper to mention them. Mrs. Waggoner had a daughter before her marriage to Peter Blackwelder, Margaret Cornelia Waggoner, who was married to Joshua Kime. She was the mother of our fellow townsman Samuel Kime. Mary Emily, married Sullivan Ludewick, and their descendants live in this county. Isaac Blackwelder, my correspondent, now living in Chicago, for many years was at the forefront in every move for the upbuilding of Hillsboro. Dr. James Frederick Blackwelder, who lives at Litchfield; Sarah Jane, who married William M. Witherspoon, and whose children are Mrs. J. J. Frey, Mrs. Josiah Bixler, Mrs. Nellie E. Cress, and Miss Myra Aldine of Hillsboro; and Martin Luther Blackwelder of St. Louis, Mo., who was a prominent business man of Hillsboro till he went to St. Louis, are other members of the family. We have here only given one family of this numerous relationship, of prominent and respected German citizens. Alfred Blackwelder, once well known in Litchfield, was the son of Jacob Blackwelder.

THE WARES.

Every family of many members is characterized by certain traits of character and conduct, easily discernible by those who know them, in whatever condition of life they may be found. Without attempting to describe these characteristics, those of us who know the Wares of this county, know that these observations fit them in a marked degree. Loyalty, sincerity, religious conviction and patriotism may in a word be said to be the leading characteristic possessed. They see people as they appear, and not what may be hidden in their make-up. They, as a family, are exceedingly practical, frank and straightforward. Such are the Wares, and would there were more of them. Over a hundred years ago, one Capt. Benjamin Ware possessed a home among the hills of old Vermont. It was there that Benjamin, David, Obediah and Enoch Ware were born; and others, that we cannot now describe. These young men, at least three of them, began to look around for opportunities of entering the arena of life's battle, and conflicts. At the age

of about twenty-one, Benjamin went to New York, where for three years he sought to satisfy his ambition for better conditions, but the "western fever" got hold of him, and he came to Indiana, where he stayed till 1823, then, still not satisfied, he came to Greene County, Ill., and one year later to Montgomery County, and settled in what is now known as Ware's Grove in Butler Grove Township. His brother Obediah, who had married in the old New Hampshire hills, came with him to this county, David, we believe, coming later. A Miss Sarah Slayback who was an Ohio girl, having come here with the family of Israel Seward, became the enamored of Benjamin Ware, and the marriage was the result. One son, Justice Hurd Ware, lived to raise a numerous family to perpetuate the name of this early settler of our county.

Obediah Ware, who came here with Benjamin, was also born in Gilsum, N. H.; and became a settler of Butler Grove Township, as before stated. He married Electa Post, when only about twenty-one, and within a month after his marriage he sought the "wild and woolly west" in search of better opportunities. To secure land and make a home was the impelling determination that guided these young men in all their wanderings. He entered the homestead in section 15 in Butler Grove Township, in 1823, and for over fifty years he made that his home, and the rearing ground of his family. Mrs. Thomas E. Harris, Mrs. Betsy Wescott, Mrs. W. A. Young (first wife), and Henry Ware, were among the children of this patriot.

David S. Ware, a son of David Ware, who was a brother of Obediah and Benjamin, came to Illinois in 1855, and he too became a part of the "Ware's Grove" settlement. There his numerous family was raised, among whom we may mention John, Arthur, Lyman, David, Emma Osborn, and Beulah Chickering. Except the latter, who is in New Hampshire, they are all here today. Related to these Wares mentioned, in varying degrees, may be mentioned the Burris', the Osborns, the Macks, the Staples, the Clinesmiths and others.

Lucian Ware is, we understand, a descendant from the fourth New Hampshire brother named above, Enoch. So that the four brothers are all represented in our county. It is said that if the relatives were to have a reunion, it would take a house that would hold 200 from this county alone. Why not have such a reunion and make a history of it? One branch of the

writer's relatives held such a reunion in Indiana last year, which was said to have numbered over 300, and the account of it makes interesting history.

With very few exceptions farming is the life work of all these people. Contentment with one's surroundings is one of the requirements to success, and they have shown that quality in a strong degree. We close as we began, with the statement that wherever you find a Ware, you find the family characteristics obviously present, and impelling them, largely, to the same lines of thought and action. Home loving, economical, honest, patriotic and intensely loyal to the church—by these distinguishing qualities are the Wares known.

JUDGE JESSE J. PHILLIPS.

In giving this brief appreciation to Judge Phillips, it is done chiefly because the history of this county cannot be fully told without describing his peculiar characteristics, and enumerating his accomplishments. The writer knew him, but was not intimate with him, although he was so companionable that to be with him was to feel the vibrant touch of his wondrous personality. Born in this county May 22, 1837, of parents who had made this county their home for many years, though of Kentucky extraction, he was wholly the product of the county, and with the exception of a few years spent in the West Point Military School, his training was all of the best our county affords. As his father was a veteran of the War of 1812, as well as a soldier of the Black Hawk War, Jesse J. Phillips was born with fighting blood in his veins. His patriotism too was inherited, as his ancestors came to America just two years after the landing of the Pilgrims on Plymouth Rock, and the trials and traditions of that early day, were inbred in his woof and fiber. A student in the old Hillsboro Academy, then a law student under Davis and Kingsbury, he began the practice of law in 1860, but the Civil War coming on in 1861, his enthusiastic devotion to the Union could not be suppressed. He raised a company, got it attached to the Ninth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and at once sought the field of war. His power to command and inspire was noticeable from his entry into the service.

He was elected captain on the organization of his company, but when the company went in for the three year term he was commissioned as

major of the Ninth Regiment. He took part in the defense of Paducah, in the attack on Fort Henry, and was also in the battle of Fort Donelson, where he commanded his regiment, the colonel having been injured, and the major having previously been promoted to the lieutenant colonelcy. The command of the regiment was left with him during the remainder of his enlistment. In the great battle of Fort Donelson the colonel had his horse shot from under him, and for his brave and heroic services, he was especially commended by both General Grant and General Oglesby. Next he was in the battle of Shiloh, where another horse was shot from under him, and where he was shot twice through the hands and once in the thigh. Here his brother, S. B. Phillips, was mortally wounded. After his recovery he was sent with his command into Alabama, where he was in a dozen or more cavalry fights, some fought at so close a range that sabers were used. In one of these he was hurt seriously by his horse falling and rolling over him. He was next in fights at Cherokee, Ala.; at Lundys' and at Cane Creek, Ala., then at Tupelo, Miss., and Florence, Ala., when he returned to Mississippi, where at Clear Swamp he was again engaged in battle. We can only mention his military history for lack of space. To recite its entire record is but to repeat the history of the Army of the Tennessee, that our histories exalt so much. In brief, Colonel Phillips was in about forty skirmishes, and a dozen or more pitched battles; and being always in the thickest of the fights, and at the head of his command, it is no wonder that he had six horses shot under him and was himself shot five or six times. In 1864 he was brevetted lieutenant colonel of his regiment and in 1865 he was, for distinguished services, brevetted a brigadier general.

In 1864 General Phillips was married in Alabama to Mrs. Virginia Davis, who survives him and lives in Hillsboro. On his return from the army he again resumed the practice of law, and soon enjoyed a lucrative clientage. Several times his party, Democratic, put him on the ticket for state offices, but being in the minority in the state, we were not successful in electing him. At length his popularity as a man, his known legal ability, and his independent and advanced views on public questions forced him to a position on the supreme bench of the state, where his great energy, and strong decisions on growing public questions gave him an interna-

tional reputation, in less time and at a younger age, than was ever known in the state. That the Judge was ambitious need not be denied or decried; that he was an unusually able lawyer is generally conceded; and that he manifested under all circumstances the courage of his high convictions is attested by all who knew him. To meet him socially was to admire him; to be in his court when presiding was to feel the impress of his great personality; and to listen to his ready and original thoughts either from the bench or on the rostrum was to admire his intellectuality and was an inspiration. Alas, in the prime of life he was stricken with disease and died, lamented and loved as possibly no other public man in the county ever was or will be again. Montgomery County may well be proud to have had Judge Phillips at the head of her honored statesmen and citizens. We close this sketch with one personal incident which shows his entire absorption in the matter on his mind. On one occasion we took train at Hillsboro with him, when he was starting to Salem to hold court. He began an elucidation of his line of thought on one of his recent decisions on the supreme bench, after we were seated; and this was kept up the entire hour, while waiting for a train of the Burlington in Litchfield, and completed after we had got seated on the train south. Just then it occurred to him for the first time that he had forgotten to get supper in Litchfield, as was his intention. At once he jumped up, rang the bell vigorously, and when the conductor came, he, as it seemed, *commanded* him to order a meal brought to him at Smithboro "without fail" and the subservient conductor went off to obey, as though he regarded it as his imperative duty to do so.

PROMINENT MONTGOMERY COUNTYITES.

Every community is justly proud of its men of eminence, and among those of this county mentioned in this work, in connection with several positions of honor and responsibility, are quite a few of more than local repute. To the list thus given there are others, who were either reared here or here received their academic schooling, that have risen to distinction, although all cannot be given for lack of the necessary data. We only name a very few, briefly mentioning their achievements in their chosen lines.

Military: Gen. John Tillson, late of Quincy,

Ill., who made an enviable record as a soldier, was a literary man of recognized ability producing some excellent poetry, and he was born in this county where he was reared. Brig.-Gen. Frank S. Dickson, is the son of a superintendent of the Hillsboro schools, and one of Montgomery County's daughters, known to the writer to have been a sweet, noble, confiding mother, who died before her intelligent son had acquired distinction. Gen. Christian B. Blockburger, at a pioneer day in charge of the militia of the state, lived in Hillsboro, where his descendants now are honoring his memory.

Law: General and Supreme Judge Jesse J. Phillips was born, reared and died in this county, and for rapidity of rise in the world, and brilliancy in accomplishment, had no equal in the state.

Agriculture: No man in the state did more for the cause of agriculture as a lecturer and promoter of scientific education for the farming class than that product of a Butler Township farm, Prof. John B. Turner, who as college professor, and college promotor, as well as an invincible anti-slavery advocate, did so much for the state.

Medicine: When one through a long lifetime, devotes his energies to the relief of suffering, becoming eminent as a surgeon, retaining so human a sympathy, and gives his services whenever needed without compensation, as has Dr. J. D. Colt, he is little less than a martyr to his profession, and entitled to the eternal gratitude of the citizens of the county.

Civics: Hon. Joseph E. Paden, ex-mayor of Evanston, a ripe scholar, and student of civic affairs, is purely a Montgomery County product, and his relatives here hail his visits to his native county with interest.

Engineering: In these troublous times, many men become eminent because of their achievements in lines useful to their country. Jesse C. Vincent, formerly chief engineer of the Packard Motor Co., the designer of the Liberty Motor, thought to be the best motor so far invented for the use of the aeroplane, is a son of residents of Irving.

Teachers: Perhaps no educator in the state was more popular among leading teachers than Samuel M. Inglis, one time superintendent of schools of Hillsboro, who is so pleasantly remembered by the older members of the profession.

Clergy: Invincible, erratic, tireless, and convincing are tame words with which to describe Rev. Peter Cartwright, who preached in nearly

every hamlet of the county in the pioneer days. Francis Springer, minister, scholar, educator, lecturer and soldier, has left a deep impress upon the moral status of Montgomery County that time will never efface. Dr. C. E. Cline, of Portland, Ore., was born and reared in this county, and still considers himself entitled to claim its hospitality. For his ministerial work and devotion to the country as a soldier, he is appreciated by our citizens as are few others. May this veneration be as enduring as the causes for which he labors.

We mention these men whose prominence have been largely acquired in other localities, and who, with many others that might be named, have done honor to the land of their birth or early training, feeling that we are embellishing this record with the reference to them.

CHAPTER II.

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS.

PHYSICAL SURFACE—GEOLOGY—COAL—COAL ANALYSIS—BUILDING ROCK—CLIMATE—NATURAL VEGETATION—SURFACE AND SOIL—FAUNA—RIVERS AND CREEKS—DRAINAGE.

PHYSICAL SURFACE.

Montgomery County is varied enough in its physical surface aspects to make it desirable for residence purposes, and is so underlaid with sufficient minerals as to make it equally desirable for manufacturing purposes. For farming purposes the fertility of its soil is inviting. The quality of its timber, before being denuded, appealed strongly to the early settlers, and had the timber been properly conserved, it would today be a valuable asset to the title holder of the land. The coal underlying the soil often brings nearly as much on the market as the surface, besides occasionally oil and other minerals in paying quantities are found.

GEOLOGY.

No better authority with reference to the geology of Montgomery County can be found than



MR. AND MRS. CHARLES W. BEST

the geological survey made by the federal government, and quoting from it we find the following conditions prevailing:

"Along the various streams are various exposures of sand and pebbles, with some beds of brownish-yellow clay. Five miles northeast of Litchfield forty-five feet of drift is exposed, the lower part a compact bed of dark clay, with some sand and pebbles. The following description is given of the various clays passed through in well digging in the vicinity of Hillsboro; first, soil; second, yellow clay or hardpan; at twenty-four feet, reached a three-foot bed of sand, then, soft, moist clay. Seventy-five yards from this, another well was dug, showing in the upper part brownish-yellow clay at twenty feet, and at thirty-eight feet was a two-foot bed of sand, and, at forty-two feet, specimens of wood.

"On the headwaters of the Ramsey, there are many springs of slightly chalybeate, and some containing sulphate of iron, issuing from beds of drift, sand and pebbles. There is certainly evidence that at some former period of time the whole surface of the county was fifty to seventy-five feet higher than at present; that since the original drift disposition (it may have been just at the close of the drift period), large masses of these deposits were washed off, leaving occasional moundlike elevations, several of which may be seen near Nokomis, a few between the East and West Forks, and the hills between Hillsboro and Butler.

"The upper coal measures appear in part in this county, and underly all the superficial deposits, and include coal beds No. 11 and No. 13 and a trace of No. 12, and embrace 150 feet of rock, reaching from the base of No. 33 to No. 20 of the upper coal measure section. Nos. 20 and 21, in section 12, township 10 north, range 1, west; there crops out along the creek eight feet of sandy shale and blue limestone; close by is an outcrop of brown, shaly, soft limestone, containing *Hemipronites crassus* and crinoid stems; *Macrocheilus* and *Spirifer cameratus* were also found. The exact thickness between 21 and 22 is unknown; the outcrops are ten miles apart, with no evidence of a continuous easterly dip, but it is probable that twenty-five or even fifty feet may intervene.

"Northeast of Irving, on East Fork, and down stream for a mile, there are occasional outcrops of an ash-blue shaly shelly limestone, abounding in a large variety of Products *Prattenianus*. It also contains *P. costatus* *P. punctatus*, *P.*

Nebrascensis, *Spirifer cameratus*, *Aviculopecten carboniferous*, *Chonetes*, *Verneuilliana*, *Ch. Flemingii*, and a branching coral. A quarter of a mile up stream, the limestone appears in a regular layer, stretching across the bed of a small branch. Three miles up stream, many fossils were collected, weathered out of the shale beds in a fine state of preservation, including beautiful specimens of *Pleurotomaria*, *sphoerulata*, *P. tabulata*, *Orthoceras*, *Macrocheilus paludiformis*, and one like the *M. primigenius*, but with body, whorl and spire more elongated; *Goniatites globulosus*, *Bellerophon carbonarius*, *Leda bella-striata*, *Nucula ventricosa*, *Astartella vera*, *Consularia*, *Leda Oweni*, *Euomphalus*, *subrugosus* and *Polyphemopsis peracuta*. These shales contain round and oblong clay and ironstone concretions. In section 28, township 10 north, range 3 west, a few fossils were obtained indicating the presence of the same beds as those last named. The upper blue limestone, named above, undulates along East Fork for about eight miles, which is regarded as equivalent to No. 22 of general section. Near section 36, township 8 north, range 3 west, there crops out eight feet of sandy shale and sandstone. On West Fork, at the bridge on the Hillsboro and Walshville road, there is a bluff of thirty-five feet of bluish-gray sandy shales with a thin bed showing markings resembling those of *Fucoides cauda galli*, and containing one *Bellerophon*. East of Litchfield, at the creek bluffs, is seen thirty feet of sandy shale, and below that ten feet of thick-bedded sandstone, resting on limestone. Four miles up stream, this sandstone is quite ferruginous at the base, and contains many remains of plants, *Calamities*, *Sigillariae*, etc. One mile farther up stream, there were observed forty-eight feet of darkish, micaceous sandy shale. On Five Mile Creek, in section 26, township 10 north, range 5 west, there are twelve feet of sandy shales, with a thin bed of partially carbonized wood, containing a fossil fern. A quarter of a mile up the creek, there is an exposure of sixteen feet of this olive-drab clay shales, with ironstone nodules. These shales are evidently continuations of the same beds and make the total thickness of No. 26 not less than eighty-five feet. The best exposures of Nos. 27 to 33 inclusive are on Lake Fork and at Litchfield. The section on the Lake Fork, at the Bond County line, near McCracken's, coal, is as follows:

HISTORY OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY

	ft.	in.
Drift slope	20	0
No. 27—Lead blue limestone, with crinoid stems, and <i>Athyris subtilita</i>	2	0
No. 28—Coal	0	2
No. 29—Blue clay shales.....	10	0
No. 30—Shale and shaly limestone abounding in fossils, but many are much crushed including <i>Spirifer cameratus</i> , <i>Productus punctatus</i> , <i>P. Nebrascensis</i> , <i>Spiriferina</i> , <i>Kentuckensis</i> , <i>Hemipronites crassus</i> <i>Productus</i> , <i>Prattenianus</i> , <i>Athyris subtilita</i> <i>Terebratula bovidens</i> , <i>Myalina subquadrata</i> , a <i>Macrochellus</i> , a <i>Pleurotomaria</i> , and one in fish tooth.....	4	0
No. 31—Ash-gray limestone; in the lower part there is from one to one and one-half feet of dark, ash-colored limestone, often traversed by fine lines of calspar; fossils not abundant contains <i>Productus longispinus</i>	13	0
Bituminous shale	4	
No. 33—Coal No. 11.....	1	5

"Part of No. 27 appears two and one-half miles northwest in the bed of the creek, containing *Spirifer cameratus*, *Fistulipora*, *Productus costatus*, *P. Nebrascensis*, *P. Prattenianus* and *Myalina subquarata*. The fossils have here a well preserved and nacreous appearance. One and one-half miles southwest of Bethel, part of No. 31 crops out along the creek; the upper portion is an even bedded bluish-gray sub-crystal-line limestone; but below it is more irregularly bedded. *Productus longispinus* abounds, associated with *Ariculo Pectan carboniferus*. Four miles northeast of Litchfield, the upper part of No. 31 is a thick bedded Brownish-gray limestone, abounding in *Rhynchonella Uta*.

COAL.

"On J. Wilson's land, section 7, township 8, north, range 2 west, coal No. 13 (No. 24 of upper coal measures section) has been mined; that used was from near the outcrop, and does not appear very favorable; the quality and thickness might improve by thorough opening. The same coal has also been taken out on the land of John L. Newman, in section 28, township 10 north, range 3 west, some eighteen inches thick, but could not be thoroughly examined on account of the overlying debris. On the land of Mr.

McCracken, near the south county line (probably in Bond County) Coal 13 is seventeen inches thick. Occurring as it does below the bed of the creek; it can only be reached at low water, and even then the labor of one man is required most of the time to keep the pit sufficiently dry for two others to work; but with this trouble it will repay very well to work for neighborhood purposes. The same bed has also been worked at Ross' old mill on Shoal creek, at the south county line, and may also be reached just below the surface of the water on Shoal creek above Long bridge. At the limestone quarries on the creek near Butler, it may be reached at about ten to fourteen feet beneath the bed of the creek, also about four feet beneath the darker colored limestone at the base of Michael Cleary's quarry east of Litchfield.

COAL ANALYSIS.

"*Montgomery County Coal Company, Chicago.*

CHICAGO, ILL., March, 1910.

GENTLEMEN: We are pleased to report below the results of analyses on samples of coal recently sent to us from your Montgomery County mine at Hillsboro, Ill., as follows:

Our Laboratory No. 4441. Nut Coal.

	Dry	Commercial
Moisture		12.32
Ash	8.36	7.23
V. C. M.	41.11	36.04
Fixed Carbon	50.53	44.41
	100.00	100.00
B. T. U.	13142	11522
Sulphur	3.82	3.33

Our Laboratory No. 4442.

Screenings.

Moisture		12.14
Ash	8.99	7.89
V. C. M.	41.13	36.23
Fixed Carbon	49.88	43.74
	100.00	100.00
B. T. U.	13033	11450
Sulphur	3.77	3.31

Our Laboratory No. 4443.

Lamp and Egg Coal.

Moisture		11.64
Ash	8.51	7.51

V. C. M.	41.50	36.66
Fixed Carbon	49.99	44.19
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	100.00	100.00
B. T. U.	13180	11645
Sulphur	3.70	3.26

FUEL ENGINEERING Co."

Log of test hole drilled for coal, for American, Zinc, Lead and Smelting Company, in center of sections 27-8-4, Montgomery County, Ill., in 1911, Howard Hargrave, driller.

21' (21') Gray and yellow sand.

56' (35') Dark sand shale.

57' (1') Dark limestone.

64' (7') Blue shale.

72'6" (8'6") White limestone.

74' (1'6") Soft slate and shale.

89' (15') Blue shale.

120' (31') Sand stone and shale.

137' (17') Dark shale.

141' (4') Black slate.

141'6" (6") Coal.

145' (3'6") Light shale.

146' (1') Limestone.

167' (21') Blue shale with limestone bands.

186' (19') Dark shale.

188' (2') Sand limestone.

191' (3') Dark shale.

196' (5') Limestone.

232' (38') Dark shale.

233'8" (1'8") Coal.

236' (2'4") Fire clay.

244' (8') Gray shale.

260' (16') Dark shale.

262' (2') Limestone.

336' (7'4") Dark shale.

338' (2') Soft light clay.

341' (3') Light blue shale.

345' (4') Dark shale.

347' (2') Light shale.

355' (8') Red and yellow shale.

361' (6') White limestone.

372' (11') Shale of many colors.

374' (2') Lime shale.

375'6" (1'6") Black slate.

377' (1'6") Dark shale.

384' (7') Lime shale.

387'2" (3'2") Limestone.

387'7" (5") Blue slate.

388' (5") Limestone.

391' (3') Blue shale.

393'11" (2'11") Limestone.

396'5" (2'6") Black slate.

396'8" (3") Sulphur kidney.

404'1" (7'5") Coal No. 6. Fire clay.

BUILDING ROCK.

"On the East Fork, about section 26, township 8 north, range 3 west, there is a tolerably good bed of hard bluish limestone. On Rocky Branch, east of Litchfield, there are extensive quarries of pretty good limestone; the beds are rather irregular, but the rock is very extensively used for ordinary stone work, and makes very good lime. North of the railroad on the West Fork, there are several outcrops of a brown and gray limestone in three-foot beds. The same rock is also found four miles further up stream. At the latter place, part of it presents a beautiful bluish-gray variegated appearance. This limestone possesses much durability, and being in a thick even bed, may become in time very useful for large columns. It is believed to be equivalent to that used in the construction of the old State house at Springfield. West of Butler there are good quarries of limestone for lime, and it is also much used in the neighborhood for ordinary building purposes."

CLIMATE.

Like the surrounding sections of Illinois, Montgomery has a variable climate, which is well described by an early geographer as follows:

"The melting snows of winter, generally attended by rains, convert the rich soil of the prairies into mud, and render the early spring the most unpleasant season of the year. The heat of summer, although more intense than that in the same latitude on the Atlantic, is greatly relieved by the constant breezes which fan the prairies. Autumn, with its slowly diminishing heat, terminates in the serene and beautiful season known as Indian Summer. Its mild and uniform temperature, soft and hazy atmosphere, and forests beautifully tinted with the hues of dying foliage, all conspire to render it the pleasant part of the year. Next comes the boreal blasts of winter, with its social firesides, and tinkling bells in the mystic light of the moon, as merry sleighs skim over the level snow-clad prairies. The winter has its sudden changes of temperature, causing colds and other diseases arising from extreme vicissitudes of weather. This is the most unfavorable feature

of the climate, which in other respects is salubrious."

These sudden changes seem to increase both in number and in extremes, a fact doubtless attributable to natural causes, the settling up and cultivation of the country.

NATURAL VEGETATION.

When the early settlers arrived in Montgomery County they found many conditions that do not now prevail. As a large portion of the county was prairie land, there was much tall, coarse grass which grew so high that a man on horseback could scarcely be seen while traveling through it. Those who desired to cross these stretches of grass had great difficulty in keeping from getting lost, and once a path was made, the travelers kept close to it. Wonder is oftentimes expressed that the pioneers passed over what are now the most valuable lands in favor of those that had to be cleared of timber and undergrowth before crops could be planted, or oftentimes a rude cabin be erected, and yet to the person conversant with conditions of those early times, the reason is not far to seek. It was absolutely necessary for the early settler to have firewood and building material, and nearly all of the water courses ran through the timbered regions. In the timber along these creeks could be found the tall, straight trees which could be readily felled and made into logs suitable for the walls of their homes. The task of clearing off the timber was not as difficult after all, as breaking the sod of the prairie with the tools the pioneer possessed. A method oftentimes pursued by the pioneer was to "gird" the larger trees by cutting a band around the tree out of its bark, near the ground, thus causing the tree to die. It then bore no more leaves, and its roots took no moisture from the soil. The settler would plow close up to the trees almost as easily as he could around stumps, and in time the tree, dying, could be removed.

The soil of the timbered regions is generally of a light gray colored clay, and on this land was originally a heavy growth of black, white and red oak, pin oak, laurel oak, walnut, butternut, white and red elm, hickory, iron weed, sassafras, redbud, hackberry, soft and sugar maple, swamp white oak, chinquapin, sycamore, pawpaw, cottonwood, wild cherry, locust, black and red haw, shellbark hickory and other varie-

ties usually found in this part of the state. Other natural growths were: the prairie grass that made the breaking of the prairies so difficult for the illy prepared pioneer, the hazel with its edible fruit, but sweat producing to get rid of, when the land was wanted for cultivation; the boneset used extensively as a chill and fever tonic, the sarsaparilla and wahoo, used largely as a tonic, or in "bitters," and occasionally ginseng, a valuable and high priced product.

SURFACE AND SOIL.

As before stated, a large portion of the surface of Montgomery County consists of prairie; and there was considerable timber land and low swamp, although the former has in large part been cleared off, and the latter drained and made into very productive land. The prairie lands are now all broken and placed under a cultivation that is of the highest type, and the fields now yielding banner crops are exceedingly valuable. The soil of the prairie is of a rich, dark color, having the general characteristics of the other prairie soil of the state. The timber land is suitable for vegetables, cereals and especially winter wheat. The soil of the timber regions is generally of a light gray colored clay. The soil assimilates with all kinds of clover and other legumes, thus insuring easy inoculation, and responds to phosphates readily, so necessary in overcoming acidity.

FAUNA.

Montgomery County is noted for the large variety of its fauna, and among the birds found here are: mourning dove, black and yellow bill cuckoo, woodpecker, flicker, night hawk, king bird, fly catcher, wood pewee, Phoebe bird, bobolink, red-winged black bird, cow bird, crackle or crow black bird, orchard oriole, Baltimore oriole, blue jay, song sparrow and many other varieties of sparrows, rose breasted grosbeak, Indigo bird, scarlet tanager, warbler, vireos, wrens, wood thrushes, meadow lark, prairie horned lark, chickadee, chewink, common robin, gold finch, cardinal, shrike, cat bird, mocking bird, whippoorwill, blue bird, kingfisher, ducks, geese, brants, herons, cranes, pheasants, grouse, prairie chickens, wild turkeys and other fowls indigenous to this region. Some of these species are nearly extinct, but all were found by



L & Arlene Betty



M. M. O. B. Betty
Nellie & Betty

the pioneer, together with others as follows: the long necked sand hill crane, now gone, but once very numerous, though migratory in habits, and the passenger pigeon, also a migratory bird, and one which in some mysterious manner has almost become extinct throughout the United States.

When the first settlers of Montgomery County came into this region they found buffalo, roe-buck, fallow deer, hind and stag, bears, panthers, wild cats, big prairie wolves, gray timber wolves, foxes, racoons, opossums, numerous varieties of squirrels, otter, beavers, muskrats, minks, weasels, skunks, rabbits, moles, ground hogs, ground squirrels and gophers. It is many years since any buffalo or deer have been seen, but some of the smaller animals are still to be found, especially the rabbits, squirrels and gophers. Coon and fox hunting were favorite pastimes during early days, but now there are not enough of these animals to inspire any appreciable sport in this line.

RIVERS AND CREEKS.

Montgomery County is bounded on the north by Sangamon and Christian counties; on the east by Christian, Shelby and Fayette counties; on the south by Fayette, Bond and Madison counties; and on the west by Macoupin County. It contains 702 square miles. It is watered by Ramsey Creek, East, West, and Middle Fork of Shoal Creek, Lake Fork, Hurricane Creek, and other water courses which are tributary to these.

DRAINAGE.

The introduction of modern drainage systems and methods have very materially altered the original conditions, and redeemed from worthlessness many hundreds of acres of land that are now very productive. As a natural consequence of these changes, vegetation has some altered, and new varieties have been introduced with excellent results.

No one act of the state legislature has done more for the Montgomery County low prairies than the enactment of the present drainage laws; thus providing extensive drainage, and the liquidation of the bills for the same. By this means miasmatic diseases were driven out, and the soil prepared to produce the enormous corn crops for which the county is noted.

CHAPTER III.

INDIAN HISTORY.

FIVE TRIBES—THE ILLINI—INDIANS OF THE COUNTY
—LOCATION OF INDIAN CAMPS—INDIAN CAMPS
FOR DEFENSE—INDIAN RELICS—HISTORICAL SOCIETY'S COLLECTION—INDIAN MASSACRES—
BLEVINS ON INDIAN HISTORY—INDIAN MOUNDS.

FIVE TRIBES.

In speaking of the Indians of Illinois, our historians especially mention the five leading tribes that composed the aggregation of tribes known as the Illini. These were the Metchigamies, the Kaskaskias, the Peorias, the Cahokias, and the Tamaroas. But aside from these great tribes, there were several other smaller tribes, or divisions, and our information is not very accurate as to what tribes occupied, temporarily this county, at the various times in which it is supposed they were here. Besides their habits were migratory, and more than one tribe may have occupied the several locations where they are known to have had their camps at various periods of time.

THE ILLINI.

Once away back in the misty past, there roved over the wild woods and unbroken prairies where now are to be found comfortable homes and thriving communities, broad fields and prosperous industries, a tribe of Indians, strong and powerful, a type in strength of what was to come after them, aborigines, which bore the poetic name of Illini. Fathers Marquette and Joliet, two enterprising and roving Jesuit priests, traversed the upper Mississippi, starting from New Orleans, and with the authority of the French governing body in that quaint old town, about 1673, made their initial trip up the Mississippi River at a time when the Illini were numerous, and they reported the presence of the tribe. The results of their trip bore no immediate fruit, but about six years later, another Frenchman, La Salle, with a few followers, pushed through the Indian camps to a point about the present site of Peoria, and there he

built a fort on Lake Peoria, calling it Creve Coeur. It had an existence covering only about three years, when it was attacked and destroyed by the Indians who set fire to it.

Undaunted, La Salle and Henry Monti, following the course of the Mississippi River, reached the now historic Starved Rock, and a fort was built on its crest about 1682, and in honor of the French king, they named it Fort St. Louis.

The Illini and other tribes were gradually crowded back into the more remote fastnesses, so that some eighteen years later, following the building of Fort St. Louis, other French rovers began a settlement at Kaskaskia, and another at Tamaroa, being encouraged by the seeming absence of the savages. These discoverers reported their settlements at New Orleans, and preparations were commenced relative to establishing some kind of permanent government as soon as the population would justify such action. About 1718 another fort, called Fort Chartres was built at Kaskaskia, it being the best structure of its kind to be found anywhere in the new world. The year prior to the erection of this fort, the territory from which the state of Illinois was to be carved, was declared the possession of Louisiana, the governing power being located at New Orleans. The French, however, regarded the new found territory as an incumbrance, rather than of great value, and when the opportunity offered, gladly ceded the territory to the English in 1763. Until the territory passed into the possession of the English, no local courts had been established, so that the Indians had been subject to little or no control, and in this fact lies much of the later trouble the United States government experienced with them.

INDIANS OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

From the best obtainable information, it is generally conceded that the Kickapoos was the most numerous tribe that inhabited this county. This tribe extended from Chicago southward through a good portion of the state, and gradually kept extending their line of camps southward. Such were the conditions up to 1770. Camps were found of this tribe on the Mackinaw and Sangamon rivers, and villages were known to be located at Elkhart and on Kickapoo Creek. This tribe was unusually in-

telligent, and more nearly civilized than most of the other tribes, but its members seemed to have more hatred for the white man than those of other tribes. It was the Kickapoos chiefly that Generals Wayne, Harmar and St. Clair had trouble with, and to some extent had to subdue. In 1805 an account is given of these Indians manifesting their hatred of the whites by capturing a lot of children near Kaskaskia, and carrying them off to their villages. In 1810 and 1811 Governor Edwards was compelled to suppress them by military force, but this action was also taken against the Sacs, Foxes and Shawnees who were related to the Kickapoos and frequently aided them in their periodical disturbances. Captain Whitesides, a renowned Indian fighter, it is said fought a battle with these united tribes on Shoal Creek, somewhere near Chautauqua, possibly just northwest on the creek.

INDIAN CAMPS.

Many camps of the Indians have been located in nearly all parts of the county, and much evidence has been found of them. Mr. Hosman has located these camps as follows: One on the William J. Atterbury farm; one on the Amos Barry farm, south of Hillsboro; one on the J. H. Bremer farm; one on the John Williams farm; one on the J. W. Osborn farm; one on John Glenn's farm, and one on the Charles Salzman farm, all north of Hillsboro. Mr. Hosman relates the fact, from reliable sources, that on one of the trips of the Indians from Kaskaskia to Peoria, they camped on the Bremer farm as usual, and their chief becoming very sick, he was left in the camp in the care of an attendant, and after a short illness he died and was buried there. That many years after that some persons were digging into the ground near the location of the camp, and found an old skull supposed to be that of an Indian, and from evidence in the grave it was plain to be seen that he was an Indian of high standing, and the conclusion was an almost certainty, that the skull was that of the chieftain who had many years before been buried there.

INDIAN CAMPS FOR DEFENSE.

On McDavid's Branch in East Fork Township, was located another important camp of the Kick-

apoops, but probably the larger ones were south of Hillsboro near the Pepper mill, and at McPherson's Ford. Frank Hosman says that he has examined all the Indian camp grounds near Hillsboro, and invariably found them located for defense, having the front and two sides open, with the higher background for a camp. Lewis McPherson, who was reared near these camp grounds at McPherson's Ford, says: "There are quite a number of camps and burial grounds near my home, and while my father was familiar with them, he did not think of them being built for defense until Gen. Jesse J. Phillips, on his invitation, visited him to inspect them. After looking them over a little, and studying their strategic location, the general stood on one, and after seeing its position of frontage, said, pointing to another ridge, that there was probably another camp over there fronting the one on which he was standing. It was found that he was correct, and the general continued to do this for several locations, each time pointing to a fortified camp a quarter of a mile or more off, and every time his supposed camp location was found to be correct, showing that the Indians were intuitively possessed with certain military strategic instincts that surprised the general and those with him, and would have only been detected by one skillful in military maneuvering, as the general was."

INDIAN RELICS.

From Lewis McPherson, the Montgomery Historical Association received a large collection of battle axes and other tools found in the graves of those buried near his home. Several graves were opened on these apparently fortified camps, and the skeletons found in stone vaults underground, and several of the large flat rocks taken from these graves, now used as a walk by Mr. McPherson, are interesting relics. Among the peculiar things seen in these camp grounds, according to Mr. McPherson, is, that at places a distance from the camps, will be found large quantities of mussel shells, indicating that the shells were gathered and taken there, and opened for eating purposes. It appears that the deer in an early day had regular trails. These were formerly plainly visible, and led exactly by several Indian camps. This gives rise to the question whether this is merely an accident, or that the camps were placed convenient to the trails, but no definite answer seems forthcoming.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY'S COLLECTION.

The historical society and private individuals in Montgomery County, possess some very interesting and valuable Indian relics, and the question arises in the minds of many if some of them do not antedate the Indian period and belong to that mysterious class known as Mound Builders. It is very difficult to distinguish between the periods, and to determine whether or no the quaint weapons and utensils which are dug from the soil of this section were used by those whose bodies had crumbled to dust before even the Indian took possession of the land, or whether the tribes of which we have definite knowledge, fashioned them. From out of a dim and uncertain past the Mound Builders loom mistily upon antiquarian history, and fade away. That such a people once existed, there is no reasonable doubt, but from whence they sprung, or what caused their decay, and the wiping out of any definite record of them, no historian has made clear. In some sections of the state there are more definite traces of them to be found than in Montgomery County, although here there have been found the following relics: arrow heads, arrow points, scrapers, axes, mauls, drills, saw tooth points, and skulls and other instruments that we cannot classify. The Montgomery Historical Society has quite a good collection of these relics, and is adding to it from time to time, and will have an expert classify them so as to increase their educational value. Such a collection as is possessed by Montgomery County is one to be prized, and treasured, for the time is not far distant when the Indian will be extinct, and the few traces that remain of his presence will be almost priceless to those who take an interest in the development of mankind, and the furtherance of civilization.

The day of the savage Indian is over. Tribe after tribe has passed. The Indians that remain are rapidly losing their racial characteristics, and becoming as other people of this country. Their good traits are developed by education and training, and their evil ones eradicated and as many of them are now wealthy and influential through the grants of government land, they are rising in importance in the states in which their former reservations were located.

While the Indian, as he was once known, is practically extinct, he lives on, and will do so as long as the nomenclature of the country continues. His musical and poetic names are fas-

tened to our lands, water courses, public buildings, the streets in our cities, and to public monuments. The great commonwealth in which Montgomery County is located came from the tribe of Illini, and the Kickapoos, Kaskaskias, Iroquois, Sacs, Fox, Pottawattamies, Black Hawk, and a thousand and one tribes and chiefs are perpetuated throughout all time. This is but just. Coming into his lands, the white man through superior strength of intellect, education and civilization, took from the red man his lands, but at the same time gave to the conquered the honor of placing his individual stamp on their development, and claiming them as his own. Nor can it be claimed, as some seem to believe, that it is either equitable or ethical to permit the assumption of a prior claim by a people who have never so much as attempted to subdue the wilds of nature, nor bring its forces into subjection by the sweat of the brow as God intended man should do. Where thorns and thistles infest, flowers and fruits must be made to luxuriate in the tread of civilization. And the ignorance or unprogressive stubbornness of any man or race dare not impede its progress. Such is the inexorable law of progress, and it must be respected.

INDIAN MASSACRES.

The following very interesting account of Indian Massacres in Montgomery County is contributed by S. Z. T. Kessinger.

"I have stated in previous articles that it was common tradition among the old relatives of both my family and those of my wife, that there were several white persons massacred in the county quite a while before we have any record. Some have expressed a doubt as to the reliability of these traditions, and saying that we were probably confusing them with the Cox murder in Bond County, and some others that General Whitesides punished the Indians so severely for. But I feel sure that I was correct in my first statement, though it was based on tradition. Since writing the statement, I had a talk with Mrs. Amos Holbrooks, who was a daughter of Sam Penter and a grand daughter of Henry Briance, and she remembers distinctly hearing her mother and other old women of her age, tell of them and tell exactly where they were committed. One was the murder of a little boy and the capture of two girls, and the other the murder of a whole family. In the first case

the family lived in a cabin near the junction of Town Fork and Shoal creek, not far from where the Pepper Mill stood, only nearer the creek. The parents of the three children were away from the cabin, and the Indians killed the boy and took the girls on their ponies and rode off with them. The parents after finding the murdered boy with the neighbors went in pursuit and when the girls saw them they jumped off the ponies and thus lightened of their extra weight, the Indians made good their escape. As the girls jumped off one Indian threw his tomahawk at one girl striking her on the lower part of her spine cutting a very deep gash, which came near being her death call.

The other case was a family, don't know how many, who lived just east of where Louis McPherson now lives, in a cabin which stood in an open place, cleared off in what was called for many years Nicholson's field. So named from the fact that Mr. Nicholson widened and broadened the open space formerly cleared off by the murdered man. This field is remembered by many old people today. After the murdering of the boy and of the family a fort, or block-house, was built not far from where the boy was murdered, for protection against the Indians, and as there were but seven families living in the entire community at that time, they all either lived in the fort or had easy access to it in case of danger."

BLEVINS ON INDIAN HISTORY.

The following account written by Henry B. Blevins, of an outrage just across the line in Bond County, is certainly true, and well known to the ancestors of many of the citizens of this county.

"In June, 1811, there was a family in Bond County by the name of Cox, residing about three miles northeast of Pocahontas. The family consisted of Mr. Cox, his wife, son and daughter. On the morning of June 2, 1811, the senior members of the family went out to pick wild strawberries. When they returned they found the son murdered and scalped, the daughter gone and plenty of evidence of Indians. Whitesides was notified at once, and his rangers started in hot pursuit. A number of the Indians riding ponies, made the band easily trailed. They went northwest, crossed Cahokia Creek three or four miles below its head, and a party of the Indians on foot were overtaken as they were resting in a



DANIEL M. BLACKWELDER



MRS. DANIEL M. BLACKWELDER

small grove of timber on Prairie Branch. There one Indian was killed and more wounded. Two miles to the northeast another Indian was killed. They continued the pursuit killing one Indian at a time, until near Chatham in Sangamon County, where they regained possession of the girl, and returned, claiming they had killed all the Indians but two."

Perhaps no Indian raid was better verified by landmarks than this one. The citizens of Pocahontas and vicinity contributed funds and erected a suitable monument to the memory of young Cox. I have seen the monument and listened to the tales they told me there. The same story, as a boy I often heard at my father's knee. The monument is about ten feet high and stands alone at the edge of the forest, marking the site of the Cox home, where the young man was slain by an enemy who was a terror to the pioneers of those early days.

The grove where the first Indian was killed, has long since disappeared, dead of old age, but the remnant, I think is remembered by C. A. Walker and Major F. M. Chapman. The last four trees of that grove stood in the branch close to my father's house. My oldest brother found under those trees an old butcher knife, well eaten with rust. My father thought it belonged to those Indians. The place in Cahokia Township where the second Indian was killed is better verified. Four boys, Kinder and Karnes, picking berries thirty-six years afterwards, found an old flint lock gun and a tomahawk both nearly eaten up with rust. This find was one-half mile south of the village of Clyde, now Hornsby. I have often seen these relics, but unfortunately they were not preserved.

INDIAN MOUNDS.

There are in Montgomery County quite a number of artificial mounds known to have been built by mound builders or later aboriginal inhabitants. Whether these mounds were built for defense, for the burial of the dead, or for religious rites, is not certain, but from the evidence obtained in this county it is not an unreasonable supposition that all these objects were considered in their building. The Cahokia Mound and the Monks Mound near the Mississippi River are two of the most striking ones because of their great size. Those of Montgomery County are not so large, indeed many of them are rather small. There are several

in the vicinity of the McPherson bridge across Shoal Creek, and more than one of these have been dug into, and evidence of Indian burials found in abundance. There are some west of Hillsboro and in other parts of the county. It is believed that rich and valuable discoveries would be made by a scientific investigation of these mounds if done by the proper authorities.

CHAPTER IV.

EARLY SETTLERS AND SETTLEMENTS.

BEGINNINGS—EARLIEST SETTLERS—EARLY NEWSPAPERS—EARLY FAMILIES—WHERE THE EARLY SETTLERS LOCATED—EARLY OFFICIALS AND CITIZENS—TOWNS QUIESCENT—HAMILTON—WOODSBORO—LEESBURG—HARDENSBURG—AUDUBON—EARLY CHURCHES—HURRICANE AND CLEAR SPRINGS CHURCHES—HILLSBORO PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—HILLSBORO LUTHERAN CHURCH—WAVELAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—BEAR CREEK CHURCH—OLDEN TIME PREACHER—THOMAS W. HYNES—MONTGOMERY COUNTY SUNDAY SCHOOL ASSOCIATION—OLD LOG CABIN—OLD SETTLERS ASSOCIATION—OLD SETTLERS REGISTERED IN 1883 AND 1884—THE OLD SETTLERS—CLEAR SPRINGS SETTLEMENT—HILLSBORO WOOLEN MILLS.

BEGINNINGS.

The character of a people and the reputation of a community are alike dependent on the influences and the individuality of their promoters. The early settlers of Montgomery County came here from Tennessee, Georgia, Kentucky, the Carolinas, Ohio, and a few from the northeastern states, all actuated by a common purpose, that of securing homes where the soil was remarkably fertile and could be obtained for a pittance. They willingly faced untold privations and dangers innumerable for love of family, and in anticipation of securing a "vine and fig tree" that they could call their own. First a rude cabin was erected, and a crop planted, then their interests were directed toward a building which should be for the double purpose of worship and the schooling of their children. Such

people, however, unschooled and rude of manner, went to work with undaunted hearts in reverential respect for God, love of family, and admiration for the country of opportunity. They were your and my ancestors of a hundred years ago, and we mention their names and endurances with something of awe, and reverential admiration.

As Montgomery County, while it was still a part of Bond County, was settled much earlier than many of the other counties of Illinois, its history naturally extends back further into the past, and the pioneers of this region were venturesome and brave, for when the first settlers, bent upon making here a permanent home, arrived, the Indians were still plentiful, and no improvements of any kind had been made. Roads were non-existent, and travel was difficult. These pioneers must have been very optimistic to have been able to look into the future and vision fields of golden grain, meadows dotted with high grade cattle, and flourishing communities where, when they arrived there was but timber, prairie and swamp land.

EARLIEST SETTLERS.

The first white settlement in the present Montgomery County was made during the fall of 1816, or the very early spring of 1817, by a colony formed of Joseph Williams, Henry Piatt, William McDavid, John and Henry Hill, Jesse Johnson, Henry Sears, Aaron Case, Harris Reavis, Joseph and Charles Wright, Easton Whitten, John Kirkpatrick, Henry Rowe, John Russell, David Bradford, E. Gwinn, and others. They took up land on Hurricane Creek in the extreme southern part of the county. Another settlement was made by some colonists from Kentucky and Tennessee on Shoal Creek, in what is now Hillsboro Township, during 1817-18, and among them were: Alexander McWilliams, Solomon Prewitt, John Norton, Roland Shepherd, Jarvis Forehand, Gordon Crandall, William Clark, David McCoy, Nicholas Lockerman, Hugh Kirkpatrick, Melchoir Fogleman, William Griffith, Joseph McAdams, Israel Seaward, James Street, Luke Steel, John McPhail, Joel Smith, David Kirkpatrick, Jesse Townsend, Jacob Cress, Israel Butler, the Harkeys and a number of others. Hiram Rountree came to this settlement in 1821, and spent here the remainder of his life. Some who came a little later were Israel Fogleman, Nicholas Voyles, William

Stephens, Austin Grisham, James Baker, John Jordan, James Card, Thomas J. Todd, John Alexander, Henry and Peter Hill, M. Mason and others.

A very interesting list of the early settlers with some slight mention of what they later accomplished is given below:

Aaron Armstrong, who was one of the first county commissioners to locate at the county seat. E. J. C. Alexander, who was one of the early newspaper men, at various times editor or owner in whole, or part, of the Union Monitor, the News Letter, the Litchfield News and the Hillsboro Democrat, and who died recently in Greenville. Elijah C. Berry was another of the first commissioners to locate at the county seat. Stephen R. Briggs was one of Litchfield's first settlers. William H. Brown was the third man to marry in Montgomery County, Rev. Townsend performing the ceremony. John Beck was one of the first county commissioners, built the first mill in the county, operating it on Hurricane Creek, with ox-power. Dr. Levi Boone was captain of the first company raised in the county for service in the Black Hawk War and was afterwards mayor of Chicago. C. B. Blockburger, at one time county judge, was a first sergeant in the Black Hawk War, and state inspector general of state militia. James Brown was a private in Boone's company during the Black Hawk War. Colvert P. Blair was also a private in Boone's company during the Black Hawk War. Hiram C. Bennett was a private in the Boone company. James Blackman owned first the Mirror and later the Montgomery Herald. William Brewer was a county judge and a merchant of Hillsboro. David Bradford was a member of the first grand jury of the county. Samuel Briggs was a private in Boone's company during the Black Hawk War. Newton Coffey bought and deeded to the county, land for the courthouse. James Card lived in Fillmore Township, and was a member of the first grand jury of the county. Absolom Cress was a private in Boone's Company during the Black Hawk War. George W. Conners was also a private in the above named company, as was John Crabtree. Mr. Clapp was first editor of the Prairie Beacon, the first paper issued in Montgomery County. C. D. Dickerson was editor of the Hillsboro Mirror under the ownership of Mr. Jackson. George Davis, a member of the first grand jury in the county; John Elder, also a member of the first grand jury in the

county; Melchoir Fogleman, one of the first commissioners appointed to locate the county seat; Israel Fogleman, a third sergeant during the Black Hawk War; Elisha Freeman, a member of the first grand jury of the county; Jarvis Forehand, a member of the first grand jury in the county; William Griffith, a private in Boone's Company; Frank Gilmore, the publisher of the *Prairie Mirror* in 1850; Silas Gilmore, associated with Frank Gilmore in the *Mirror*; James G. Human, first lieutenant of Boone's Company; Johnson Hampton, a private in the above named company, as were also James Hawkins, Benjamin Holbrook, Joshua Hunt; B. S. Hood, editor of the *News Letter* of Litchfield during 1868; Henry Hill, a member of the first grand jury of the county; Samuel Ishmael, a private in Boone's company; William L. Jackson, owned the *Prairie Mirror* in 1851, and was later a Hillsboro merchant; A. H. Knapp, a private in Boone's company; E. Killpatrick, a private in Boone's company; Stephen Killingsworth, a private in Boone's company; John W. Mitchell, owned the *Union Monitor* and *News Letter*; Nicholas Lockerman, the first man to marry in the county, Rev. James Street performing the ceremony; George E. Ludewick, a private in Boone's company; Robert A. Long, also a private in the above mentioned company; Daniel Merriweather, one of the first constables; William Merriweather, a private in Boone's company; D. W. Munn, editor of the *Illinois Free Press* in about 1859-61; Thomas J. Mansfield, a private in Boone's company; Joseph McAdams, who owned the house in which the first court was held; David McCoy, the second man to marry in the county, Rev. James Street performing the ceremony; John McAdams, one of the first county commissioners; William C. McDavid, fourth sergeant in Boone's company; Betsey Nussman, who dug out the first spring in the county with her bare hands; John Prater, Jr., first corporal in Boone's company; Samuel Peacock, a private in Captain Boone's company; Hiram Rountree, a county commissioner and the first county clerk; Eli Robb, a private in Boone's company; William Roberts, a private during the Black Hawk War, serving in Captain Boone's company; Hiram Reaves, a member of the first grand jury held in the county; John Reynolds, one of the judges and held the first circuit court in the county; Thomas Robinson, a member of the first grand jury held in the county, were all very early settlers.

Luke Lee Steel gave his residence for the purpose of holding the second county court and meeting of the commissioners. Rev. Daniel Sherer organized the first Lutheran Church in the county. Israel Seward was the first school commissioner and one of the first county commissioners. Newton Street was a corporal in Boone's company. William D. Shirley, a private in Boone's company, later became a judge of the county. Curtis Scribner was a private in Boone's company. Rev. Francis Springer was president of Hillsboro College and one of the editors of the *Mirror*. George Shipman was a member of the first grand jury of the county. John Seward was a member of the first grand jury of the county. Louis Scribner was a member of the first grand jury of the county, Rev. James Street, one of the first commissioners appointed to locate the county seat, preached the first sermon and married the first couple in the county. Eleaser Townsend was the first probate judge of the county. John Tillson, the first county treasurer, was the first Hillsboro postmaster. Rev. Jesse Townsend was the first Presbyterian preacher in the county. Michael Turner, Thomas J. Todd, and McKinzie Turner were privates in Boone's company. Joseph Wright was one of the first commissioners appointed to locate the county seat. Silas Wait was one of the second commissioners appointed to select the county seat. Joel Wright, served as first sheriff of the county from 1821 to 1826. James Wright served as one of the first constables of the county. M. H. Walker was a sergeant in Boone's company, and J. B. Williams, Eaton Whitten, and Ben R. Williams were members of Boone's company. James Walker was a member of the first grand jury of the county. James Young was a private in Boone's company.

Some of the pioneer families are worthy of special mention because of the part their members bore in the development of the county, and among these a few are given.

WHERE THE EARLY SETTLERS LOCATED.

Judge Rountree in his reminiscences gives the location of many of the old settlers, which is valuable as a matter of history. We give a few of them.

John Beck settled on the Vandalia road, east side of East Fork, near the Richard Blackburn place. He was one of the county's first commissioners. Joseph McAdams settled a mile and a

half south of Hillsboro about where Taylor Springs now stands. It was at his house that the first court was held. The place was known as the Berry Nail place. John Seward settled at what was known as Swards Grove near Butler. He was the father of Israel and Butler Seward. Seward Butler first settled the Burnap place in Raymond Township, later known as the Elias Miller place. James Wright, son of "Granny Wright," one of the county's first constables, lived in a cabin on what is now known as the Henry Haller place. John Tillson first settled on what was later known as the Sherer place, three miles southwest of Hillsboro, and here he opened the first store ever conducted in the county. Sam McAdams lived on the place which had been first settled by a Mr. Clark. It was subsequently known as the Thomas McAdams place. John McPhail settled at a place west of Thomas McAdams' place and now known as the Williams Atterbury place, where George Rainey now lives. Luke Lee Steel lived on the place originally settled by his father in law, Joseph McAdams, known as the Berry Nail place, the land being given to Mrs. Steel by her father. Rev. Jesse Townsend the first Presbyterian preacher in the county, first settled what was afterwards known as the Ira Davis place in the southeastern part of the county. William McDavid first settled on what is known as the Russell place some six miles south of Hillsboro. Later he settled the McDavid homestead, where his grandson, the Rev. Thomas M. McDavid, died a few years ago. Jesse Johnson, settled about seven miles south of Hillsboro on the place well known as the Johnson place as his son and grandson lived on the place. Newton Coffey and Mr. Hill, father of Peter B. Hill, settled near the Hurricane village, as early as the fall of 1816. Eaton Whitten settled the farm in Fillmore Township known as the Kirk farm, not far from the Mt. Moriah Cemetery. Charles Wright settled the place in Fillmore Township known as the Judge Linn place. Henry Hill settled in Fillmore Township on the place known as the Jeremiah Ellis place. Aaron Casey settled the land in Fillmore Township known as the John Landers place.

By way of locating some of the earliest settlers, Mrs. J. E. Opdyke, who was raised in the now extinct town of Woodsboro, then the most promising one in the county, says "I will mention the names of those I can remember who lived near Woodsboro in the days I am describ-

ing. East of us were, the McDavids, the Killpatricks, the Brooks, Jesse Busan, Frederick Scherer, Wesley Seymour; West of us were, John Griffith, Mrs. Hanken, mother of Mrs. Whitledge, James Paden, Alex Paden, Anthony Street, Phillip Corlew, David Corlew, William Corlew, who by the way used to teach a "loud" school, the kind that made the most noise; North of us were, Mrs. Cromwell, Allen Gray, Peter Cress, Alex McAdams, Joseph McAdams, Wesley Simmons, William Youell, Reuben Ross, Ed Grubbs, David Starr, John Canaday, Thomas Phillips, Joseph Burnap, Israel Seward, Thomas Gray, Ben R. Kelley, John Killpatrick, and south of us were, Mr. Roper, brother-in-law of Ben Wilton, Ammon Forehand, John Kirkpatrick, Jacob Whitehead, Robert Gillman, George Brown, Mr. Weise, William Stepheson, Jabez Wheeler, John McAdams, Edison McLain, Luke Steel, Rev. James Street, and his sons, James Anthony and Israel, Israel Fogelman, William Jenkins, Wilkins Webb."

EARLY OFFICIALS AND CITIZENS.

We here quote an article from the reminiscences of A. H. H. Rountree, written in 1873:

"In 1823 the courts were still held at the house of Joseph McAdams, but in that year it was owned by Luke Lee Steel, and under similar surroundings as before. The first circuit court in 1823, was held in June and the second in November, John Reynolds being the judge. It will be remembered that in June, 1823, Hillsboro was located as the county seat instead of Hamilton. The authorities deemed Hillsboro satisfactory, and therefore would be permanent. Hence arrangements were immediately made for building a courthouse. Its architecture, while very simple, still was fully up to the times, as before described. The first court held in the first courthouse was held June 17, 1824, and the court lasted two days. There was no call terms of the court in 1824, probably because none was needed. The court was held by Judge Thomas Reynolds, no connection of John Reynolds.

"Thomas Reynolds we believe came from one of the eastern states. He was a prominent judge and man in Illinois for some years, and afterwards removed to Missouri, where he became also very prominent, and attained to the governorship of Missouri, and finally committed suicide in St. Louis some twenty years ago. Whether the recent Governor Reynolds of Missouri is a con-



ALFRED BLISS



MRS. ALFRED BLISS

nection or not we do not know. Joel Wright was the sheriff and Jarvis Forehand was the coroner, and Hiram Rountree was clerk.

Hon. Samuel McRoberts held the courts in 1825 and 1826. He was not only a fine judge, but a very popular man. He lived and died in the eastern part of the state. In 1826 Maj. John H. Rountree was elected sheriff in the county. He was a brother of Hiram Rountree, a blacksmith by trade. He held the office until 1828, when the lead mining fever broke out, and he left for the mines about Galena, and engaged in mining on Fever River, in what is now Grant County in Wisconsin. It must be now said that of all the public officers of the county up to 1836, Maj. John Rountree alone survives; James Isaacs was coroner for some years, perhaps from 1826 to 1830.

"In 1826, Judge Theophilus W. Smith was judge and he continued to hold the courts until 1834. He was a man of marked ability. He resided at Edwardsville. Dr. Levi D. Boone married one of his daughters, and all moved afterwards to Chicago.

"Maj. James Wilson, was elected sheriff in 1828, and served two terms. He was one of General Jackson's old soldiers, and came to this state in a very early day. He settled the place now known as the File farm north of town, he raised a large family of whom one daughter, Mrs. Hustis of Irving, and one son, Lusk, near Litchfield, are all who reside in our county. Rev. J. Wilson, his oldest son resides we believe in Menard County. Joel Wilson resides in DeWitt and Jas. N. Wilson now resides in Springfield, but did live in Litchfield. Another son, Hiram, did reside about Irving, but we are not posted as to his present residence. Major Wilson, like Captain McDavid, volunteered and served one campaign in the Black Hawk War. He was a genial companionable man with strong sense, and good conversational powers, and was a useful man in his day. He served our county in other capacities, once or twice as county commissioner and perhaps twice he took the census. He was also constable in his later years. He could interest a crowd by his war stories and keep them in a merry mood with his anecdotes. In 1829, there were no courts held.

"In 1830, Dr. Levi D. Boone, was coroner, otherwise the officers were the same. Dr. Boone was not the earliest but was one of our early resident physicians, a very intelligent man, of old Daniel Boone stock, and personally so

popular that many of our present citizens were named for him. He led a company for our county to the Black Hawk War, and served one campaign. He removed to Chicago where he was elected mayor, by the KnowNothings. He arrived at wealth and prominence, was bank president, etc. In our Civil War one of his sons became conspicuous as a soldier. While the good heart of the doctor got him into trouble with the federal authorities, and he was imprisoned for a time in Camp Douglas, because he would insist upon providing comforts for the Confederate prisoners, who were imprisoned in that military prison, many of them being the sons of his old Kentucky friends and kindred. Whenever a battle had taken place he hastened to the scene to render the sick and wounded soldiers of both armies his professional services. He is, we learn, in robust health.

"In 1831 and 1832, the same officers were in the courts, except that in August, 1832, Austin Whitten was elected sheriff, and George White, coroner.

"Austin Whitten settled on the East Fork, and raised a large family. He afterwards was county commissioner. Several of his sons now reside in our county, Levi, Eaton, John, Samuel, and Austin, while his youngest son, Dr. Tom Whitten is making quite a reputation as physician at Irving, all are good energetic, and useful citizens. We believe he has no daughters living. The Whittens were old Kentuckians. There were Eaton, Elisha, Josiah, and Austin, all brothers, of whom Uncle Si also survives, and he is as spry and full of anecdotes as ever. He is a surveyor, and even in his advanced age can run a pretty good line.

"George White, was a physician, and removed to Carlinville and there died early.

"In 1834, John Kirkpatrick, became the sheriff. He held the office of sheriff till 1844.

"In 1825, our courts were held by Hon. Thomas Ford, who was elected governor in 1842, and who afterward became the historian of Illinois. He is now dead, a good man and died poor.

"In the fall of 1835, Hon. Sidney Breese, held our courts and continued to hold our courts till 1843, when he became U. S. Senator. He is now on the supreme bench, a hale old man, with his mind as clear as ever. In 1837, Josiah Fisk became our first resident lawyer. He became justice of the peace, and was elected to the Legislature, a very small but energetic young man

who afterward removed to Texas where he married the widow of Mr. Austin, the great pioneer of Texas and who gave the name to the city of Austin. During our Civil War he took the Union side, and removed to New Orleans, where he resided till the war was over, when he returned to Texas where if living he now resides.

"It is worthy to remark, that until 1840, politics had little or nothing to do with the election of county officers. It is true that the officers were mostly of Jackson Democracy; still fitness and capability were the chief motives, while personal popularity gave us more officers who were unfit, than politics; but even then the officers were usually good men."

TOWNS QUIESCENT.

Death of any kind is saddening. With the death of an individual, especially in youth, hopes are blighted, ambitions thwarted, and ideals crushed. This is no less true when communities or towns sink into desuetude. With the platting of a town, are born great expectations; and the expectants represent the builders of the world's progress. Many of the world's celebrities have been founders as well as discoverers. It is not to funeralize, that we mention the towns that have ceased to exist in Montgomery County; but rather to answer the question of the epitaph found on a child's grave stone, "Since so early I am done for, I wonder what I was begun for."

HAMILTON.

When some five or six hundred people concluded that the county should have a county seat of government, our representative, in the Legislature secured authority to locate a suitable site, and Hamilton was selected. The land was platted, lots sold, a store opened up for business by John Tillson and for a time hopes and expectations ran high, but the Hurricane settlement, then the most numerous settlement in the county, opposed the location, and were not idle. The matter was again forced on the attention of the Legislature and a new set of commissioners appointed, and an elegant point, on the St. Louis road selected, which, from its hilly character, was named Hillsboro. John Tillson's store was moved to Hillsboro, the logs hauled out to be used in a courthouse, in Hamilton,

were allowed to rot on the ground and Hamilton was numbered with the dead.

WOODSBORO.

William Woods, an enterprising early settler, opened a store some three miles further southwest of Hamilton, and failing to attract other stores or businesses to the location, and finding that the main roads from Springfield to Greenville, and from Hillsboro to St. Louis, formed a junction just south of the Hamilton location, concluded that the travel on these roads made a public house a necessity there, and proceeded to lay out the town of Woodsboro. His store was moved to the new location, a public house was opened, a wagon shop, tin shop, blacksmithshop, cooper shop, post office, saw-mill and grist-mill were opened for business and for a time the denizens thought that Woodsboro would eclipse Hillsboro. About that time the Alton and Terre Haute Railroad was built to Butler and on to Hillsboro. Then it was seen that the public interest was all being directed to the railroad locations. As quite a community of good people had settled around the site of Butler, Mr. Woods moved his store to Butler, and other enterprises either moved or shut down and Woodsboro was buried alongside the decayed body of Hamilton.

LEESBURG.

About 1824, Robert Palmer opened up a public house in section 7 of town 10, north, range 5, and the name of Leesburg was given the location. It was on the Springfield and Vandalia road, and for awhile enjoyed the patronage of many prominent people on their travels from the state capital, at Vandalia to the thriving city and, later new capital, of Springfield. Stores were opened, residences built, and other enterprises including a large mill, were established. A little later George Brewer formally laid out the town and secured the post office under the name of Zanesville, and Leesburg, with its memories of Robert E. Lee, for whom it was named by a St. Louis man, who helped materially in starting the town, was allowed to be forgotten. Zanesville grew, more stores were opened and houses built, a schoolhouse opened, and such interest taken that it became the second town to Hillsboro only, and one of the leading towns

in the county. Now a corn field marks its resting place.

HARDENSBURG.

James Cunningham a few years before Litchfield was ever thought of, opened a public house and also a store in section 7, township 8 north, range 5, which was named Hardensburg after General Harden. This location was thought to be ideal, being on the main road from Hillsboro to Alton, and attracted the enterprising men of the country to it. A post office was secured, stores opened, shops established, a drug store began business, a doctor hung out a shingle, but unfortunately for the town, the railroad survey from Bunker Hill east missed the town, and a few men seeing their opportunity, began the building of Litchfield, only two miles away, but on the railroad; and from the move Hardensburg was doomed.

AUDUBON.

The acme of high aspirations was manifested when a colony of educated and refined emigrants came to the county from Massachusetts and undertook the building of a city in section 27, township 10, north, range 1. This was about 1834, and although Hillsboro had then a fair start and a courthouse had been built, yet these good people thought they could outstrip the adopted county seat, and become the leading city of the county. The town of Audubon was laid out, lots sold, stores opened by Sam Patch, M. S. Cushman, and others, a mill erected by Hiram Holmes, and a large fine hotel or public house built by St. Louis capitalists, and then an effort made to secure the county seat. Yes, and the colonists went far enough to build a courthouse as the seat of justice but the people refused to aid their well meant efforts and the men who had invested largely soon discovered that they were losing money, and dissolution became a dominant factor in the town's course. Thus another bunch of enthusiasts were caused to suffer defeat of their hopes and ambitions, but these efforts were not without good results. Other towns, with more favorable surroundings, have succeeded, and partly from the efforts of these same people. The spirit of progress is never entirely crushed, and is the natural antipode of anarchy and pessimism, which retards and destroys as far as possible, the noble impulses

that should be used for upbuilding a community in every material and ethical way. After all, the spirit of these towns continued to live; Hamilton and Woodsboro became Hillsboro; Hardensburg became Litchfield; Zanesville merged into Raymond, Atwater and Girard; and Audubon became Nokomis. Progress as much as Truth, "when crushed to earth will rise again."

THE OLD LOG CABIN.

In 1882, under the leadership of Jacob Cress, Thomas Phillips and Solomon Harkey, plans were adopted and carried out to erect a memorial log cabin, on the Old Fair grounds, each of the old settlers to prepare a log, to go into the cabin, on the smooth outside of which was to be painted the name of the contributor, the date of his birth or entrance into the county or state. We have no list made at the time of the building, and at this time the names are too dim from age to read, with any certainty. But in 1903, twenty-one years after its building the following inscriptions were taken from the logs, which are approximately correct:

Martin A. Ludewick, born in North Carolina, December 9, 1825, came to Illinois December 3, 1831; David McEwan, born in North Carolina in 1807, came to Illinois in 1831; Jasper Clark, born in Massachusetts in 1802, came to Illinois in 1821; Henry Phillips, born in Randolph County, Ill., in 1821; T. J. Rutledge, born in Hillsboro July 8, 1828, and was the first child born in Hillsboro; John T. Maddox, born April 5, 1833, in Greenville, Ill., came to this county in 1836; Levi Hill, born in Montgomery County July 17, 1826; Peter Cress, born in North Carolina in 1808, came to Illinois in 1823; William Walcott, born in 1820; George L. Warren, born in 1837, came to Illinois in 1838; H. N. Pope, born in Fayette County, Ill., in 1844; J. M. Berry, born in Kentucky in 1811, came to Illinois in 1828; William Bowles, born in Kentucky in 1836; John T. Whitledge, born in 1830, came to Illinois in 1831; Jacob Bost, born in North Carolina in 1794, came to Illinois in 1836; Joseph T. Eccles, born in Kentucky, came to Illinois in 1832; William Brewer, born in Kentucky, came to Illinois in 1834; W. S. Clotfelter, born in North Carolina in 1817, came to Illinois in 1833; Solomon Harkey, born in North Carolina in 1806, came to Illinois in 1829; J. A. Cress, born in Montgomery County in 1829, this log was hewn in 1831

by Peter and Joseph Cress; G. V. Brockman, born in Missouri in 1811, came to Illinois in 1833; J. J. Phillips, born in Hillsboro in 1837; James Clotfelter, born in North Carolina in 1826, came to Illinois in 1833; J. T. Williamson, born in 1818; Peter Berrie, born in Pennsylvania July 28, 1811, came to Illinois in 1837; John H. Scherer, born in North Carolina May 1, 1831, came to Illinois in 1837; John T. McDavid, born in Montgomery County in 1818; M. S. Barry, born in Barren County, Ky., in 1818, came to Illinois in 1831; E. B. Hubbel, born in Vermont in 1819, came to Illinois in 1833; Dan Lingo-felter, born in Canton, Ohio, in 1828, came to Illinois in 1836; John D. Williamson, born in Nodaway County, Va., Dec. 13, 1814, came to this county in 1834; William Young, born in Tennessee, Oct. 5, 1810, came to Illinois in 1830; A. B. Smith, born in Ohio November 4, 1821, came to Illinois in 1834; Edward Crawford, born in Tennessee in 1812, came to Illinois in 1833; David Gregory, born in North Carolina December 1, 1809, came to Illinois in 1831.

Subsequent to erecting the cabin, the following deaths were engraved thereon:

John Williamson, died January 9, 1885; Levi Whitten died September 4, 1885; David McEwan died October 4, 1884; Jacob Bost died October 7, 1884; Noah Lipe died October 9, 1884; William Brewer died October 31, 1883; Peter Cress died October 1, 1885; Thomas J. Rutledge died March 18, 1885; William Watson died January 17, 1885.

Besides those whose names were engraved on the cabin, there were quite a number of old settlers who were associated with these at about this time or a little later, a partial list of whom we add: James Cannady, Litchfield, born in Kentucky in 1831, came to county in 1834; Mrs. William Bowles, Hillsboro, born in the county in 1827; William Abbot, Hillsboro, born in Hillsboro in 1845; Mrs. Dora Brown Freeland, Hillsboro, born in Montgomery County in 1850; M. A. Moore, Raymond, born in Montgomery County in 1859; R. H. Mann, Hillsboro, born in Montgomery County in 1831; Mrs. R. H. Mann, Hillsboro, born in county in 1837; J. Q. Bost, Fillmore, born in North Carolina in 1836, came to county when one year old; M. D. Holmes, Hillsboro, born in Montgomery County in 1848; William A. Lewey, Hillsboro, born in Kentucky in 1839, came to Montgomery County in 1855; Mrs. J. C. Edwards, Litchfield, born in Switzerland in 1847, came to this county in 1858; Mrs. A. C.

Williams, Hillsboro, born in the county in 1837; Prof. A. C. Williams, Hillsboro, born in New Jersey in 1830, came to Montgomery County in 1856; J. N. Neisler, Litchfield, born in Montgomery County in 1821; William Bowles, Hillsboro, born in North Carolina in 1828, came to the county in 1840; Dexter W. Mack, born in New Hampshire in 1838, came to Montgomery County when quite young; Norris Crane, Raymond, born in Ohio in 1834, came to the county in 1846; Chas. W. Bliss, Hillsboro, was born in the county in 1846; Stephen White, Coffeen, was born in Montgomery County in 1823; E. T. Grisham, Hillsboro, born in Kentucky in 1825, came to Montgomery County in 1870; Joseph R. Chapman, Raymond, born in Greene County, Ill., in 1843, came to this county in 1852; Sam A. Crawford, Honey Bend, came to this county in 1848; E. W. Moore, Litchfield, born in St. Louis, Mo., 1858, came to this county in 1861; George D. Campbell, Hillsboro, born in Tennessee in 1843, came to this county in 1871; Sheldon H. Allen, Barnett, born in Macoupin County in 1837, came to this county in the year of his birth; Mrs. Unity Seward, Butler, born in this county in 1828, died in Butler in 1914; Abner Moore, Hillsboro, born in Pennsylvania in 1840, came to this county in 1874; Dow H. Strider, Raymond, born in Virginia, came to this county in 1856; Sarah Chambers, now the oldest woman in the county, was born in Montgomery County; John E. Knight, Irving, born in this county in 1833; W. H. Cook, Coffeen, born in Kentucky in 1834, came to Montgomery County in 1861; J. L. Sanders, Fillmore, born in this county in 1843; E. J. File, Hillsboro, born in Bond County in 1832, came to Montgomery County in 1854; Moses E. Berry, Butler, born in Ohio in 1854, came to Montgomery County in 1855; John C. Short, Hillsboro, born in Missouri in 1854, came to Montgomery County in 1857; W. F. Hickman, Hillsboro, born in Kentucky in 1838, came to Montgomery County in 1855; Thomas Chumley, Hillsboro, born in this county in 1845; B. W. Masters, Butler, born in Kentucky in 1845, came to county in 1855; Frank Winchester, Hillsboro, born in Missouri in 1845, came to county in 1867; William Oberlee, Nokomis, born in Germany in 1839, came to this county in 1868; Burrill Cundiff, Coffeen, born in this county in 1834; Chas. H. Hoes, Butler, born in Maryland in 1845, came to county in 1856; A. C. Jordan, Harvel, born in Ohio in 1841, came to this county in 1854; Bluford Bandy, Litchfield, born



Geo C Burmister

in Tennessee in 1849, came to county in 1854; D. M. Starr, born in county in 1833; Dr. J. B. Cary, Donnellson, born in Bond County in 1843, came to county in 1857; A. F. McEwan, Litchfield, born in Montgomery County in 1842; S. M. Grubbs, Litchfield, born in Montgomery County in 1845; John W. Holliday, Litchfield, born in Montgomery County in 1849.

THE OLD SETTLERS' ASSOCIATION.

The Old Settlers' Association was organized and the first meeting held in Hillsboro July 2, 1873, partly to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of Hillsboro in 1823. While Hillsboro had inhabitants prior to that date, yet the plat and final papers establishing the town were accepted by the county commissioners on July 2, 1823. At that, the first "Old Settlers" meeting, Peter B. Hill was made the chairman and Henry W. Hyatt and George W. Paisley, secretaries. The work of organizing had been done chiefly by A. H. H. Rountree, and after listening to a vast amount of early history of the early settlers as prepared by him, the meeting passed a resolution thanking him for the efforts he had made in organizing the society and collecting data for its information. It was arranged for the society to hold annual meetings each year in the month of October at the Old Fair grounds. With some changes in the date, the meetings have since then been regularly held, with an attendance often reaching many thousands, and an interest seldom attained by similar organizations, many coming hundreds of miles to spend the day with old friends. Mr. Brewer, who owned the grounds, appreciated the meetings so much that he made provisions that the right of the Old Settlers should be perpetual on the Old Fair grounds; hence, when the ground was bought by the school authorities, it was understood and agreed that the school grounds might be used by the association for its annual meetings. Early in the history of the association the meetings were largely of a reminiscent character, but during the last few years they have assumed more the character of a sporting caravan, and while the attendance is still large, there is some complaint that the original intention of the association has been overlooked to a regrettable extent.

We give a partial list of those who have served the association as officers during some of the

more recent years: In 1888 we find the president was Solomon Harkey. In 1890 Jacob Whitehead was president and William K. Jackson, secretary. Other early data is not at hand. In 1906, John Clotfelter was president and James L. McDavid, secretary; in 1907 L. V. Hill was president and George Seward was secretary; in 1908 L. V. Hill was president and Edgar E. Sawyer was secretary; in 1909 Jesse O. Brown was president and E. B. Strange was secretary; in 1910 E. B. Strange was president and Harry Hargrave was secretary; in 1911 Frank McLean was president and Harry Hargrave was secretary; in 1912 Isaac Hill was president and Carl Weber was secretary; in 1913 John L. Dryer was president and Carl Weber was secretary; in 1914 the officers were the same as in 1913; in 1915 Thomas M. Jett was president and Carl Weber was secretary; in 1916 Carl Weber was secretary.

A careful inspection of the list of members enrolled during the first two years of the society, a list of about two hundred names, shows, so far as the writer knows, less than twenty that are now still with us. It seems but a short time since in 1883 and 1884 when the list of thirty-year residents was made up. How rapidly indeed do the sands of time almost imperceptibly pass away. Since 1884 many hundreds of names of thirty-year residents have been added to the rolls, and as they pass away, others take their place, and the work continues to shed a halo of remembrance over heroes of the early days.

THE OLD SETTLERS.

By the Pagan Pastor of the Montgomery News.
Sept. 3d, 1915.

"Within the memory of scores of the men and women who are now holding their reunion in Hillsboro, some of the most stupendous changes have taken place and the most wonderful events have happened that were ever witnessed in the history of the world. There are men and women in Hillsboro today attending the reunion who can remember the time when the first telegraph message was sent. It has not been quite eighty years since Samuel Morse made the first public exhibition of his wonderful invention. Now there is a net work of wires all over the civilized world, flashing messages from one end of the

world to the other, and we know this morning what happened in the remotest parts of the earth a few hours ago. The telegraph has made us neighbors to China, Japan and farther India. We can read a speech made in the English parliament, the German reichstag, taking the difference of time into consideration before it is uttered. The middle aged who are present at this time can remember when the telephone was invented, for it was only fifty-five years ago, and that it has come into general use as an effective means of communication even within the memory of some of the comparatively young men of today. Now it is a public necessity and the men of New York can talk with the men of San Francisco as easily as they can converse if in the same room. Hundreds of millions of dollars have been invested in telegraph and telephone lines and they are today among the big enterprises of the world, and before long, if the world continues to move as it has in the past few years we can sit in our offices and call up our business agents or our friends in London, Paris, Berlin, Petrograd or Peking.

"Those who are present at this reunion have certainly lived in a wonderful age. They have witnessed the practicable application of electricity to serve the needs of mankind in a thousand mechanical devices. They have seen it pull the horseless trolley cars across a continent; they have seen it transmitted over wires hundreds of miles and made to furnish power to run elaborate machinery many miles from where it was generated; they have seen it converted into light and have witnessed the astounding miracle of changing night into day in every city and town all over the civilized world. And they realize that the possibilities of electricity are only in their infancy. While it runs our cars, operates our coal mines, carries our messages around the world, lights our houses and our streets, furnishes us with heat in winter and fans our fevered brows in summer, runs our sewing machines, keeps the factories humming, does our cooking and much other domestic work, and in a thousand ways acts as the servants of man, yet the wildest imagination cannot picture the possibilities as to what use it may be put in the future. Those who are present at this reunion have witnessed the invention of the deadly submarine and seen it do its murderous work, terrorizing the world and paralyzing the commerce of the seas. They have seen the in-

vention of guns and cannon that shoot twenty-five miles with as much accuracy as a target rifle does at twenty steps. They have witnessed the invention of the aeroplane which buzzes over peaceful lands, dropping its deadly bomb upon inoffensive women and children. They have seen it do scout work upon battlefields and between commanding armies directing, while poised a mile above the earth and the aim of the gunners that man the batteries. They have seen the deadly dirigible balloons brought into practicable use and have witnessed the establishment of aerial routes of travel over which passengers go from one city to another.

"The sewing machine, one of the most useful inventions of the age, did not come into general use until many who are present at this reunion were grown men and women. It has been only seventy-four years since Elias Howe, a poor mechanic of Massachusetts, surrounded by a young family for whom he was compelled to labor during the day, was compelled by dire necessity to invent the sewing machine as a labor saving device. Now this machine is as necessary a part of a household outfit as a dining table. Most of the middle aged men present have seen the invention of the twine binder, the gasoline engine, and the score of agricultural appliances that have made farming a pleasant pastime instead of a life of back breaking drudgery.

"The automobile and the wireless telegraph are among the more modern inventions of this age. There are pupils now in the high schools who can remember when the whole town would flock to the street to see an automobile go by, and only within the last few years has the wireless telegraph, the seaman's best friend, been invented and put into practical operation. The thousands of lives it has saved testify to its value. Many of those present at this reunion have seen the great west developed; have learned that the great Alaskan empire is a great mining and industrial and farming district; have witnessed the wonderful change in the civil rights accorded to women; have seen the enactment of laws that ameliorate the condition of labor and have for their object the elevation of humanity and bettering their condition in life. All who are participating in this reunion have seen the beginning of the greatest war in all history, a war that shall result in the downfall of kingdoms and empires, the destruction of

despotism, the passing away of royal prerogatives, and, please God, the enthronement of the rights of the common people."

CLEAR SPRINGS SETTLEMENT.

"What is called by the older settlers the Street Settlement or Clear Springs Settlement, was begun, so far as our knowledge goes, in 1817. During that year and the following one, the following persons emigrated mainly from Tennessee and located in the southwest part of Hillsboro Township and began the making of homes for the bettering of their condition by the development of the uncultivated and unsurveyed lands. William Clark, Jarvis Forehand, Rolland Shepherd, David McCoy, Alexander McWilliams, Hugh Kirkpatrick, Nicholas Lockerman, William Griffeth, John McPhail, Melchoir Fogelman, Joseph McAdams, Luke L. Steel, David Killpatrick, and others. These joined my grandfather, who came about the same time, in the home making, the community receiving his name because of his activity in building a church and schoolhouse. Rev. James Street preached the first sermon ever preached in Montgomery County in this community, though the Rev. James Sears succeeded in building a house for worship in the Hurricane Settlement a little before the Clear Springs Church materialized. The exact date of the construction of Clear Springs Church is not quite sure, but we think that it was sometime in 1822. The material was of hewn logs, the best and only building material then available. The pulpit was of the same material, and when the second house was built, the pulpit was transferred to it, as a relic of their first efforts in providing for worship. Some years afterwards, however, it was taken down and the present one installed. It is, and has been often said that Grandfather Street built the church, but that is not true, as the people of the community all aided and assisted in the work, in the interest of their families for both worship and school purposes.

"The first school taught in the Street Settlement was during the winter of 1818-1819, by a man named Brazzelton, in an empty cabin owned by William Griffeth. The first school taught in the church was by Mrs. Townsend, we think in the fall of 1822. We have said that Rev. Sears built the first church, as a matter of fact, my grandfather aided Sears in the work, as he preached in the Hurricane Settlement at that

time a portion of the time. These two early ministers were both Baptists and co-workers in the cause of religious dissemination. The Clear Springs Church was the Jerusalem of Montgomery County to the early settlers of that day. Here the Feast of the Passover was celebrated and the annual May meeting was an event of wide notoriety as far as the limited settlers could make it such. A year or two later, other ministers came there to preach in association with Grandfather Street. Some of their names as I recall them, were A. J. Williforce, Peter Long, Larkin Craig, James Sears and others. The Rev. Larkin Craig represented this district in the state Legislature for two or more terms. Among the first members were: William Clark, Roland Shipperd, Alexander McWilliams, Nicholas Lockerman, John McPhail, Joseph McAdams, David Kirkpatrick, and their families, largely, James Forehand, David McCoy, Hugh Kirkpatrick, William Griffeth, Melchoir Fogelman, Luke Lee Steel, Rev. James Street.

"The old church still stands, and the cemetery, the oldest in the county, is still receiving the bodies of our worthy ancestors, and the annual May meeting is still held, though there are but few of the Primitive Baptist people to be found now in the county."

THE HILLSBORO WOOLEN MILLS.

Few of the younger people of this county know that Hillsboro once had a woolen manufacturing plant, doing both a retail and wholesale business, employing about forty hands and running day and night. The plant was built in about 1855 by Frank Huber, and Al. Brown, and run by them, with others, such as Haskell Harris & Co. aiding for several years, then selling out to Isaac H. Shimer, who continued to conduct it until about 1878, or 1880, when it ceased to be operated. It was located in South Hillsboro, near where Vandalia road diverges from Main street. It was first run in a two-story frame building and afterwards this building was torn down and a one-story long brick building erected for the purpose. It manufactured blankets, jeans, lindseys, yarns and other merchantable woolen fabrics of the day. Its spindle jack was of eighty spool capacity, and it ran from four to five looms day and night in shifts of twelve hours. A man named Bodman, was one of its promoters, and leading foreman. Mr. J. C. Traylor, formerly of this city, was for

many years one of its leading foremen. This plant was of great value to the community. It induced the farmers to go into sheep raising business and gave them a market for their wool. It also gave them a market for cord wood as they used wood as fuel and consumed quite a quantity of it. It carded well for the farmers for a toll. It could easily card 2,000 pounds of wool in twenty-four hours. Yes, and it made "shoddy." The ravelings and wool and thread fragments were carefully swept up and made into cheaper quality of cloth for the cheaper trade and this was known as "shoddy" but it did not try to make a cheap or "shoddy" cloth out of good yarns, merely for the purpose of cheapening the output of the plant. Alas, the vicissitudes of time have wrought their usual havoc and the "Hillsboro Woolen Mills" are now only a reminiscence.

HURRICANE AND CLEAR SPRING CHURCHES.

Each church and denomination has done its share in the noble cause, and the work of each is appreciated; but we have data at hand to mention only a few. We have said in another place that Rev. James Street, a Baptist minister preached the first sermon in this county. The honor of organizing the first church and becoming the first pastor of a church, must be conceded to Rev. Henry Sears, a Baptist pioneer preacher, who organized a church and built a house of worship on the farm of Mr. Whitten, on the Hurricane in Fillmore Township. The Hurricane Settlement was made principally from 1815 to 1818, and the church was built in 1820. The structure was of logs with split logs for benches. This was soon after followed by the establishment of the Clear Springs Church in the southwest portion of Hillsboro Township, with Rev. James Street, as organizer and preacher in charge.

The Hurricane Church was probably organized a year or two before 1820. Rev. James Street, who had been chosen pastor of the Hurricane Church with several Clear Springs settlers, united with the Hurricane Church, but in 1822, according to the records of the Hurricane Church, the same parties were dismissed for the purpose of organizing a church at Clear Springs.

The Clear Springs Church, the second one in the county, was probably built during 1822, though there is some controversy as to the year.

THE HILLSBORO PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The Presbyterian Church of Hillsboro was organized by Rev. S. M. Ellis in 1828. This was the first church in Hillsboro, and, as we think, the third one to be organized in the county. Mrs. Margaret Seward and Mr. John Tillson were the first female and male members enrolled and were largely the promoters of the church. In 1830 the report made to the Presbytery showed only seven members, and they met for worship either at private houses or in the jail which was the all-purpose building for the village. In 1831 their first house for worship was built. This was an unpretentious affair, but answered the purpose until 1880, when under the leadership of Joseph Eccles, Judge E. Y. Rice and others, the commodious brick structure recently torn down, was erected. This church was considered a very fine building and for many years was the best church building in the county. For over fifty years this house was the constant gathering place of a large and devoted membership, ably shepherded by some of the best preachers in Illinois. The good influences emanating here, were not only felt here, but extended to the building of churches in several other communities, such as Waveland, and the seed of gospel truth here sown was wafted to foreign lands, by earnest missionaries, so that the good done by this organization eternity alone will tell in loud acclaim.

In 1913, this church realized that its house of worship was in an unsafe condition, was unsightly from the modern viewpoint, and was also constructed so as to be unsuitable for the needs of the congregation. Under the leadership of Rev. R. B. Wilson, the old house was razed and the present elegant and commodious structure erected in its stead. Here it would be interesting to give a list of the leading members and ministers that have helped make this church a power for good here and elsewhere, but our space must be used for historical rather than personal items.

The completion of the first Presbyterian Church in Hillsboro was contemporary with the organizing of the first Presbyterian synod of Illinois. The synod of Illinois was established by the general assembly of the church in 1831. At that time there were but three Presbyterian presbyteries in Illinois and one presbytery in Missouri co-operating with the Illinois churches. The Hillsboro church house having been com-



BENJAMIN B. CASSEDAY AND FAMILY

pleted, the first meeting of the synod of Illinois was held September 15, 1831, in the Hillsboro Church. At that meeting there were fourteen ministers and eleven elders present representing churches and six members representing presbyteries. At that time there were in Illinois twenty Presbyterian churches. This small gathering in the modest church house in the obscure village of Hillsboro, some eighty-five years ago was an auspicious event for the welfare of the moral interests of our community.

We now move forward fifty years when another gathering of more than local interest was held in Hillsboro. This was in 1881. The new brick church had been completed only a few years and the church was then in active condition. From twenty ministers in the state, fifty years before, the church had grown till there were churches and ministers in every county in the state and the enrollment of membership in the state had few larger ones of any denomination. In that meeting in 1881, Judge E. Y. Rice delivered an address of welcome full of valuable history and inspiring reminiscences. This address was responded to by Rev. Dimond, D. D., of Brighton, Rev. Rankin of Warsaw and Rev. Sickles of Alton. The address of Rev. Sickles was so inspiring and optimistic that the thirty and more years that have elapsed since then has made it prophetic of the present, the fulfillment of which is so marked, that we reproduce here a portion of it. After the opening of his address and such local references as seemed appropriate Mr. Sickles used the following remarkable language on the condition of the age, and prophetic of the future.

"Turn we now to the contemplation of our moral and religious interests. Do they keep pace with the onward march of the material? There is a class of persons who see little good in the present and are always sighing for the past. The good old times are present to their views. With such persons I have no sympathy whatever. I believe that today we are living in the grandest and best times that the country ever saw. Whether you take in view public morals or religious interests. The old times upon comparison, will not bear inspection. It was the wise man who said, 'Say not thou, what is the cause that the former days were better than these? For thou doest not inquire wisely concerning this.'

"I believe the progress of the people, in morals and religion have not only run parallel with, but

in advance of the progress of material things. The time was when in New England, church trustees boldly advertised their lotteries for building and repairing the church of God. And pastors piously gave thanks for the providence that enabled them to draw the prize. Then there is the temperance reform. We get discouraged sometimes and think that it is not making progress. I venture to say that there is not a Presbyterian Church in Illinois that would call Rev. Thomas Chalmers the prince of preachers, as pastor, having first seen him dispose of his four glasses of brandy after dinner. Less than fifty years ago the minister was in more danger of coming home drunk from his pastoral calls, than from his evenings at the taverns, and was often forced to be the hardest drinker in the parish to keep up with the social demands of the parishioners.

"This is a terrible diatribe on the old time ministry, and the old time church and yet it was true that the church then led the people in morality and as a whole led them conscientiously and wisely. Well do I remember when in 1863, the minister made a pastoral call at my father's house while whiling away a few moments, while my mother was out in the kitchen getting our frugal meal, that the minister got up and examined a bottle on the mantel, which proved to be camphor, and then asking me if father didn't have something to drink before dinner?"

Since the above was said by Reverend Sickles, over thirty years have passed, and the church as well as the ministry have progressed toward higher conceptions, and ideals, and the influence of the church and its true adherents have left their impress on the communities in which they are located. My earliest recollections of the ministers that I knew, is that about every one of them carried his pipe and tobacco, but so far as I know, not a minister within my knowledge smokes today. I hope and pray that the time will come when the church members will rise to the present day standing of total abstinence. May the church continue to rise in its aspirations and teachings and its followers continue to adjust themselves to the higher plane that we are tending toward, and the world continue to rise higher in its efforts toward better things, is my heartfelt wish.

In relating the important events that have been instrumental in making Montgomery County the splendid habitation that we boast of, the

power and influence of the church must not be overlooked. The moral growth and civic force of any community is measured by, and in proportion, to the devotion of its people to the church and its principles. Whenever and wherever you find a people actuated and guided by the Christian church, you find a people who are optimistic in spirit, cooperative in business, homebuilding and loving in practice, and intensely patriotic in their aspirations. In such a community pessimism obtains but little foothold, saloonism and gambling are limited in extent and power, so-called socialism, or chronic kicking, is well curbed; and the great unrest among the masses that we hear so much about, has but little lodging. We speak of the church here, not in the denominational sense, but in the broader and inclusive sense of embracing all evangelical church organizations.

THE HILLSBORO LUTHERAN CHURCH.

In 1832, Rev. Daniel Scherer came to Hillsboro as a missionary from North Carolina, and by 1834, he had gathered strength enough to erect a church house. It was located just north of where the Lutheran Church now stands, and was a frame structure, being the first Lutheran frame church in Illinois. This was a gigantic task, and so well did he accomplish his work, that at the general synod of the Lutheran Church following the building of the Hillsboro church the following resolution was adopted: "that we express our approbation of the laudable efforts of Rev. Daniel Scherer in collecting and organizing the Lutheran Church in Hillsboro, Ill."

This house of worship served the membership until 1857, when, under the leadership of Rev. Jeremiah Livengood, a new and better house of worship, was erected. This house answered the purpose until 1896 and 1897 when it was found that the house was insufficient for the church's needs, and under the leadership of Rev. Ezra Keller, the dean of the Hillsboro ministers, the present beautiful structure was erected, being at the time of its completion the best structure of its kind in the city. Special mention must be made of the early work of the Lutheran ministers and followers, in the work of education. Its early ministers seemed actuated with a vision of making Hillsboro a great educational center of the new western development, and well did they lay the foundation for the realization

of their ambitions. The Hillsboro College and the Hillsboro Academy, as well as the female academy, were essentially Lutheran, though well supported by other denominations. Hillsboro became recognized as the leading educational center of this portion of the west, and prominent men from long distances, sent their children here, or moved here themselves, to secure the advantages of the higher education here obtainable. Such men as Judge Thornton, General Casey and many others were patrons of the college.

The college was fully empowered to confer degrees and men like Doctor Bowers were proud to own degrees, D. D.'s or A. M.'s, from Hillsboro College. Men like Harry Wilton, John Kitchell and the Haywards and others came here with no other motive, than the education of their children, and became worthy citizens of the early days. Educators like Doctor Wyman, Doctor Trimper, Doctor Springer, and others worked and sacrificed much, and while it would be unfair to ascribe to them all the educational impulse that the college gave to Hillsboro it must be admitted that these men and the Lutheran Church are entitled to the honor of being pioneers in this commendable work.

Among the men who have preached for the Lutheran Church, the following list may be given, which we think is approximately correct. Beginning with Daniel Scherer in 1832, we have the following: Rev. Daniel Scherer, twelve years; Rev. A. A. Trimper, two years; Rev. Francis Springer, D. D., five years; Rev. Elias Swarta, one year; Rev. Jeremiah Livengood, six years; Rev. Geo. A. Bowers, D. D., nine years; Rev. J. M. Cromer, two years; Rev. C. A. Gelwicks, two years; Rev. W. H. Lilly, three years; Rev. A. J. Turkle, four years; Rev. J. W. Thomas, two years; Rev. E. B. Killinger, D. D., two years; and Rev. Ezra Keller, for the past twenty years or over.

Much more might be said of this denomination, such as the work in building other churches at Litchfield, at Bost Hill, in Butler Grove and other places, but the main object of this review is to show the effect of the church on the growth of the moral and uplifting forces of the county and community. Those familiar with the church need not be told that it has ever stood for a high standard of righteousness, and its people have done much for the welfare, ethically, of this county.

THE WAVELAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The death of Eliza Brown on November 27, 1915, at the ripe age of ninety-four, recalls the fact that she was one of the twenty-five original members and founders of the Waveland Presbyterian Church. Her father was Matthew Brown, whose family, together with her uncle, John Brown and family and some others, as will be seen, were among its founders. The Waveland Presbyterian Church in connection with the presbytery of Alton and synod of Illinois south, is situated in Montgomery County, Ill., five and one-half miles south and one-half mile west of Hillsboro, Ill., the county seat. The organization and original membership are given briefly, in the records of the session, as follows: "Montgomery County, Ill., July 28, 1843—The Rev. A. Cameron Allen, met a part of the members of the Presbyterian Church of Hillsboro at the house of William P. Brown and organized them into a society called, The Waveland Presbyterian Church. A short sermon was preached on the occasion from the text Matt. 5:16, 'Let your light so shine before men that they may see your good works and glorify your father which is in heaven.' The following names constituted the society: John Brown, Sarah Brown, Lieve Brown, William P. Brown, Newton G. Brown, Elizabeth Brown, Nancy Brown, Eliza Brown, Rufus P. Brown, William P. Brown, Jr., Margaret Craig, Jesse D. Wood, Minerva J. Wood, Sarah D. Blackwood, Emaline Blackwood, Levi H. Thom, Margaret A. Thom, George Nicholson, George L. Clotfelter, Jemima Clotfelter, Elizabeth Barry, Joseph McLean, Abigail McLean, Enos Clotfelter, Elizabeth Brown. The society proceeded to the choice of ruling elders, John Brown, Levi H. Thom, and Dr. Jesse D. Wood were elected. These persons having signified willingness to accept the call to the office, were ordained in the manner prescribed in the form of government of the Presbyterian Church. Rev. A. C. Allen, clerk pro tem."

After the organization the church was for many years a sort of post of the Hillsboro Church of which it was an offshoot. During many years it was supplied by the ministers of that church. The ministerial supplies of the church have been as follows: A. Cameron Allen till 1844; Thomas W. Hynes, 1846-51; Robert M. Roberts, 1852-59; William Hamilton, 1859-61; John S. Howell, 1861-66; James H. Spillman,

1869-75; Thos. W. Hynes, 1876. For many years the church had no house of worship, during which time public services were held in the grove in pleasant weather and in the residences of Maj. William Brown, Levi H. Thom, Joseph McLain, or Doctor William P. Brown.

On October 5, 1847, the church obtained a gift from John Brown and his brother, William Brown, of a deed for six acres of ground on which they built a plain house of worship. The building was begun in 1847 and finished in 1848. The people were generally poor and the times were hard, and the house was built mainly by day's work by the members of the congregation. Very little money was contributed or needed for the erection. This house was used as the meeting house of the congregation for about twenty-four years. In the summer of 1872 the present house succeeded it and cost \$1,600, the most of which was raised at home without drawing on the general funds of the church. When the second house was built the church was still without large numbers or much wealth but the members took hold of the work earnestly and the Lord blessed them and gave success to their efforts. While some contributed largely and were embarrassed from their liberality, the pastor, Rev. J. H. Spillman, was most active and zealous in pushing the work forward, and to his faith and energy under the blessings of God, we are largely indebted for the success attained. The elders of the church from the beginning have been: John Brown, Levi H. Thom, Jesse D. Wood, elected at its organization and composing the board till May, 1851. At that time Rufus P. Brown, and Joseph McLain were added to the session. On November 4, 1871, Alvin A. McLain and David A. Clotfelter were added as ruling elders. In the summer of 1848 the church established a parochial school and sustained it for three years. It was taught in the old meeting house with Mary Wait of Bond County, and afterward Miss Eloise Powers of Vermont as the teachers, and was successful and useful beyond the expectation of the church members and its friends. It was distinctly Christian rather than sectarian, and accomplished much good among the youth of the congregation and neighborhood, giving them moral, literary and religious instruction. The old church is still active, and efficient, which speaks well for the community, as most country churches become innocuous as the near town or village churches grow. The cemetery nearby

is one of the oldest ones in the county, and is well kept, and is well worth visiting by those in search of the old settlers of the southern part of the county.

THE BEAR CREEK CHURCH.

The first old log Bear Creek Church was among the oldest in the county and was erected by the Cumberland Presbyterians who lived in the vicinity. It was built first near the Jesse Johnson farm north of Donnellson, but later rebuilt about a mile northwest of Donnellson, near what is now commonly known as the Aydelott farm. There was a graveyard where the church was first built, and that too was abandoned, and the burying transferred to the later place after the relocating of the church. In 1857 the church organization abandoned the log structure and built a small brick church in Donnellson. Later the brick church was abandoned and a frame church built in place of the brick one, more modern in style and capacious in size. The old cemetery near the Aydelott residence continues to be known as the Bear Creek Cemetery and contains the remains of many of the county's earliest settlers. The Paisleys, the McLains, and other pioneers in the old church as well as fathers and mothers of long lines of descent now in the county lie buried there, and the memories of the old church are frequent topics of conversation when these descendants meet together.

THE OLDEN TIME PREACHER.

A description of the present day minister would in no way fit the pioneer preacher of seventy-five years ago. He was no less devoted to his calling and served his day and environments possibly as well as the academically and theologically trained man of this day. He neither asked or received any salary. He claimed no literary ability in the preparation of his sermons. The Bible and the hymn book were his traveling companions. The old leathern saddle bags, and a gentle "nag" which was usually borrowed, were his outfit. He preached the fear of "hell fire," and the promise of the Almighty to "the righteous" were the burdens of much of his preaching. He married those seeking connubial happiness, and accepted fruits or vegetables or other useful articles for his services. He baptized both adults and in-

fants, and was a sort of settlement umpire in the matter of what was orthodox and what he could permit the church member to indulge in. I have space for mention of only a few of these "servants of God." It has already been said in these pages that Rev. James Street preached the first sermon ever delivered in Montgomery County. It was preached in 1820 and at the home of David McCoy near where the Clear Springs Church was afterwards built. He was a Baptist, and like all the Baptists of the old school of his day, he assumed a monotonous, weird, sing song tone in his speaking, which was at once both awesome and dolorous and calculated to make an impression not easy to forget. We will mention one instance that will illustrate the influence these preachers had over the sinful. A man named Lockerman who lived not far from Mr. Street, was found out to be living with a woman to whom he was not married, and they were the parents of three children. Mr. Street managed to get Mr. Lockerman to come to his place and help him do some work in his corn field, and improving the opportunity to talk with him privately, he pointed out the enormity of the wrong he was doing toward his Maker and his children so forcibly that Lockerman agreed to marry at once, and the woman was sent for and the marriage ceremony performed in the corn field and the evil doers entered upon a new and more commendable alliance for life.

While James Street preached the first sermon in the county, it was Rev. Henry Sears who became the first pastor of a church in the county. The church was built on the Hurricane, and being largely the result of the labors of Mr. Sears, he became its regular supply, and therefore the first preacher to have charge of church work in the county. One of the best known of the early preachers was Peter Cartwright, a Methodist, and one of the ablest among the early preachers, and yet a quaint and eccentric character, who was widely talked about on account of the many peculiar incidents in his career. Many stories are told of his eccentricities, that would make interesting reading had we the space to relate them. He perhaps dedicated more of the early Methodist churches than any other man in this part of the state.

Rev. Jesse Townsend, an eastern man with better college training than any other preacher of his day, was one of the first Presbyterian preachers, and his wife probably was the first



EDWARD A. WANLESS



MRS. EDWARD A. WANLESS



DAVID H. CLOTFELTER



MRS. DAVID H. CLOTFELTER

teacher in the county. Mr. Townsend organized the Presbyterian Church in Hillsboro, and did much for the Presbyterian faith in the county. Rev. Joel Knight founded several churches or aided in doing so, Rev. John Barber being an ally with him in the building up of the churches in East Fork, Donnellson and at Irving. Rev. Larkin Craig, Baptist, preached the gospel from the Baptist point of view for many years and over the larger part of this county and territory adjoining. Rev. William Hutchinson, the father of our fellow citizen James B. Hutchinson, and Rev. C. C. Aydelott, father of our late esteemed citizen, George R. Aydelott, were among the early preachers of the southern part of the county. Rev. Jesse Walker, and Rev. Joshua Barnes did valiant work in the vicinity of Butler from the Methodist view, while Rev. Thomas Spillman did a great amount of able preaching as a Presbyterian. Rev. Burnett Woods up in Zanesville Township, as a Baptist, left the marks of his work there, that are still to be seen. Rev. William Mitchell was an early pastor of Hillsboro Presbyterian Church and died while here. His brother, Rev. James Mitchell, a Methodist, we believe also preached for some years in the county. Rev. J. L. Creamer, located in the vicinity of Nokomis where the seeds of gospel truth were freely sown for many years. Rev. Bartman, Presbyterian, aided in building the church at Irving, and elsewhere in that vicinity. Rev. Lowrey came to Irving soon after Bartman, and was, we think, pastor of the Presbyterian Church for a while. Rev. Aldridge preached in the vicinity of Witt and was helpful in organizing churches in the vicinity. Rev. Daniel Scherer founded the Hillsboro Lutheran Church and with his son, Rev. Jacob Scherer and sons-in-law, Rev. Lingle and Swartz, did more for the Lutheran cause than all other ministers of that denomination. Rev. Peter Long, a Baptist man of ability, a writer and hymn composer, preached over a great part of the county, as his home was just a little way south of where Reno now stands. Down in Fillmore Rev. Willis Dodson held up the gospel from the Baptist viewpoint. Rev. John Jordan in Walshville Township, Rev. Moses Lemon, also of that vicinity, Rev. Thomas Ray of East Fork and Rev. Ellis who preached the first sermon in Hillsboro from a Presbyterian pulpit, all did valiant work in the cause of the Master. Rev. Alfred Bliss, father of Hon. Charles W. Bliss of

Hillsboro, preached for many years over the county, as a Methodist and that denomination owes much to his labors. Many good things might be said of each of these tried and true exponents of their faith, and the high religious convictions of our people today may be traced back to the preaching of these conscientious servants of God. Many others might be named, but space will not permit.

We attach here a short sketch of the Rev. Thomas W. Hynes, whose labors as a minister and educator in Hillsboro and other parts of Montgomery County made him truly a historic character worthy of remembrance.

THOMAS W. HYNES, D. D.

For some years Rev. T. W. Hynes was the pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Hillsboro in the early days of its career. As he was conveniently located, and always felt an interest in its welfare, he often visited the church and preached therein when he was not its pastor. We mention his name among the men who have made Montgomery County, for the good work which he did, for the upbuilding of the county, and partly because the writer enjoyed a warm acquaintanceship with him, during the time that he was superintendent of schools of Bond County. It was from his hands that the first certificate to teach school was received by the writer, and the pleasant part of it was that he refused to examine me when requested to do so, saying that I had been sufficiently examined from reports made to him by John F. Wafer, and Nellie Wheeler.

Doctor Hynes was born in Kentucky in 1815. He received his collegiate training in Hanover College, Ind., and was for a while the professor of mathematics in that institution. He then took a theological course in the Albany Theological Seminary, and after receiving his diploma, entered upon regular pastoral duties. In 1855, he was elected superintendent of schools of Bond County, which position he held for about twenty years. At the same time he did a great amount of preaching and pastoral work. Having saved a little money from his years of incessant toil, he bought a farm in the western part of Bond County, where he made his home for many years before he died. He also maintained a home in Greenville during the last few years of his life. For considerably over fifty years the Doctor was

constantly engaged in religious and educational work, in Bond and adjacent counties, much of which was in this county. He did also at various times editorial work in the newspaper field. As we remember him, he was a dignified and scholarly man, and yet an affable one, and always friendly with all, maintaining a high Christian character, without being too austere or unapproachable. He died in 1905, at the age of over eighty-nine years. His record is without a blemish, and is seldom equalled in devotion to Christianity and education and never excelled. Mrs. Hynes, whose maiden name was Wafer, died a short time ago, full of years and rich in good deeds and happy memories.

THE MONTGOMERY COUNTY SUNDAY SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.

In every county where the spirit of religious progress is felt and manifested, in connection with the establishment of churches there is shown the missionary impulse for the public welfare in ethical culture in the organization of Sunday or Bible schools, and that this work may be done intelligently, a county organization is maintained. Quite a number of years ago Albert Fish, Arthur Ware, and many others organized a County Sunday School Association, and this organization has yearly conducted local conventions in the various townships, and a general convention in one of the prominent towns or cities of the county.

That this association has built up, and fostered the spirit of religious and Biblical study in the county is unquestioned, and we here mention it as one of the ethical forces that enters into the history of the county. The present officers of this association are: J. C. Wells, Nokomis, president; C. T. Scherer, Raymond, vice president; Mrs. F. O. Rogers, Waggoner, secretary; Harold J. Henderson, Raymond, assistant secretary; Mrs. H. H. Moore, superintendent elementary division; Rev. G. G. Parker, Irving, adult division; Mrs. R. O. Brown, Butler, home division; Forest H. Page, Hillsboro, temperance division; Rev. G. E. Smock, Nokomis, teacher training division; Mrs. W. W. Rainey, Litchfield, missionary division; Mrs. G. A. Clotfelter, Hillsboro, assistant missionary division; and W. A. Young, Nokomis, John Gerlack, Waggoner, W. L. Seymour, Raymond, John M. Lounsbury, Witt, James A. Busby, Butler, Mrs. P. G. Keese,

Litchfield, and Arthur Green, Hillsboro, district presidents.

CHAPTER V.

PIONEER INCIDENTS.

HOME LIFE—EARLY COFFINS—EARLY SHOEMAKERS—EARLY PRESENTS—COTTON RAISING—EARLY POWDER MAKING—EARLY VIOLINS—EARMARKS—OLD SCHOOL TREATS—OLD COURTING CUSTOMS—CHOLERA IN MONTGOMERY COUNTY—AN EARLY DAM—OLD TIME PRACTICES—GAME IN PIONEER DAYS—TRADING HOUSEWIVES—SOME EARLY MARRIAGES—HABITS, CUSTOMS AND MANNER OF LIVING—TURKEY HUNTING—HORSE THIEVES—COUNT LEHANOWSKY—A PECULIAR GIFT—OLD DISTILLERIES—OLD STAGE AND MAIL LINES—THE PUNISHMENT OF AVARICE—TAX LEVIES—AN OLD LAND SALE—COUNTY FINANCES—SLAVERY AND RELIGIOUS INTOLERANCE—SLAVERY IN MONTGOMERY COUNTY—PECULIAR EVENTS AND INCIDENTS—WHOSE BABY—IMPEACHMENT OF JUDGE SMITH—THE WILLED BABY—A STORM AT SEA—THE BOND CASE—IS THE DEBT COLLECTABLE—LOCATION OF STATE CAPITAL—AN UNDERGROUND RAILROAD—A BUTLER GHOST—A NEW LINCOLN INCIDENT—A PECULIAR ENDOWMENT—THE ELLIS GLENN CASE—MILK SICKNESS—DUELS.

HOME LIFE.

Happiness is not restricted to those in opulence or affluence. Under all normal conditions, however poor may be the person, the silver of the cloud may be seen, and pleasure obtained. That some idea may be had of the pleasure and joys of life, as well as the different circumstances under which the pioneers labored and endured, we give a few incidents and events illustrating the home life of the pioneers. "Home sweet home," was as dear, and may we not say, as happy then as in the palatial residence of modern days. The anticipations of a home of one's own was then and ever will be, one of the most pleasant experiences of life, and is a most potent force in the accomplishment of life's

ambitions. The stories of experiences, privations and hardships of our forefathers are fascinating to the younger generations whose knowledge of them is now merely traditional. Nearly every old man or woman in the county today can relate one or more interesting event of the olden time, either from personal recollection or from family experiences, and it is desirable that these be preserved in lasting form, not only because they are entertaining, but because they are history, the history of our own county.

EARLY COFFINS.

It is related by one of the old settlers that when the first wife of pioneer James Card, was buried, her coffin was made of puncheons, or split logs. Sawed lumber was unobtainable and nails were almost as hard to get, so that the pioneers had to make just such coffins as circumstances would permit. Hence coffins of puncheons or rived lumber were common, especially among the poorer people.

EARLY SHOEMAKERS.

Among the old settlers of the county, Jake Wilson, John Slater, James Card, Alexander Scott and others were shoemakers and menders of shoes. They frequently went from house to house, carrying their thread, wax, awls, shoe hammer and handmade pegs, and a supply of cowhide leather to make and mend the shoes of the family. One pair of cowhide shoes a year was the ordinary allowance for each member of the family. During the summer everyone went barefooted with rare exceptions, even, going to "meeting house" either barefoot, or carrying their shoes over their backs until near the church when they stopped and put them on, taking them off as soon as they were out of sight of the church on the way back. The young man going courting usually carried his shoes until within a few rods of the home of his inamorata.

EARLY PRESENTS.

Of course people made presents then as they do today, but the character of the presents depended upon what they had to give. Mrs. Wilson Barry, who lived on the present site of Taylor

Springs, when she desired to make Judge Roundtree a present could think of nothing he would appreciate more within her ability to give, than a pot of corn lye hominy made with her own hands, and which was as acceptable to him as if it had been of tinsel and gold.

COTTON RAISING.

It is not generally known that the raising of cotton was one of the early industries of this county, but it is true. Gin mills were operated in some parts of the county, one at the old Pepper Mill. The cotton plant was cultivated, the bolls picked by hand and ginned in the old style gin, carded by small hand cards, and spun on the old fashioned spinning wheel and woven on the handmade loom into jeans, lindseys or domestics. It is not mere supposition to say that cotton would be a paying crop to raise here now. We have done it in the past, and could do it now.

EARLY POWDER MAKING.

Powder was made in the county in the olden days when it could not be obtained by purchase, though not extensively. Near the old Pepper Mill there was at one time a place where powder was made and sold, as well as whiskey. The power to run wool and cotton carding and corn mills was water, and, as the Pepper Mill had the power, it followed that carding as well as grinding, and stilling, and powder making, were all in compliance with the needs or supposed needs of those days. This is taken up more extensively in the article on the Pepper Mill.

EARLY VIOLINS.

Henry Rowe, who lived down on East Fork, was quite a skilled mechanic in making violins and many of the "hoedowns" of that day were tripped to the strains of a Rowe fiddle, and the dancers enjoyed the frolic just as much as if they had been on marble floors and danced to a Stradivarius. With the fiddle in the hands of a good, old fashioned player, and a keg of hard cider convenient, the country dance was jubilantly hilarious. Even today the Snow Birds love to hear the old fiddle produce some of the old tunes as their minds revert to the past.

VOTING.

It is perhaps known to only a few today, that prior to 1848, the manner of voting at elections in this county, was to walk up to the clerks and announce the vote in an audible voice, while the clerk tallied the vote, and it may be said that election contests were then unknown.

EARMARKS.

It is not infrequent today to hear it said that a person bears the earmarks of some person good or bad, who is a well known character. Or to say in speaking of the indications of certain facts is to say that they bear the earmarks of a conspiracy. The younger generation perhaps does not appreciate what signification this term had in the early days when all classes of stock were allowed to run at large. If one expected to farm he usually fenced his land by means of a rail or worm fence. In recognition of the common right to use unfenced lands by all, common law made the marking of hogs, cattle and other stock, the legal means of identification. That no false claims might be set up for stock found at large, certain marks on the ear of an animal, were required to be recorded in the office of the clerk of the county commissioners. If any questions arose it was only necessary to ascertain whether the claimant to the stock had his registered earmark recorded, and whether the animals in question bore the earmarks so recorded for the claimant. His record was known as the earmark record, and during the first few years of the county's history, there were some 400 of the earmarks recorded. The use of these earmarks applied to horses, cattle, hogs and sheep, but were little used except on the hogs. As a reminiscence of those days, we give the readers a few of the earliest marks recorded. James Isaac, a swallow fork in the right and a slit in the left ear; John Street, a slit and underslit in each ear; Luke L. Steel, a crop and slit in each ear; Daniel Meradith, a crop off each ear and a hole in the right; Jarvis Forehand, a swallow fork in each ear; John McPhail, a crop off the left and an underbit on the right ear; Obediah Ware, a crop off the right, and a hole in the left ear; Thomas Phillips, a crop in the left and a swallow fork in the right ear, and many other combinations that were common. Each resident usually knew the earmarks of his neighbors, and if a hog got

into his enclosure, it was taken up and the owner determined his right to it by the earmark identification.

OLD SCHOOL TREATS.

Old settlers relate that it was the custom of the pioneer teacher to treat his pupils on the last day of school. Unfortunately this treat oftentimes took the form of whiskey, sometimes sweetened with molasses, and as the pupils were allowed to have all they wanted, the results were disastrous. As whiskey was then only thirty-five cents a gallon, this was the cheapest treat the teacher could provide, and as the remuneration of the early teachers was very small, money was scarce and nothing expensive could be provided.

OLD COURTING CUSTOMS.

The residences of the pioneers were usually one-room cabins, and when a young man went to see his sweetheart, he had to do his talking in the presence of the whole family. When relief came in the proposition of the old folks to retire, the young man had to step outside while the elders undressed for bed. When a young man took his best girl to church horseback, she sat behind him on the horse, and this was considered a splendid opportunity to do a little private talking. The young men of those days generally went barefooted, but when he went to see his girl, he put on his shoes when he came in sight of her home, and also tidied himself up so as to be as acceptable as possible in her sight.

CHOLERA IN MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Few of the younger people know anything about the horrors of a cholera epidemic, but Montgomery County experienced one touch of the Asiatic plague. In 1854 the plague was raging at St. Louis, Alton and other cities of the west. While Joseph Davis, who lived three miles west of Walshville, was engaged in threshing with quite a number of hands employed, a man came there from Alton on some matter of business, and while there and talking with the men, he took sick. Unsuspicious of the nature of the complaint from which he was suffering, the men and women all became interested and did what they could to try and relieve him. In a few hours he was dead, displaying in his dying



Susan D Collier



J Morgan Collier

the symptoms of cholera. A general outbreak took place from that case, and about twenty persons of the community died from the dreaded plague, almost all being heads of families and men of mature years. In 1874 another outbreak of the cholera spread northward and reached Litchfield where about 100 victims were claimed by it in that city, and the surrounding district.

AN EARLY DAM.

As is well known in the early days there were no bridges across the streams, so that they had to be crossed at shallow places called fords. One of the best known went by the name of Truitt Ford, from the fact that at the place of crossing Andrew Truitt had a saw and grist mill, on section 18 in Hillsboro Township. In order to obtain the power for running his mill, he dammed the stream. During 1853 there came a high flood, and seeing the water so high that the dam was entirely covered, the settlers were fearful that it would be swept away, but it was built of logs and so strong that it resisted the pressure, and soon the flood was over and the mill resumed its accustomed grinding.

OLD TIME PRACTICES.

The following is contributed by Thomas Chumley.

"Joseph Chumley, one of the pioneers owned land in Fillmore Township, and over the line into Fayette County as well as in other adjacent counties. His mother was Sarah (Jorden) Chumley, a daughter of James Jorden, another old settler from Tennessee who located in Fillmore Township. James Jorden was a peculiar man, as was also his brother-in-law, Tom Hicks, and, like many of the pioneers, both were proud of their ability in the old time sports. For instance, the climbing of trees and catching of squirrels by hand, and then throwing them down to one on the ground who caught the little animals in his hands, something as a ball is caught today. In this form of sport, James Jorden and Tom Hicks would not admit that they had any superiors. Jorden was the climbing partner, and Hicks the catcher. When the squirrel was discovered in a tree, Jorden would climb after him. Possibly the squirrel would go into a hole, from which Jorden would finally pull him out, or he might go to the top of the tree, and must be followed and caught, or forced to jump, and

if Hicks failed to catch him with his naked hands, the joke would be on him, and he was fined or forced to treat. True these sportsmen were frequently bitten, but never flinched on account of the pain. Tom Hicks, although a typical olden time character, was nevertheless a man of good, inherent qualities. It is said that he was responsible for putting the town of Ramsey on the 'dry' list when its reputation was at its worst. His methods were unusual, but very effective. Having several stepsons whom he felt were being worsted by the saloons of Ramsey, he rode into the town and visited the saloons and leading citizens, announcing his intention and with all his determination and dogged fighting qualities, he carried out his campaign against the liquor interests, showing the injury they had been to him, as well as to others, and in a little over a year he had so interested the people that every saloon in Ramsey had been forced out of business. Though he claimed no ministerial rights, yet he was truly a 'preacher of righteousness.'" Among the early institutions of Fillmore, Mr. Chumley describes the old 'kill house' which was a log structure built for the purpose of drying the lumber for the community destined for use in making chairs, spinning wheels, tables, vehicles, coffins and other similar articles. This house was arranged for the reception of all kinds of lumber, and was a community affair, being located on the old Prater farm, near which Mrs. Sarah (Jorden) Chumley died.

GAME IN PIONEER DAYS.

The following was written by Abe Brokaw.

"As late as 1852 the South Litchfield precinct took in all the territory lying between the streams known as Long Branch, Lake Forest and the West Fork of Shoal Creek. The prairies at that time were overgrown with prairie grass and other wild growths, and were the breeding ground of various game birds. Prairie chickens were then very abundant, living principally in the prairies, and foraging near the cultivated lands where food was easily procured. It was no unusual thing for a hunter to kill four at one shot, and these could be sold for twenty-five cents each in St. Louis. As land could then be bought from the government for twelve and one-half cents per acre, eight acres of land could be paid for from the result of one shot. Prairie chickens have now almost disappeared. Deer

was then quite abundant in South Litchfield, and could be seen almost any day grazing on the uncultivated prairies, but upon the approach of man, would flee to the timber and ravines to get into hiding. Passenger pigeons now extinct were much more numerous then than the other kinds. They could be seen by the millions, and when they would go to their selected 'roosts' the limbs of the trees would often break under their weight. Now, rewards have been offered for a single one, and the rewards are still unclaimed. Long necked sand hill cranes were then common as were the wild geese and brants. Wild ducks were also very common. The mallards, spring tails and the dapper were often killed and eaten. The long necked cranes were often seen five feet in height, when stretched to full statue. Cranes in flight often came to earth to feed and rest. When on the ground they would dance and perform very amusing antics, supposedly to exercise their legs. They are now very rare. It is recorded that a Mr. Burge, a Baptist preacher of the early days, who lived near where Hornsby now stands, was quite a hunter, and usually carried his gun with him when he went to preach. At one time he was in need of a milk cow. Rev. Reuben Cline, another preacher, referred Mr. Burge to a Mr. Kingston who had a cow for sale. On his way to see Mr. Kingston, Mr. Burge shot a deer and hung it up to a limb. When he had talked with Mr. Kingston, he agreed to go out and kill and bring to him six deer for the cow and her calf. Before the sun set that day, he had killed the other five deer, and the next day he took the cow and calf home with him, they being fully paid for. The deer were loaded in a wagon, taken to St. Louis and there sold."

TRADING HOUSEWIVES.

In the early days while the morals of the pioneers were generally considered excellent, yet occasionally repugnant actions were permitted with a blindness of vision scarcely to be understood in these days. J. S. Wheeler, who now owns and operates the Wheeler Hotel at Greenville, in speaking of the early settlers and his acquaintance with some of them, tells of a very remarkable transaction for the truth of which he vouches. He states that among these settlers were two men who lived in the northern part of Bond County near the Montgomery County line. They were married but as the newness of their

matrimonial felicity was beginning to fade and lose its power, they decided to trade their wives. At first one of the husbands was a little backward in acceding to the proposition made by the other, but after some dickering, a trade was agreed to, one of the husbands giving the other a gun and a dog as a bonus with his wife. How long this arrangement continued is not known, but the records show that not long afterwards one of the men was accused of counterfeiting and had to flee justice, so that the county lost his immoral influence very early in its history. This of course was an exceptional case, for as a whole the pioneers were strict in their fidelity to family ties, and marriage vows were considered sacred.

SOME EARLY MARRIAGES.

From the records of the remote past a brief list is gathered of a few of the earliest marriages. That these unions resulted happily and in large families, the many descendants of these couples in the county, testify, they now being of the third and fourth generation. These wedding ceremonies were usually performed in the one or two room cabins, which were decorated on the outside by wolf, deer or coon skins, and on the inside by strings of "punken" rings hung to the ceiling, and possibly some venison hung in the apex of the roof to dry. The brides were usually dressed in clothes simply made from the cloth they and their mothers wove. Despite the ordinary surroundings these marriages were as auspicious of happiness and future success as the more elaborate ones of the present day. This list should be read with the realization that the marriages were the beginning of real life, with sunshine enough to obscure the clouds, and while there were some tragedies and failures, yet the pleasure and successes have far exceeded any unhappiness.

The first two marriages in the county were those of Nicholas Lockerman and David McCoy, but as these ceremonies were performed before the county was organized, there are no definite records from which facts may be gleaned, and therefore the first one on record is that of J. M. Shurtliff to Polly Killpatrick, April 1, 1821, Rev. James Street officiating. The remainder are given in order of their dates. Samuel Prater was married to Nancy Walker, April 2, 1821, Joseph Wright officiating. Jesse Bazon was married to Margaret Killpatrick May

3, 1821, Rev. James Street officiating. Jeremiah Ward was married to Nancy Freeman, July 4, 1821, Joseph Wright officiating. Hiram Reavis was married to Lucy Ward, July 5, 1821, Joseph Wright officiating. John Jones was married to Deborah Briance, July 6, 1821. John Reavis was married to Patsey M. Coffey December 7, 1821, Joseph Wright officiating. Daniel Francis was married to Charity Virden, January 8, 1822, John Beck officiating. Henry Perrine was married to Ann F. Townsend, January 9, 1822, Rev. Jesse Townsend officiating. Brisco Prater was married to Deicy Walker, January 10, 1822, John Beck officiating. Luke Lee Steel was married to Sally McAdams, March 11, 1822, Rev. James Street officiating. James Bland was married to Mary Street, September 11, 1822, Rev. James Street officiating. James Card was married to Sarah David, November 12, 1822, Rev. Jesse Townsend officiating. William H. Brown was married to Harriet Seward, December 13, 1822, Rev. Jesse Townsend officiating. James Bland was married to Helen Corlew, February 14, 1823, Rev. James Street officiating. Samuel G. Morse was married to Jane M. Kirkpatrick, May 15, 1823. John Lee was married to Elizabeth Scribner, June 16, 1823, William Hunter officiating. Peter Johnson was married to Margaret Rich, June 17, 1832. Henry Rowe was married to Susannah Bradford, November 25, 1823. John S. Norton was married to Nancy Voiles, January 26, 1824, Rev. John Jorden officiating. Colbert Blair was married to Elizabeth Hill, February 16, 1824, Rev. Henry Sears officiating. William Beck was married to Lucinda Freeman, March 22, 1824, Rev. Henry Sears officiating. Dr. Eli P. Garner was married to Martha Killpatrick, August 10, 1824. James Jorden was married to Elizabeth Grisham, January 5, 1825. John L. Dryer was married to Polly Nussman, April 20, 1825, Rev. Joel Knight officiating. David Starr was married to Jane Street, June 9, 1825, H. Roundtree officiating. John South was married to Sally Grisham, June 20, 1825, Levi Jewell officiating. Horace Mansfield was married to Sally Loving, September 30, 1828, H. Roundtree officiating. James Bostock was married to Mary Barlow, September 22, 1829, Rev. Joel Knight officiating. Robert Hill was married to Jane Townsend, March 7, 1829, H. Roundtree officiating. Spartan Grisham was married to May Mansfield, May 19, 1829, Rev. Larkin Craig officiating. Eli Deshane was married to Elizabeth Holliday, June 3, 1829, Rev. Larkin Craig

officiating. John McCurry was married to Sally McPhail, August 14, 1829, David Killpatrick officiating. Elliot Holiday was married to Polly Burke, October 7, 1829, William Finley officiating. James Grisham was married to Martha Garrison, January 25, 1830, William Finley officiating. David Forehand was married to Sally Norman, February 27, 1830, H. Roundtree officiating. Eli Cowden was married to Elizabeth Barlow, July 21, 1831, Rev. Joel Knight officiating. William Young was married to Jane Paisley, February 28, 1832, Rev. Thomas Spillman officiating. This covers the first decade of the county's history, although the list is not claimed as complete as licenses were not always obtained, nor were the residents of the county always married within the county. No divorces are recorded of any of the above contracting parties.

HABITS, CUSTOMS AND MANNER OF LIVING.

In this connection it is interesting to record something relative to the habits, customs and manner of living of the pioneers of Montgomery County. The early settlers came here to better their condition and to make homes for themselves and families, hence the building of cabins as residences was the first move. These cabins were built of logs, unhewn and put up in the rough in a hasty manner. The cracks were chinked and daubed with mud, the chimneys were of wood, chinked and daubed, and the fireplaces were wide and open. The floors were either of mother earth, or of split logs, smoothed off, or if as in rare instances, the logs were sawed, they were turned out by a hand worked whip saw. Bedsteads, tables and other articles of furniture were homemade and of the crudest form. Shelves or pegs were the usual repository for every sort of article. Pewter plates were common, and used instead of china or granite. The open fireplace was not only the cooking place, but the cupboard for ovens, skillets, griddles, teakettles, pots and similar articles. Biscuits and corn dodgers were baked in an oven set on the hearth, with coals on top and beneath. The big pot of lye hominy was a household institution. Game was plentiful, but the means of obtaining meal and flour were scarce. Mills for flour came after the first few years, but in the strictly pioneer times the settlers had to depend upon hand mills or those run by horses, or with oxen. The fruit was all wild, and honey

was abundant. Fire wood could be had for the cutting, and of course was the only kind of fuel. Candles of tallow or wax, homemade, furnished the light aside from that afforded by the open fire.

Every cabin was overcrowded, but no matter how large the family, the hospitable housewife could always find room for one more, so that no one was ever turned away. The clothing for both the men and women was made at home. If of cotton, the cotton was raised, picked, ginned, carded, spun, woven and sewed by members of the household. If of wool, the sheep were raised, the wool clipped, picked by hand, carded, spun, colored, woven and sewed into the necessary garments, also by members of the family, all of them having had a part in the production of the completed article. Men and boys frequently made their outside garments from the skins of animals. Boots were nearly unknown, and shoes were luxuries to be cared for as something costly and precious. Soft moccasins made at home were used by the children, and often by their elders.

Later when tanning leather became common, it was not infrequent to have the shoemaker pay an annual visit with his tools, and shoe the family with calfskin shoes, rough and heavy. Patent leather, kid, French calf and other fancy leathers were entirely unknown in those days. Newspapers, magazines and books were difficult to get, and treasured when obtained. Wheeled vehicles were uncommon, and those in use were practically without iron. Those wheels that had iron tires were listed for taxation, which shows that they were regarded as luxuries. Harness and saddles were mended by the owners, oftentimes with hickory withes or bark. Shuck collars and rope lines were used, and ox teams were more common than those of horses.

TURKEY HUNTING.

In the early days, it was no difficult feat to go out and kill a half dozen wild turkeys, and supply the family larder for several days. Every settler was a hunter, and owned the trusty rifle that was his companion on all his trips away from home. James M. Rutledge, though a member of the State Legislature, was as proud of his marksmanship as he was of his legislative exploits. On one occasion, being in need of a little fresh meat, he went out in search

of the festive turkey, and, hearing the sound of gobblers in the timber, he cautiously advanced on them, and seeing seven in a tree, he began shooting them, as rapidly as he could load and soon had the whole seven picked off, before they discovered the marksman, and took flight. On returning with his booty, and exhibiting them to his neighbors, he was informed that the turkeys were those of a neighbor, Mrs. Zack Wiley, that had evidently got a little further from home than usual. It was too good a joke to keep quiet and a scribbler named Dixon prepared a piece of poetry or doggerel, of several verses, which was widely circulated at the time, much to the chagrin of Mr. Rutledge. It ran something like this:

"James M. Rutledge, a hunter bold,
Went hunting one day as we art told;
Zack Wiley's turkeys he did see,
And shot them from a big oak tree.
Jim and Wash both fired away,
Till ten fine turkeys round them lay.

"The old white hen among the rest
Jim tied up in his old jeans vest.
When at home the turkeys were hung in the
shed,
And the old white hen was put under the bed."

There were two or three more couplets in similar vein.

HORSE THIEVES.

The criminal is an imitator, as well as the fashion devotee. When the newspapers fill their columns with murders in all their loathsome detail, then it is that murders increase, and in like manner to those described. Fill the papers with the accounts of pickpockets and the cars and crowded thoroughfares will swarm with these miscreants. Along from 1867 to 1875, the stealing of horses became a fad among thieves. The lawless of the cities organized, and occasionally made confederates of those no less dishonest in the country, and these thieves quietly going into the country, under cover of night, selected a marketable animal, ran it into the city market and sold it for cash before the owner could apprehend them. That was before the days of telephones or even telegraph communication to any great extent. It was thought that certain dealers in the city acted as fences



Geo R Cooper

for the desperadoes, and secreted the animals until a suitable time came for marketing the plunder. So great did this kind of thievery become that the farmers all over the country met and organized Anti-Horse Thief Societies. These societies provided for certain well equipped men in the communities to act as runners, holding themselves ready at any moment with fast horses, and arms, to answer the call of any members or other person in the community, and intercept the thieves if possible. The writer belonged to such a society and knew at the time of a dozen or more other societies, the runners of which were ready to cooperate in helping catch the escaping law breakers. In this manner a few desperadoes were caught, but the greatest advantage these societies were, was in the fact that the thieves learned to avoid the communities that were organized. The result of this systematic organizing broke up the business, so that, while such stealings were reported then on an average of once a week, now the stealing of a horse is never heard of. Many instances might be mentioned here of stealings and efforts to capture of tragic interest, but we limit this statement to the historical fact that stealing became alarmingly prevalent, and the measures to prevent were effective.

COUNT LEHANOWSKY.

David B. Starr went with the Montgomery County volunteers into Mexico in the war with that country. when the difficulty arose over the annexation of Texas; and though he returned with his command he was disabled, supposed to be so from an accidental shot, possibly fired by the enemy, and which probably was the cause of his death after his return home. It so happened that a minister of the Lutheran Church was in Hillsboro, on some business for the Lutheran synod, in which he held a prominent position, at that time, who was known as Count Lehanowsky. He claimed to be a Hungarian count, to have been with Napoleon Bonaparte in a vast number of engagements, to have come to America after the collapse of the Napoleonic wars, and to have engaged in charity work for the Lutheran Church. As he was a distinguished soldier, and Mr. Starr was also a soldier, the Count was asked and consented to preach the funeral of Montgomery County's Mexican hero. There seemed to have been a peculiar fitness about such a distinguished soldier paying the

last tribute of respect to the comrade from this county whose devotion to the interest of his country was only exceeded in degree by the noble foreigner. While Mr. Starr's folks felt honored by having the funeral conducted by a distinguished man, yet it may be said that it was equally an honor to the Count to preach the funeral of so patriotic and noble a martyr for his country.

A PECULIAR GIFT.

Capt. John T. Kitchell, a brother-in-law of the late W. C. Miller, formerly of this county, was a resident of Hillsboro for many years, moving to Pana, where his declining years were spent. He was a lawyer, and an editor of much ability. It was from Hillsboro that he went into the army during the Civil War, where his abilities forced him up to the rank of captain of his company. His editorial work was practically all on Montgomery County papers. He not only had a keen mind and accumulated a fortune, but was possessed with a big heart, and became known and distinguished as a local philanthropist. He was a radical Republican, having inherited his Republican tendencies from his father, Wickliffe Kitchell, who was an intimate friend and associate of Abraham Lincoln and many of the old Republican war horses of 1860 and the days prior thereto. He died in Pana in 1914, but before his death he made gifts and bequests to the amount of \$600,000 to public enterprises. Among the gifts was a brick paved road just over the Montgomery County line at Rosemond, of some four miles long, at a cost of \$60,000 to be known as the Robert Little Road, in honor of his respected father-in-law. This act was certainly a beneficent one, and will long be enjoyed and remembered by Montgomery as well as Christian County citizens. The road benefits the people of Montgomery almost as much as those of Christian County.

OLD DISTILLERIES.

In the "good old times" the distilling and sale of whiskey was so common that many very good citizens were in no way ashamed to be classed as distillers. Neither was it considered beneath the dignity of good people to sell the damning stuff which did much harm even then, though not so much abused as the privilege is today. Many did however get so beastly drunk, even

then, that committees were frequently appointed known as "vigilance committees," to look after certain parties and try to hold their excesses in check. On the bluff on the Seth Washburn place was one such distillery; another was on the old Street farm west of where Robert Logasdon lived in Hillsboro Township. We have already mentioned the Pepper Mill known to many in the latter days of the pioneers. West of Hillsboro where Mrs. Cory recently built a new barn, another was located. These could not have been called "moonshine" establishments as there either was no U. S. statute against distilling at that time, or it was not enforced, but later, there was an enforcement of the law and an attempt was made on the quiet, to manufacture the stuff and sell it from a hole dug under the bluff just east of where the old depot stood, northeast of Hillsboro; but this did not long survive. The last mentioned is the same but under a different name that we have now occasionally, when a certain class of citizens, regardless of the law or the morals of the community, carry on a "bootlegging" business, as they do with altogether too much frequency, but which will be stopped just as soon as the people realize that these people are outlaws, and their business damaging, both to the morals of the community and to the respect for law that all good citizens should entertain.

OLD STAGE AND MAIL LINES.

In the early days there were state roads and stage coach and mail lines, and these usually carried passengers. There was one such line from Springfield south through old Zanesville and Hillsboro and to Vandalia, and from there on to Salem. There was another from Hillsboro toward St. Louis through Woodsboro and Walshville and on southward, extending east from Hillsboro through Irving and the townships northeast on to Pana and Shelbyville. There was a line of some kind, we presume a mail line, passing west through Hardensburg and on to Bunker Hill. Another line went south through Greenville and to Carlyle, and from Hillsboro north through Taylorville. Mr. Terrintine had one of the earlier contracts for running one of these lines. William Allen succeeded him and ran the line for some years, as also did Mr. Cory, and Moses Davis of Walshville Township had probably the last contract let in this county for a line which he ran, and was on it when it was

discontinued by the government, upon the building of the Terre Haute Railroad. John A. Haskins ran a private coach line from Carlinville to Hillsboro for some time but it is not thought that he had a mail privilege. Some of the old settlers say that these lines were of the four horse kind and others deny that, and contend that only two horses were ever used. Probably only the four horses were used when several passengers were taken.

THE PUNISHMENT OF AVARICE.

There are tragedies enacted in every man's life at some period, the major part of which is unknown to the world, and it is best that this is so, for the skeleton in the closet, in most instances, should be privately secluded. The parties to the tragedy here related were Montgomery County citizens of no mean standing, and we give the facts only concealing the identity of the parties concerned. Today none of the parties are alive, though their descendants may be counted by the score. Only one person lives today familiar with all the facts. There lived in a Southern state an educated and intelligent young professional man, who became acquainted with, and married, a beautiful daughter of a wealthy planter, a slave owner, with the blood of southern aristocracy coursing through her veins. After a happy year of married life a little girl came to bless the parents' home. Alas! the mother was stricken with disease and passed away, to be joined soon after by the father, leaving the child, an orphan, with a natural right to heir an interest in a good estate of the grandparents. A neighbor took the girl to rear, and, soon after receiving her, emigrated to Montgomery County, locating near the county line, where he built a cabin and lived in poverty. In a few years he learned that the old grandparents had crossed the river of death, and a part in the estate was awaiting the child. Taking a brother with him, he went south, in some way became possessed of the estate which consisted of slaves, which were sold, and with the proceeds they came back to Illinois. Then the neighbors saw apparent prosperity, surprising, obvious and unexplainable. Farms were bought by the two brothers, fine two-story houses were built on them, and the members of their families manifested an unwarranted pride much too loud for their previous standing. The little girl, in the meantime, had been taught to believe that

she was a child of the foster parents, and yet realized that for some unknown reason she was not given the warm treatment accorded the other members of the family. Before reaching her majority, with an undefinable feeling of being an outcast, she accepted an offer of matrimony and left the unhospitable home of her foster parents. Time passed on, and a few years after her marriage, a stranger came into the community, a very intelligent settler, from the same locality where the girl had been born. On learning that the girl was living and married, he went to see her, not knowing that her ancestors were unknown to her. The story of her past, her parentage, and her estate were unfolded to her, with their sad endings, and she acquired the knowledge of her estate being taken away from her by the connivance of the two brothers. She sent for her foster father, revealed her information and its source, and on being confronted with the facts, the old hypocritical thief on bended knees begged her indulgence, but she threatened a suit at law if he did not make restitution, and then in his desperation he added the sin of lying and villification to that of false swearing and avariciousness, by declaring that she was an illegitimate child, and threatened to expose her to the world if she said a word about the matter. Her pride was mortified, and she smothered her indignation and kept a close guard over her knowledge. Years passed, the two brothers lost their estates, the foster father went mad, a conservator was appointed in the Montgomery County court for the winding up of his business. The brother died with not a roof of his own to cover his head, and while on his death bed, repeatedly called for the girl, saying, "Oh, if I could only see ——— and tell her the truth." Although she learned he wanted to see her, she never gratified his craving and the secret died with him. The children of both these brothers were made to suffer the hardships of poverty while the children of the wronged woman became prominent in the county. Who can say that a just God does not permit lying and avarice to reap its own deserved rewards of punishment?

TAX LEVIES.

The raising of money to run the county before there was either property to assess or money to pay the taxes with was a problem our forefathers had to solve. As is well known, the

county was organized in 1821, and in 1822 the commissioners were in office with no money with which to carry on their official functions. Accordingly they levied on April 4, 1822, a tax of fifty cents on the hundred dollars, on horses, cattle, wheel carriages, watches and clocks, and ordered the treasurer, John Tillotson, to assess and collect the same. Just how much this levy brought the county we do not know, but nine years later, and after lands had been ordered assessed, Mr. Rountree made a report showing that the taxes charged to lands was \$128.49, and the total on personal property was \$259.51½, a total levied of \$388.00½. To raise some necessary funds, the commissioners before they made a tax levy in 1821 began the practice of charging a license for running a tavern. The term tavern in those days implied the privilege of selling all kinds of drinks, as well as keeping travelers, the charge made during the first few years being \$5.00 per year. This was afterwards raised to \$10.00, and later to \$12.50. These taverns were almost always the homes of the owners and the keepers were required to provide their guests with bed, food and feed for the horses to a specified amount. C. B. Blockburger, Luke L. Steel, Milton Shurtleff and Phillip Corlew were among the first to take out tavern licenses. In 1823, the scope of taxation was increased by adding on negroes, mulattoes, town lots and distilleries. In 1835, the taxes charged on the books were: lands, \$185.59, and personal property \$441.12½, making a total of \$626.71½; and in 1838, the total taxes charged on lands and chattels was \$1,549.40, showing quite a raise in values. Along about 1827 or 1828, the board began the practice of charging a license to merchants, and this was maintained for several years. The first application on record for such a license was made by Francis Dix, who was licensed by the board "to sell and retail goods, wares and merchandise in the county," and this license cost \$12.00 per year, but varied at different times, once running as high as \$25.00 in 1838, at which time there were a number of merchants paying it, thus creating quite an income to the county.

Thus it will be seen that the board of commissioners had great difficulties to overcome in order to raise sufficient money to do the business devolving upon them. It is known that there were several slaves owned in the county at one time. Martin Jones, Henry Hill, the Voluntines and E. Kirkpatrick, are said to have

owned slaves, but just how many is not accurately known, but the tax on them certainly added to the county's income. Another of the functions of the commissioners court was to regulate the charges of the taverns obtaining license from the county, in the interest of the people. When it is reflected that in those times that almost everyone traveled on horseback, and were at the mercy of the taverns along the highway, in order that the reputation of the town might be sustained making it desirable to pass through it, a curb upon extortion became necessary. In 1823 the commissioners adopted the following scale of charges: for whiskey per half pint, 18-31-4 cents; for whiskey per quart fifty cents; for breakfast, dinner or supper, one person, one meal, twenty-five cents; for keeping horse over night, fifty cents; for single feed for horse, twenty-five cents; for rum, wine or French brandy, per half pint, fifty cents; for cider per quart, twenty-five cents; for lodging for man and wife, per night, 12½ cents each. Ten years later these figures were changed somewhat: rum, wine and brandy were reduced one-half; whiskey was reduced fifty per cent; horse keeping was reduced twenty-five per cent, but other charges remained the same.

The taxes on lands, at first seems to have been only on the town lots sold by the commissioners inside the town of Hillsboro. Later the tax seems to have been on deeds of conveyance, based we presume on the consideration values. After the land was entered and proven up, so as to be legally conveyed, the tax was then, as now, based on the market value. Old tax receipts of those days are amusing documents to read. One which will serve as an illustration is as follows: "To one title, 25 cents: to two horses, 12½ cents each, twenty-five cents; to 155 acres of land, ten cents. Received payment, \$1.30." This is dated 1841.

In 1855, and for several years thereafter, the town of Hillsboro was assessed twenty-five cents on the hundred dollars of property assessed, and yet there is no record of any protesting or even of tax dodging or evading the assessor. As a matter of fact the law of the state in regard to the assessment of property, and the inefficiency in its execution is so exasperatingly weak and discriminating, that honest men act dishonestly in the feeling that it is made necessary as a matter of self-protection.

Much more might be given along this line,

but this will suffice to show the difficulties and peculiarities that the county commissioners court had to meet, and that this body did meet them with heroic courage. County orders were then used as negotiable paper and often at a discount. State orders, too, were in common use as money, and were sold and passed from hand to hand at a price below par and the county commissioners in county business determined the value of such orders. At a very early day the commissioners began supporting those unfortunate people or paupers who could not support themselves. The usual method then practical was to employ some family to keep such needy people at a stipulated price.

AN OLD LAND SALE.

The value of land in the early days, if it might be said to have a value, was an unknown quantity. The first money raised by taxation in this county, was, not from land values, but entirely from personal property, and privileges. A few years after the county was organized, land began to have at least a nominal value; the value then seemed to have been based on the government entry charge of 12½ cents per acre. A horse was then worth as much as a farm. A chicken on the St. Louis market, then would bring enough to pay for two acres of land. It then took two acres of land to pay for one gallon of moonshine whiskey, and yet many would have the whiskey, whether they had a home or not.

The government in an early day, looking forward to the future welfare of its independent and growing population, wisely set aside the sixteenth section in every township for school purposes. This provision, like many munificent things that are gratuitously ours, was not valued and appreciated as it should have been, and the lands were generally sold at the first opportunity for a mere pittance. The county records gave the prices obtained for these lands in many, if not all, the townships, but as lands were as high in Hillsboro Township and possibly higher, than anywhere else in the county, and as a fitting illustration of the profligacy of the then authorities, we gave the tracts sold in that township.

The sixteenth section included the large fine farm of S. M. Grubbs, southwest of Hillsboro about three miles. It was sold in forty acre tracts. The school commissioner was Israel Seward and after due notice on August 24, 1837,



Mrs M. Conidine & Family

the land was offered for sale, the terms being most favorable, as the purchasers were not expected to pay any money, but to give their notes to the township school trustees, and to pay them interest on the notes as long as this was done, it did not matter whether the principal was ever paid or not. The following were the tracts sold, the parties who bought them and the prices the land sold for:

The northeast quarter of the northeast quarter to Peter Blackwelder for....	\$ 104.00
The northwest quarter of the northeast quarter to Martin Cress for.....	200.00
The southwest quarter of the northwest quarter to Daniel Seward for.....	210.00
The southwest quarter of the northwest quarter to Solomon L. Harkey for....	205.00
The southeast quarter of the northwest quarter to Solomon Harkey for.....	175.00
The southwest quarter of the northeast quarter to William Woods for.....	170.00
The southeast quarter of the northeast quarter to William Woods for.....	155.00
The northeast quarter of the southwest quarter to Daniel Scherer for.....	160.00
The northwest quarter of the southeast quarter to Ammon Forehand for.....	100.00
The northeast quarter of the southwest quarter to Daniel Seward for.....	357.50
The northwest quarter of the southwest quarter to Daniel Seward for.....	225.00
The southwest quarter of the southwest quarter to John Griffeth for.....	285.00
The southeast quarter of the southwest quarter to Daniel Seward for.....	395.00
The southwest quarter of the southwest quarter to John Killpatrick for.....	420.00
The southeast quarter of the southeast quarter to John Killpatrick for.....	280.00
Total.....	\$3,621.50

It is curious to note that the lands were fine, the location good, and in every way excellent locations for permanent homes, and not one of the purchasers have descendants in charge of those lands today. The land is now worth \$100.00 per acre, and had the lands been held till that price was obtained, the country schools of the township could now be forever endowed, with an income sufficient to maintain them in efficient manner without taxing the inhabitants of the township a cent for school purposes.

PRESENT COUNTY FINANCES.

The finances of the county are under the control of the board of supervisors which is usually composed of conservative and good business men, and it is not often that extravagance is charged against them; on the other hand they are sometimes thought by those who seek loose purse strings, to be close fisted, yet we think after over thirty years of close knowledge of the finances of the county that the county is to be congratulated upon the uniform ability, probity and keen acumen shown by the men on past boards that have managed the county's affairs. The following brief statement from the last report of the supervisors shows the financial affairs of the county for the year ending August 31, 1915:

Receipts.

On hand at beginning of year.....	\$ 1,998.81
Received from excess fees from officials	4,181.81
Received from taxes.....	66,531.21
Total receipts.....	\$72,711.83

Expenditures.

Birth and death reports account.....	\$ 49.00
Circuit jurors account.....	5,247.90
Coroners and insanity account.....	323.00
County jurors account.....	213.40
County poor farm account.....	3,837.78
County officers account.....	11,311.11
Courthouse account.....	4,076.39
Court reporters account.....	490.00
Election account	3,623.25
Fees and salaries account.....	4,686.13
Foreign witnesses account.....	425.05
Jail and prisoners account.....	3,924.53
Litchfield city court account.....	2,124.75
Medical pauper account.....	4,426.05
Mileage account	965.52
Miscellaneous account	1,810.66
Mothers pension account.....	1,578.00
Pauper account	9,452.91
Police account	2,529.65
Printing and supplies account.....	6,522.97
	\$67,618.05

Commissions	1,044.43
Supreme court	655.75

Transferred to state road account.....	3,000.00
Error in erroneous tax entry.....	18.22
Balance in treasury.....	375.38
	<hr/>
	\$72,711.83

Assets.

Courthouse and furniture.....	\$135,000.00
Sheriff's residence and jail.....	40,000.00
County farm and buildings.....	35,000.00
Stock, grain, etc., on same.....	4,500.00
To cash in county treasury.....	375.38
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Total assets.....\$214,875.38

Expenditures.

Showing expenditures during the fiscal year ending August 31, 1915, and comparative statement of expenditures for the previous year:

	1915	1914
Birth and death reports account	\$ 49.00	\$ 196.00
Circuit court jurors account	5,247.90	7,281.50
Coroners and insanity account	323.00	567.00
County jurors account.....	213.40	420.00
County farm account.....	3,837.78	6,674.64
County officers account.....	11,311.11	20,585.55
Courthouse account	4,076.39	7,988.62
Court reporters account....	490.00	420.00
Election account	3,623.25	
Fees and salaries account..	4,686.13	6,127.88
Foreign witness account...	425.05	585.90
Jail and prisoners account..	3,924.53	6,544.39
Litchfield city court jurors account	2,124.75	1,345.30
Medical pauper account....	4,426.05	4,041.14
Mileage	965.52	1,305.65
Miscellaneous	1,810.66	2,758.45
Mothers pension account...	1,578.00	497.00
Paupers account	9,425.91	12,416.94
Police account	2,529.65	3,102.78
Printing and supplies account	6,522.97	5,419.90
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Total paid out on county warrants\$67,618.05 \$91,251.64

SLAVERY IN MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

The practice in our courts and the attitude of the public on many matters have passed through

a reformatory stage, from time to time, on various questions. Not only the practice has been changed, but the law itself, and even the state constitution has sometimes been reversed. For example under our first constitution, slavery was permitted, and there were several slaves held and owned as chattel property in this county. In the constitutional convention of 1847, in which this county was represented by Hon. Hiram Rountree, the following resolution was introduced and passed: "That the committee on rights be requested to inquire into the expediency of so amending the sixth article of the present constitution that it shall provide that there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in this state otherwise than for the punishment of crimes where the parties have been duly convicted, nor shall any person be deprived of their liberty on account of color." This resolution not only passed, and the constitution made to correspond thereto, but public sentiment became so strongly opposed to slavery that Illinois was thenceforth a free state.

Did slavery actually exist in Montgomery County, may be asked by the seeker for reliable information in the future, and from such evidence as we have, we are forced to admit that it did exist, though only to a very small extent. Was it legal? Yes and no. In 1787, an ordinance was passed for the control of the Northwest Territory, of which Illinois was then a part, prohibiting slavery or involuntary servitude except as punishment for crime, anywhere in the vast territory known as the "Northwest Territory." This enactment, it seems, was not very rigidly enforced nor was the constitutional prohibition against slavery of 1818 lived up to with any degree of strictness. Public sentiment, especially among the French inhabitants of the northwest, strongly leaned toward slavery; nor was there any perceptible favorable change of sentiment till after the assassination of Lovejoy in 1837, but the anti-slavery feeling then began to grow, and continued to increase, until the Thirteenth amendment was proposed in 1865, when Illinois was the first to give expression to its views by its prompt adoption. In 1823, the fact of negro slavery was recognized in Montgomery County by the passing of an ordinance by the county commissioners imposing a tax on negroes and mulattoes.

It is known that the Voluntines, Martin Jones, Henry Hill, and E. Kirkpatrick, and perhaps others owned slaves; at least five in the county

being spoken of in some of the early writings. Negroes in the days of slavery were considered very fine chattel property by those whose scruples did not hamper their ownership. One able to own slaves was generally regarded as an aristocrat; or, one who was seeking to secure a living without personal work. A good strong hearty negro man was worth \$1,000, or as much as a farm, while a likely young negress would easily bring \$500, or as much as a good residence in those days. Every one, however, did not possess the money to invest in slaves, and thus avoid work, and sometimes tricks were resorted to, to get the desired negro help, or to profit out of the business.

The following incident is said to have occurred in Montgomery County and we relate it, with some reserve, as the descendants are said to live in this county today. Two miles east of the village of ———, there lived in poverty a man with a wife and some children. The husband died and the widow was left in a needy condition. After several weeks, she induced a certain free negro, who was then living in the community to come and make his home at her shanty and do her work. They became constant companions, and there was a report to the effect that they had married; but that was probably not true. The woman gave birth to one or more children of a decidedly dark hue. There was no interference, more than a withdrawal of the ordinary neighborly courtesies that usually existed in that day between neighbors. The widow, learning that there was a market for slaves in St. Louis, schemed to get the negro to accompany her to St. Louis, which he did, and when there, after a secret conference with the slave merchants, she turned over the negro to them, who put him in a place of safety from escape and held him for sale, notwithstanding he claimed that he owned his freedom. The widow is said to have received the sum of \$800 for the negro. She evidently thought that \$800 was better for her uses, than the work the man could do, together with the future children that might follow her association with him. Thus the negro was forced the second time into slavery, though report says that he had several letters written for him back to this county, protesting against his treatment, and asking that his freedom be proved up by his friends; but so far as we have heard, no one came forward to champion his cause, and the negro probably

died in slavery before the final liberation of the slaves. It is understood that at least one of the prominent negroes living in this part of the country until a few years ago was a son of this widow and the re-sold slave.

RELIGIOUS INTOLERANCE.

As we all know, we have about a dozen old men in this community, whose ages range from eighty to ninety. These old people have been called the Snow Bird Club by someone, as they have an occasional dinner and relate to each other their experiences and reminiscences of old times. No one of this club enjoys relating the events of his youth or the traditions of his fathers more than "Uncle" D. M. Starr, whose memory is remarkably clear. He tells a peculiar experience that his great-grandfather passed through, prior to the beginning of the last century that is worth recording. "Uncle" Starr is not only an old settler, but the son of an old settler of this county and the grandson and great-grandson of old settlers of the state of Illinois. His father was David Badgeley Starr, who owned the land where the town of Hamilton once stood; his grandmother was a Mrs. Badgeley Starr, and one of his great-grandfathers was a primitive Baptist minister, David Badgeley.

David Badgeley was one of the early settlers of a settlement made in what is now Monroe County, but what was a part of Randolph County prior to 1795, and at the time of its beginning in 1782 was a portion of the Northwest Territory. It will be remembered by readers of history that when the Northwest Territory was created, with a territorial seat of government at Marietta, Ohio, that in 1786, by an act of Congress, the Illinois Country was separated from Virginia, and in 1788 Gen. Arthur St. Clair was made provisional governor of the Illinois Country. We then had two counties; and in 1790, Governor St. Clair came to Illinois and established a county, which he named for himself, St. Clair. This county was divided in 1795 and the southern portion named Randolph. When Monroe County was created in 1816, the portion where our incident now to be related occurred was made a part of Monroe County. The settlement above mentioned was made in 1782, and the church afterwards built there was called "New Design," the name being selected to indi-

cate the freedom from the French Catholic clergy then so dominant throughout the Northwest Territory.

Those active in establishing this church were, Revs. James Smith, a Baptist minister from Kentucky; Joseph Lilliard, a Methodist minister, and David Badgeley, a Primitive Baptist minister, who was the great-grandfather of our esteemed citizen, D. M. Starr, as above stated. Mr. Starr says that Rev. David Badgeley, more than any other, is entitled to the credit of founding the settlement and of organizing the New Design Primitive Baptist Church. He first came to the vicinity in 1786, and being pleased with the location, went back to Virginia, collected a number of families into a sort of colony, returned and with Revs. Smith and Lilliard, led the work of building the church as above set forth. After these pious ministers began their work of preaching and educating the colonists in the ethics of life, according to the creeds of each denomination, the French Catholic clergy, who claimed that the Catholic Church had the moral control of the country and that they had the right from the church to forbid any other religion from obtaining a hold here, attempted to exercise their claimed rights, by forbidding these ministers from holding religious services on Illinois soil.

After due consideration, Mr. Badgeley, with his followers, selected a spot on the banks of the Mississippi River, nearby, where some forty feet in the water there arose a rock three feet above the water, when the river was at its normal stage; and Mr. Badgeley canoeing himself to that rock, being on neutral ground, the people being seated on the bank, with their guns in hand, preached the gospel as he saw it, and in the quaint manner peculiar to the Primitive Baptist ministers.

Maud E. Johnson, assistant librarian of the New Jersey Historical Society, says: "We are sending you a copy of the record of the Rev. David Badgeley as given in Vol. 3 of the Genealogical Collections by C. C. Gardner, as Rev. David Badgeley lived in Virginia prior to the Revolution, his war record would probably be there."

"Rev. David Badgeley, son of Anthony and ——— Badgeley, was born in the Borough of Elizabeth, November 5, 1749. He moved, while a young man, to Hardy County, Va. (about 1768). He was married there a few years later to Rhoda Valentine, who was born in 1752. He

continued to reside in Hardy County until 1796, when he made a trip to what is now Illinois. He was so pleased with the territory that he determined to take his family out there, and the following year in company with nearly 100 other families they made the toilsome journey to Kaskaskia, then the metropolis of the West, which they reached July 4, 1797. He was a Baptist preacher and organized the first Baptist Church west of the Ohio River at New Design, near where Waterloo now is. In 1804 he bought 400 acres of land five miles north of Belleville, Ill., where his descendants are still to be found. He died December 16, 1824, and his widow in 1832 or 1835."

"Uncle" D. M. Starr says this record is slightly in error, inasmuch as Mr. Badgeley's first visit to Illinois was in 1787, and his removal to Kaskaskia and New Design, with the 100 families, and the organization of the church was in 1796.

These colonists had, in 1796, built a church which they also named the New Design Church, but the church was little used until after the creation of a territorial government in 1809. Freedom of religious expression was guaranteed in this new governmental code and "New Design" regained its freedom from clerical domineering and became a popular place for religious worship. It was at the "New Design" that John Seeley, in 1783, taught the first school in Illinois. He it was who was named by Governor Reynolds "the schoolmaster of Illinois." Mr. Starr remembers seeing the old church in his boyhood days, and describes it as a log structure with no windows, except two openings between the logs, it having been built before the days of window glass. It was covered with board shingles which were so decayed when he saw the building as to be merely hanging on by the more solid portions, in the main being so rotten as to be ready to drop off.

Among those to be converted at the meetings was one James Lemon. After his conversion he became a Baptist minister, and among his children were some four or five sons, who also became ministers. One of these sons, Moses Lemon, settled in Montgomery County, and he was one of the early preachers in the pioneer days. Moses Lemon lived and owned the large mound known as the Lemon Mound, near Walshville. The house stood on the crest of the mound but no evidence of it can now be found. An amusing incident is told of one of the Lemon boys, who afterward became a minister. In



MR. AND MRS. JESSE H. COVINGTON AND RESIDENCE

his early manhood, he was badly dissipated, getting drunk when he could get hold of liquor. On one occasion he went to the stillhouse to get a quart of liquor, which, in the absence of some better vessel, was put into a dried steer's bladder, and with the bladder of liquor inside the lapel of his coat, and nearly as much inside his stomach, he went to the house where he was stopping. As he stepped upon the steps, he was too tipsy to get in, and fell headlong on the floor; the bladder escaping and rolling over the floor. The good woman of the house came just in time to see the fall and the escape of the whiskey bladder, and thought old Satan had arrived and in her frightened condition ran for help, yelling at the top of her voice: "Help, the Devil has come, and his paunch has rolled across the floor."

In 1896, a centennial celebration lasting two days was held at the old church in commemoration of its founding, at which several prominent speakers addressed the many present. Such old traditional facts and the memories that cling around them, make the meetings with these "old Snow Birds" not only interesting but highly instructive. May they enjoy the privilege of several more years among us, and may their memories ever remain bright, till they lay down to rest in death's last sleep, to awake on the Resurrection morn to the song of the birds of Paradise.

PECULIAR EVENTS AND INCIDENTS.

Every community experiences its curious and extraordinary events and episodes that are for the time being subjects of agitation and excitement and later become part of the historic life of the community. These events may have no important historic value, yet they are a part of the community's history. We here give a few of the most interesting.

WHOSE BABY?

During the year 1914 a Mrs. Thomas Watson, living near Hillsboro, was reported to have given birth by the roadside to a child, while on her way to Litchfield under very peculiar circumstances. Some time after the reported birth of a child, a Mrs. Minnie Martinique of Schram City secured a warrant and sent an officer to the Watson home to secure the child, laying

claim to it as her own, declaring that she gave birth to it in the St. Francis Hospital, and that as she was in no condition to care for it, that, by her consent, the Sisters of the Hospital had given the child to Mrs. Watson on the day that Mrs. Watson claimed she had been delivered of it by the roadside. The child was brought into court, and in due time a trial was held to determine who was the rightful owner or real mother. Judge Jett heard the case which, owing to its complicated and contradictory evidence, was a long and tedious trial. The Judge after carefully weighing the evidence decided that Mrs. Martinique was the real mother, and by inference that Mrs. Watson had attempted a bold fraud, in a most extraordinary and disgusting manner. The people for awhile were much divided in their opinion as to who was the mother, and so close was the testimony that there are a few who even yet claim that Mrs. Watson was deprived of her offspring.

IMPEACHMENT OF JUDGE SMITH.

The trial for impeachment of Judge Smith before the State Senate in 1832 was one of the most exciting events in the early history of Montgomery County. Judge Smith was an associate judge of the supreme court of the state and a resident of Edwardsville. Rev. Larkin Craig, of this county, was an intimate friend of Judge Smith and represented this district in the State Senate at the time. The charges against Judge Smith were: "Oppressive conduct, corruption and other high misdemeanors in office." He secured a negative acquittal, a two-thirds vote being necessary for conviction. The vote stood twelve for conviction and ten for acquittal. Four being excused from voting, of whom Larkin Craig was one. The trial lasted for several weeks and was bitterly fought on both sides, while he was not convicted he did resign soon after this event. Among the instances of "oppressive conduct" charged was that because John L. Dryer, of this county, the grandfather of Judge John L. Dryer of Hillsboro, after whom he was named, who was a Quaker, refused to remove his hat while the Judge was holding court, he caused him to be fined and put in jail for one hour. Another charge was that he sold the clerkship of the Edwardsville court to his son, without the authority of law. Judge Reynolds who held court

in this county and General Ewing, who was well known in this county, were on the trial bench.

THE WILLED BABY.

A peculiar baby case was passed on in the circuit court by Judge Thomas M. Jett during 1916, which for peculiar interest has had few parallels. A Mrs. Edgar Westlake, who with her husband formerly lived in Nokomis, died, leaving a child only a few days old to a friend in Iowa, a Miss Humphrey, both by verbal direction and by last will and testament. Some time before the birth of the child Mr. and Mrs. Westlake had become estranged and were living apart at the time of the birth of the child and its delivery into the hands of an outsider. Mr. Westlake at once applied to the Court for a mandamus to compel the surrender of the child to him as its legal custodian. The Court, after hearing the case decided that no parent has the right to convey the person of his or her offspring by will or verbal direction, so as to deprive its natural guardian of his or her right to it as the law provides.

A STORM AT SEA.

Wiley B. Smith of Walshville, this county, and a member of Captain McAdams Company in the War with Mexico in 1846, thus describes a storm while approaching Vera Cruz, Mexico: "On February 6 we left our camp and went on board the ship *Importer*, Newberryport, and lay in the harbor all night. On the morning of the 7th she was towed out to sea, and was soon on the green water. The vessel rocked at a desperate rate and we could not avoid the rolling breakers. It was not long till every man was vomiting as though he had taken a pound of calomel. In the night the wind rose, though it was contrary to the course we wished to go, consequently we made little headway. On the 8th the wind was very calm; on the 9th the wind nearly ceased to blow, though we were able to see a number of masts of vessels at John's Island, forty miles from where we had entered the gulf. On the morning of the 10th, the wind had subsided and we were left to wallow in the water with no wind to move us.

"This calm continued with little change till the 14th. On the morning of that day we found our ship sailing very fast and the wind still ris-

ing. At nine o'clock the wind was so high that the top sail split in pieces. The storm increased, the waves beat desperately against the ship, and the vessel seemed as though she would be swallowed up in the angry flood, and again like it would fall a 100 feet, first laying on one side and then on the other. On the morning of the 15th, it appeared as though the storm was over. The sun shone pleasantly and the wind was calm. At nine o'clock we heard the cannons roar at Vera Cruz. During the evening the clouds began to rise and the wind to increase until by dark the storm was severe as before. At dark the ship was going as fast as the wind, and we passed within thirty feet of a pile of rocks, and we had scarcely thrown our anchor, when another shipload of soldiers came on, striking the rocks squarely, and in a very short time the ship was beat to pieces. Fortunately the water was shallow and much of the damaged ship remained above the water, and all but two of the soldiers were saved from a watery grave. There were a number of horses on board the most of which perished."

THE BOND CASE.

Along about 1882 a Montgomery County girl who was engaged in teaching a school in Christian County sent for the officers of the law and swore out a warrant against three men of the community where she was teaching, charging them with hiding in her schoolhouse attic, and after school was dismissed in the evening, of dropping down from the attic into her room and binding and gagging her and taking her to the attic, where she was forced to submit to the most brutal indignities. The community, and we may say the whole county, was so enraged at the enormity of the crime that there was great danger to the accused, and at least one attempt made to mob the men charged with the offense. The prisoners and the case were brought to Montgomery County where in due course of time a trial was held. It was a notable trial—lasting some four or five weeks, with the best legal talent on both sides. Judge McBride was one of the defense's attorneys, and Judge Anthony Thornton, who had been on the supreme bench of the state, with others of note, were in the case. Satisfactory proof of the guilt of the accused was not found and the jury, after long deliberation, returned a verdict of not guilty. The verdict at the time was

a severe jolt to the excited public sentiment of the counties of Christian and Montgomery, and talk was quite common that the jury ought to be mobbed. A second attempt was actually made to mob the accused. By the aid of friends, they managed to get away unharmed, and the accusing schoolteacher also soon left the state. Public sentiment gradually quieted down, and when time allowed the people to take second thought, and little events began to unfold the facts, public sentiment began to take a turn. One prominent physician mixed up in the affair committed suicide, some confessions are said to have been made, and many other items of interest were discovered, so that twenty years after the charges were made, and the men freed, there was a complete revolution of belief, and today no one can be found in either Christian or Montgomery counties who would entertain a thought of the guilt of the men charged with the terrible deed, or that any such deed ever was enacted.

IS THE DEBT COLLECTABLE?

A certain successful farmer, who lives in Montgomery County, and who now has a splendid home and an interesting family, at least one of whom is now married, gave the occasion for the above question. Coming here from a foreign country when a young man, he began farming, and after a year of "baching," becoming disgusted with being "maid of all house work" as well as keeping up with his field work, he decided he wanted a wife. Not being acquainted with any of the young ladies of the community, and only able to speak a few words of our language, he lacked the courage to approach any of them, and being on friendly terms with a certain young man, he approached the friend and offered him the sum of \$10 if he would go hunt him a wife. The friend accepted the offer and in a very short time reported that a Miss —— was willing to marry him and help him make a happy home of his desolate surroundings. The couple were brought together and in a very few days the legal authority pronounced them husband and wife. So far as the writer knows they are today just as happy a couple as may be ordinarily found. Here comes the rub: The friend expected the \$10 for his services, and being poor and needy asked the happy groom for his compensation. The ungrateful recipient of his unselfish efforts,

laughed in his face, and persistently ignored his claim. The friend eventually took legal advice and said to the writer that he surely would enter a suit for the money, if the attorney would accept the case. No suit was ever brought, and we do not know what the opinion of the attorney was. This story, which we know to be correct, would lose much of its interest if the names of the parties were known, who today are citizens of very creditable standing in the county.

LOCATION OF THE CAPITAL.

In the session of the General Assembly of 1837, when the question of locating the state capitol came up, Hillsboro lacked just seventy-three votes of being the selection of location for the capitol. The selection of location was made by a vote of the two houses of the Legislature. There were 123 votes cast, of which Springfield received seventy-three votes and Hillsboro one. Who had the courage to cast this vote we do not know, but it is true that at that time Hillsboro was very near to the center of population and business interests of the state.

AN UNDERGROUND RAILROAD.

Between the years 1838 and 1850, and to some extent later, there existed in Illinois and other states among those who believed in the abolition of slavery, a more or less organized scheme for aiding fugitive slaves in their efforts to get to the North or into Canada, and thus escape a life of slavery, that the Southern states imposed on the negroes. The anti-slavery advocates engaged in this business wanted to stop the extension of slavery into Illinois, and other more northern states as well as aid the slaves themselves. Slavery was steadily extending its merciless hold on the Northern people. Even down in little Bond County as well as in this county it was getting a strong hold as there were at least seven or eight slaves in that county and several in Montgomery and the county commissioners passed an ordinance creating a tax of one dollar on every slave in the county of adult age. Hardy Voluntine, William Voluntine and Martin Jones each owned one slave and H. Kirkpatrick owned four slaves, and for some time paid taxes to the county on them. Samuel Hill, also, paid taxes on one slave. All

these men were creditable citizens, and they, with others, were spreading the sentiment favorable to slavery in Illinois.

To offset this sentiment those who opposed slavery entered into a sort of "gentlemen's agreement," to receive, feed and help escaping slaves out of the danger belt, and into a place of safety. This secret scheme was known as the "Underground Railroad." The fugitive slaves that passed through our county in the main crossed the river into our state about Sparta in Randolph County, where there was a "station," and were brought northward across Bond County into Montgomery and on to Springfield. There were several sympathizers at Reno, then known as Bethel, and in the vicinity of Donnellson. James Wafer, who lived just north of Bethel, and Anthony Hill, just south of Donnellson, were on the line, and their homes were known to the few as "stations" and if alive they could tell much of the operations of the "underground" line.

Thomas Wafer, a son of "Uncle" James Wafer, before his death published a paper in which he made this statement: "I remember about 1840 when Samuel Breath, and Charles Lippencott (who was afterward auditor of the State of Illinois, and who for a time had to get out of the state on account of killing someone), brought a slave from Sparta, to his father's, and after some days of rest Mrs. B. Davis of Reno and himself took him in a wagon to the home of James Stevenson, south of Springfield, and Stevenson took him on to Springfield, Davis and Thomas Wafer returning, stopping over night at the home of Butler Seward, near where Butler was built." In 1841, he remembers another case when Charles Lippencott brought a very white slave from Sparta to Bethel, and as there was a standing reward offered by the southern states for the return of any escaping slaves, Dr. J. M. Barber, who was then located at Bethel, raised a squad to take the slave away from Lippencott, and others who were concealing him and return him to the south and claim the reward. Hearing this report, Nathaniel Douglas took him to James Wafer's residence, and Thomas Wafer took him on to Anthony Hill's place, and as he was returning home he met the squad of men in search of the fugitive, but the service of the "Railroad" was too good for the searchers, and the slave escaped. "Uncle" James B. Hutchinson and "Uncle" B. F. McLain have each told the writer incidents of similar character, which I do not remember with sufficient clear-

ness to relate. Suffice to say that the "Underground Railroad" was a real fact, known to many at the time, although few of old settlers could tell who were engaged in its operations, so secretly was its existence kept. Those engaged in the dangerous business felt that they were doing a philanthropic duty. This we know from conversation personally had with James Wafer, forty-five years ago.

A BUTLER GHOST.

During the summer of 1916 Perry Williamson while working for a neighbor, a quarter of a mile away, saw what he supposed to be his daughter standing in one window of his home looking toward him apparently with an open book in her hands. Thinking she might be watching in order to get his attention for some purpose, he in turn watched the window, only to see that the woman in the window remained there during the entire time he worked with his neighbor. When he went home he asked her purpose in staying in the window all afternoon, to be informed that she had not been in the window at all. This led to an investigation resulting in ascertaining that from a distance of a few hundred yards from the house the apparition could be seen by any one at any time during day or any other time when there was light enough to create a shadow, provided the person was the proper distance from the house. The ghostly apparition seemed to be a woman, with head, arms and chest in proper proportions, holding in her hands an open book, described as appearing to be a black morocco bound Bible, and the book would appear to move from time to time without the body moving, and when one approached the house the apparition would gradually disappear, becoming less distinct the nearer one came to the house. The circumstance was so remarkable, that the people began coming there to see it, and the local papers gave it notoriety by describing it in their columns until the people came there in vast crowds.

It was on Sundays that the crowds numbered 1,000 during a day, many coming from considerable distances. All sorts of wild and superstitious reports were set in motion, and repeated by those who were ever ready to accept such vagarious and dolorous stories. Fortunately there were a few men of practical judgment in the community and while no systematic efforts were made to analyse the cause of the apparition, yet various little facts became known



FRANK E. CRESS



MRS. JANE CRESS



DANIEL CRESS, JR.

which on being put together seemed to pretty fully explain the phenomenon. Mr. Williamson's explanation is as follows as reported: "In front of the window is a large tree which has branches and leaves extending down nearly to the ground. The woman dressed in white standing square in the window is formed by the twigs of the tree to allow the white light from the sky to reflect into the window pane. The book or bible apparently in her hands is formed by heavy spray of leaves which hang down about the center of the opening in the foliage which forms the woman. This spray of leaves being lighter and more flexible than the heavier branches, is blown by the wind more readily, hence it moves slightly when the heavier branches do not, thus giving the appearance of a lady turning the leaves. When the wind moves pretty hard, the whole of the white dressed woman appears to move. To see the apparition one must be about an eighth of a mile away. When Mr. Williamson holds up a sack on a pole exactly in line and so as to exclude the rays that come through the opening in the foliage, the apparition disappears, retreating in the opposite direction from the side on which the sack comes over the opening."

That the phenomenon is a very curious one must be admitted, yet the evidence of superstition aroused in the minds, and expressions of the callers is to be deplored. No one in this enlightened age would have thought that such, for the while, unexplainable sight, would have aroused such a flood of dormant superstitious impulses as this did. Some wanted to shoot at it; some wanted to drive it away by prayer and bible reading; and some advocated burning or tearing down the house. When will the animal instincts of man give way entirely to the mental powers of mind? After three or four weeks with a constant stream of visitors actuated by curiosity and even superstitious forebodings, Mr. Williamson grew tired of the throngs about his home, and climbing into the trees that stood between his house and the point where the ghost was best seen, with his little hatchet cut away the limbs letting the light through, and dispelling the mystical woman with her black morocco bible. Fair ghost we bid thee adieu.

A NEW LINCOLN INCIDENT.

C. B. Blockburger was one of Hillsboro's most active men in its early days, while Charles

Parker, although not living here, was equally active in his county near Springfield, and well known in Montgomery County. Mr. Blockburger was several terms a member of the Legislature and was also United States marshal, while Mr. Parker lived near to the capital, and both came into close touch with the men then most prominent in public life, General Shields and Abraham Lincoln, the former being Blockburger's ideal, while the latter the ideal of Mr. Parker. Some trouble arose between these prominent men over some publications written by Miss Todd, afterwards the wife of Mr. Lincoln, and then his friend, which General Shields bitterly resented, and accused Mr. Lincoln of inspiring. Mr. Shields invited Mr. Lincoln to settle the matter in a mortal duel, and Bloody Island, being neither in Missouri or Illinois but between them was supposed to be neutral ground, and was selected as the place to fight. The day was appointed, and both parties went to the place. General Shields selected General Blockburger as his second, and Mr. Parker feeling it to be his duty, went as Mr. Lincoln's friend. The spot was reached by Mr. Blockburger and Mr. Parker simultaneously, and when the grounds were approached they saw Mr. Lincoln down on his knees cutting away the underbrush, and in answer to the inquiry of Mr. Parker as to what he was doing, replied, "Oh just clearing off a spot to make the fall easy." The difficulty was fortunately adjusted by the friends of the parties by convincing Mr. Blockburger that Mr. Lincoln was in no way responsible for the article published and the duel was never fought. Mrs. Rolston who saw General Blockburger when starting for the duel grounds says he was the most imposing man that she ever laid eyes on. Mr. Parker was the grandfather of Mrs. Chat. Donnell, now dead. The coolness of Mr. Lincoln and his ability to look on the brighter side of all matters, as shown in the episode on Bloody Island, was characteristic of his conduct through all his official career, and certainly had much to do with placing his name among the list of immortals of the world's history.

A PECULIAR ENDOWMENT.

Many years ago, when the trustees of the Hillsboro College were endeavoring to get the institution on a self-supporting basis those noble and sacrificing educators, Dr. Francis Springer, and A. A. Trimper, with the aid of their co-

laborers and the Hillsboro public, evolved a very peculiar proposition to endow the college, so that the faculty might be assured of a living. The proposition was to raise by subscription a fund of \$10,000, only responsible people being asked to subscribe, as the fund was not to be paid, but was in reality only the loaning of the credit of the subscribers for this laudable purpose. The subscription was for scholarships, and was to be by personal notes bearing six percent interest. The scholarships were of three kinds, one for \$125, and which entitled the subscriber to a scholarship for one pupil for twelve years instruction in the college; one for \$200 which entitled the subscriber to one scholarship for twenty-seven years, and one for \$400 and with this the subscriber secured one perpetual scholarship in the college. The scholarship, being interest-bearing, the interest was paid in lieu of tuition, which the subscriber, otherwise would have to pay. The scheme was unique, and yet not materially different from that in practice in many business lines today. It is well known that many successful business schemes are today projected and carried to a finish and often much profit made out of them, without a cent of money ever being put up. That quite a number of pupils went through the Hillsboro College on these scholarships is well known and they had a market value as they were not limited to the family of the subscriber and he could sell them to others if he chose. Often their temporary use was loaned without consideration, and the poor and needy pupil enabled to get through college who might have failed had he to raise the cash in advance as was otherwise the rule.

THE ELLIS GLENN CASE.

One of the most exciting and interesting attempts at deception for fraudulent purposes ever attempted in this county was what was known as The Ellis Glenn Case. A young person posing as a man, though afterward found to be a woman, came into the county, no one knows where from and began peddling sewing machines. She was of attractive appearance, sociable with the young men, and became well acquainted with many of them. She was one of them in their ordinary pastimes, slept with them, worked with them in farm work at times, and in many ways was with the young regarded as a sociable companion and good fellow. While staying with a family in Irving a certain young man there

was her constant bed fellow, and while staying with a family at Butler she proposed marriage to the daughter of the owner of the residence, was accepted and plans were said to have been in progress for a marriage, when the arrest was made. In her travels over the county, she, in some way became acquainted with some of the McLains of East Fork Township, and secured their signature. An attempt was made to perpetrate a fraud by forging their names to some documents. The documents were shown to some of the bankers in Hillsboro, who knowing the McLain's close and careful manner of conducting all their business affairs, became suspicious that something was wrong, and getting into touch with them, ascertained that these suspicions were well founded. She was arrested, put into jail, and while in the county Bastile, the sheriff, became suspicious that she was posing under false colors, and reported his suspicions to the Judge, who ordered a physical examination before her trial was had. The examination was officially made and the report was that she was a woman. The trial for forgery was held and she was found guilty, but in the meantime she was claimed by another state, and had to be sent there, where similar charges were instituted against her and she was sent to the penitentiary. The case became widely known and many reports came from over the country, charging that she was wanted there to face similar offenses. That many of these reports were false was evident, but that she was one of the slickest scoundrels that ever imposed on a credulous public cannot be questioned. She attempted to make it appear that she had a twin brother, and that she had exchanged places surreptitiously while under arrest, and we have people in Montgomery County today who think that that clever fiction was true.

MILK SICKNESS.

In the early days there was a great amount said about "milk sickness" and though generally it was located "just over in the next settlement" or "in the next county," yet there were many cases of illness alleged to be "milk sickness." A certain amount of mystery attended these alleged cases and certain unscrupulous physicians played on the ignorant and incredulous, with quack nostrums and if the patient recovered, claimed the credit of curing the alleged "milk sickness." That the whole thing

was humbug there seems no doubt, yet there were numberless cases of sickness that lacked a correct diagnosis and treatment accordingly that resulted in death to the patients, that the application of intelligent treatment might have prevented.

DUELS.

Every community in its early days had its tragedies, and usually when men engaged in some exciting fight, or bitter contests, there were no arrests made, it being the understanding that a question of honor among gentlemen, could be fought out without interference. East Fork in the early days was not without some instances of this kind. To condemn the combatants would arouse bitter resentment, and to call for official interference was liable to lead to trouble. One of these cases took place at a point a little way east of where T. W. McDavid lived, on the old McDavid homestead, resulting in the death of one of the combatants, but no prosecutions were ever instituted. The early settlers of this township were mostly from the South where dueling was quite common, but the duel and the duelists have been relegated to the past and even the "fair fist fights" to settle difficulties have been superseded by more legal, if not more effective means.

JEFFERSON ANTI-SLAVERY PACT.

James Lemon on coming to the Illinois Territory, it now appears almost certain, came in compliance with an agreement made with President Jefferson to engage in an active campaign against the admission of slavery in the soon to be made state of Illinois. The owning of slaves had been common in the early territorial colonies, and in the settlements already made in the Illinois Territory slaves had been brought here by authority of the French and English commanders and with the approval of the Romish priesthood, who were for a time the real controlling force in those pre-pioneer days. Men of broad mind and prominent position, like Thomas Jefferson, knew that heroic efforts would have to be made to keep slavery from being made a legal part of the articles of confederation, and joining in with moral reformers were ready to aid in this great contest.

Readers of early Illinois history know that slavery was one of the most bitterly fought

problems in the territorial and early state legislatures, and when we lay the traditional accounts of the work of the Lemons, Larkin Craig, S. M. Ellis, Hiram Rountree, and Peter Cartwright alongside the records of these legislative bodies, we see the value of the services of these heroes in a stronger light than ever before. It was to the teaching of these courageous pioneers and their immediate successors, like Thomas W. Hynes and many others that as a last resort what was known as the "Under Ground Railroad" was resorted to, as the means of aiding run-away slaves in their efforts to get from slavery into free territory. A standing offer of \$100.00 reward was placed on the return of any escaping slave in those days, and the temptation to thus profit, made escape seem almost an impossibility, and yet at the risk of being ostracized socially, and assaulted and perhaps mobbed, as was Lovejoy in Alton, men like James Wafer, Anthony Hill, Moses Lemon, and Butler Seward did not hesitate to provide a hiding place and food, and conveyance for these escaping slaves in search of the God-given right to freedom.

CHAPTER VI.

COUNTY ORGANIZATION AND GOVERNMENT.

AREA—COUNTY NAMED—CHAIN OF TITLE—BOUNDARIES—CHOICE OF NAMES—NEW BOUNDARIES—TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION—REPRESENTATIVE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS—OFFICES HOW FILLED—EARLY VOTING—MONTGOMERY COUNTY IN CONGRESS—MONTGOMERY COUNTY IN STATE SENATE—MONTGOMERY COUNTY IN STATE LEGISLATURE—CIRCUIT COURTS—CIRCUIT CLERKS—STATES ATTORNEYS—COUNTY OFFICIALS—COUNTY JUDGES—COUNTY CLERKS—SHERIFFS AND COLLECTORS—COUNTY TREASURERS AND ASSESSORS—SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS AND COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS—COUNTY SURVEYORS—COUNTY CORONERS—PUBLIC ADMINISTRATORS—STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION—AUXILIARY BOARD OF CHARITIES—OTHER POSITIONS OF HONOR—OLD RECORDS.

AREA.

The area contained in Montgomery County, like that of most counties of the state, passed through a formative period, during which time it belonged wholly or in part to the following counties. The County of Illinois, as a part of Virginia; St. Clair County as a part of the Northwest Territory, Knox County, jointly with St. Clair; Macoupin County as part of Illinois Territory; Bond County as a part of Illinois Territory, Montgomery County when it included a part of Dane (now Christian) County, and finally Montgomery County as at present outlined.

As descriptive of the changes in its territorial boundaries, we quote from an article written by Hon. J. Nick Perrin of Bellville, Ind.

COUNTY NAMED.

Montgomery County, whose area seems to be about 702 square miles, was settled as early as 1816 by Americans. Its organization into a county took place in 1821. It was named after Gen. Richard Montgomery. Montgomery was born in Ireland, 1736. He participated in the army with Wolfe. He was a delegate to the first provincial congress in New York City. He had settled in New York and married Chancellor Livingston's sister. He became a Brigadier-Gen. in the Continental Army. He was second in command to Schuyler in expedition to Canada. Through illness of Schuyler, command devolved on him. He fell at Quebec, 1775.

CHAIN OF TITLE.

Allow me now to trace the chain of title to your county in a systematic way as it descended through all its stages and through the various changes made from the time of the northwest territory through the Indian and Illinois territory, and through Illinois existence as a state down to the present time:

Changes:

1790—Northeast territory, area of present county was embraced in St. Clair and Knox.

1795—Northwest territory, area of present county was embraced in St. Clair and Knox.

1801—Indian territory, area of present county was embraced in St. Clair.

1803—Indian territory, area of present county was embraced in St. Clair.

1809—Illinois territory, area of present county was embraced in St. Clair.

1812—Illinois territory, area of present county was embraced in Madison.

1813—Illinois territory, area of present county was embraced in Madison.

1814-15—Illinois territory, area of present county was embraced in Madison.

1816—Illinois territory, area of present county was embraced in Madison.

1817—Illinois territory, area of present county was embraced in Bond and Madison.

1818—Illinois territory, area of present county was embraced in Bond and Madison.

1819—State of Illinois, area of present county was embraced in Bond and Madison.

1821—State of Illinois, Montgomery County, established. Embraced all the area of the present county except jut-off in extreme eastern portion which was in Fayette County. Also embraced the southwest portion of Christian County.

1823—State of Illinois, area as in 1821.

1824—State of Illinois, area as in 1821 and 1823.

1825—State of Illinois, area as in 1821, 1823 and 1824.

1826—State of Illinois, area as in 1821, 1823, 1824 and 1825.

1827—State of Illinois, the jut-off in extreme eastern portion added so that your county embraced all its present area plus the southwest portion of Christian County.

1829-31—State of Illinois, area as in 1827.

1833-35—State of Illinois, area as in 1829-31.

1836—State of Illinois, area as in 1833-35.

1839—State of Illinois, Dane County, established.

1840—State of Illinois, name changed to Christian. Southwest portion of present Christian County taken out of northeast part of Montgomery and your present area has remained since as Montgomery County.

Your county was organized February 12, 1821. See laws 1821, p. 142.

Yours Respectfully,

J. NICK PERRIN.

BOUNDARIES.

Montgomery County was formerly included in the territory designated as Bond, but was separated from it by Act of Legislature approved February 12, 1821, so that it is one of the



GEORGE DANCISAK AND FAMILY

oldest divisions of Illinois. Its present boundaries are as follows:

"Beginning at the southeast corner of section 24, township 7 north, range 2 west, thence west eighteen miles to the southwest corner of section 19, township 7 north, range 4 west, thence south two miles, thence west to the southwest corner of township 7 north, range 5 west, thence north to the northwest corner of township 12 north, range 2 west, thence east, twenty-four miles to the northeast corner of township 12 north, range 2 west, thence south to the place of beginning." This description leaves out Audubon, afterward added, and includes five townships now a part of Christian County, namely, 11-2, 11-3, 12-2, 12-3, and the east half of 11-4 and 12-4.

As is usual, when applications are made to the Legislature for an enactment creating a county, a board of commissioners was appointed to select a suitable place for the county site, and these commissioners were Melchoir Fogelmen, James Street and Joseph Wright. The commissioners met at the home of Joseph McAdams, located about where Taylor Springs now stands, to decide upon a site for the local seat of government, and determined that, what afterwards became Hamilton, about two miles southwest of Hillsboro, was suitable and made the provision that the owner of the land must donate to the county twenty acres of land to be used for public purposes. Their decision did not meet with the approval of the people, nor of Joseph Wright, the minority member of the commissioners, he basing his objection upon the fact that Hamilton was not the geographical center of the county. Therefore, although Hamilton was laid out, real estate sold for city lots, and contracts let for erection of a courthouse and other public buildings, the people of Montgomery County would not accept the place as a permanent county seat, and so general was this feeling that appeal for relief was made to the Legislature, and an act of that body, approved January 30, 1823, appointed Elijah C. Berry, Silas Wait and Aaron Armstrong to act as a new board of commissioners to select a site which would be more acceptable to the general public.

The second board met at the home of Luke Lee Steel, located near Taylor Springs, as was usual at those times when there were no public places of meeting, not even schoolhouses or churches, and a site was chosen, known now as Hillsboro. The new commissioners made the same provision with reference to the twenty-acre donation of land for public purposes on the

part of the owner, as did the old board, and this requirement was met. That the selection of the county seat was made without any idea of personal gain, or to benefit any party is shown in the fact that the commissioners selected land that had not yet been entered from the government, so that it was necessary to have someone obtain possession of it in order that due transfer be made to the county. As evidence of the scarcity of money at that early day among the pioneers, it is stated that some difficulty was experienced in finding anyone who had sufficient ready cash to pay the necessary entry fee, but that such a man was discovered in the person of Newton Coffey who had fifty dollars. The commissioners sent for him, and induced him to invest his capital in the land which is now the site of Hillsboro. After doing so, he made the necessary donation of twenty acres, and laid out the town of Hillsboro. This is a very unusual incident. Perhaps no other county seat in the state was selected in so thoroughly public spirited a manner, or possession obtained in as original a way.

CHOICE OF NAMES.

As before stated the name of Montgomery was given to the new county as a name in honor of General Montgomery, a Revolutionary hero. Many of the counties formed about this same period throughout the country, were named for the men whose deeds still thrilled and whose memories were held in grateful remembrance by those whose parents had fought with them in the American Revolution. There is some contention with reference to the origin of the name of Hillsboro. Some claim that the name arose from the desire of an ardent and probably homesick North Carolinian to have a constant reminder of his old home at Hillsboro, N. C., in the name of the county seat; while others are equally insistent in declaring that the name arose from the natural scenery, the many beautiful little hills surrounding the new location, suggesting the appropriateness of such nomenclature. At any rate Hillsboro has continued to be the name of the county seat since its beginning as a county, and there is no prospect of any change ever being made.

NEW BOUNDARIES.

In 1839, by act of Legislature, approved February 15, creating the new county of Dane, after-

wards changed to Christian, all that portion of the county north of the southern line of township 11 north, and east of the middle of the range 4 west, was taken away from Montgomery, and given to the new county. The present county contains 449,280 acres of land. It is essentially an agricultural section although it possesses some flourishing industries, but as the soil is so fertile, the owners have devoted the greater portion of it to farming, dairying and stock raising, with very profitable results, for this is a wealthy region of the state, and very little real poverty is found within its confines.

TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION.

The original boundaries of Montgomery County included the five congressional townships, now in Christian County, to which in 1827, upon the creation of Fayette County, what is now known as Audubon Township was added. When the five townships in the northern part of Montgomery County were taken from it for Christian County, the almost perfect square of its original boundaries was further changed. Until 1872, the affairs of the county managed by a board of three county commissioners from the various precincts. In that year it was decided to adopt township organization, and a committee was appointed to make the division and name the townships, Dr. Hood being its secretary. After due deliberation, the board divided the county into eighteen townships, which are today, after several changes, as follows: Hillsboro, North Litchfield, South Litchfield, Nokomis, Raymond, East Fork, Irving, Fillmore, Witt, Grisham, Butler Grove, Rountree, Audubon, Walshville, Zanesville, Pitman, Harvel and Bois D'Arc.

REPRESENTATIVE IN CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS.

The first constitutional convention of Illinois was held in Kaskaskia in 1818, from August 3 to August 26, during which time the first state constitution was framed. The territory of this county was at that time a part of Bond County, and the representatives from this district were Samuel G. Morse and E. Kirkpatrick.

The second constitutional convention was held in Springfield from June 7 to August 31, 1847. James M. Davis and Judge Hiram Rountree represented this county in the convention.

The third constitutional convention was held

in Springfield, Jan. 7 to March 24, 1862. This county was represented in connection with Christian County, and Judge A. M. Vandever of Christian County was the representative.

The fourth constitutional convention was held in Springfield from December 13, 1869 to May 13, 1870. Judge E. Y. Rice of this county represented the county in the convention. The changes in the Constitution from time to time necessarily altered the manner of transacting affairs of legal procedure, in the matter of county affairs. We mention a few.

OFFICES HOW FILLED.

Under the first constitution of Illinois, the county commissioners, the sheriff and the coroner were the only officers provided for a county, the sheriff and coroner being elected every two years. Previous to 1835, a recorder for each county was appointed by the governor, and a surveyor was appointed by the commissioner's court. In 1835 the Legislature made these officers elective. Previous to 1837 the county treasurer and the clerks of commissioner's courts were appointed by the commissioners, but in that year the Legislature made these offices elective. Up to 1837 a probate judge in each county was appointed by the Legislature, and in that year this prerogative of the Legislature was made by statute elective with the title of justice of the peace, this office then being designated as the probate justice of the peace. Prior to 1848, the terms of office of the probate justice of the peace, the recorder, the clerk of the commissioner's court, the surveyor, and the treasurer, were each two years, but by act of Legislature in 1848, the term of office of these officers was extended to four years.

EARLY VOTING.

The manner of voting in the early days was changed so frequently in this state as to appear ridiculous or amusing. In 1799 under the territorial government the law provided that voting be done by viva voce announcement to the judges. A few years later this was changed to voting by ballot, but in 1813 "to prevent fraud and imposition" the ballot system was again stricken from the statute and the viva voce system reenacted. In 1818 the state adopted the ballot form, only to repeal it, and go back to the "word of mouth" system in 1821. In 1823 we

again find the ballot system in vogue, and it was abolished in 1834. In 1839 the ballot system again came into use by legal requirement, and in 1848 the constitution adopted, made the ballot form the only legal manner, which put a stop to the hide and seek dodging legally pursued up to this time, and has continued to be the law to the present time.

Prior to the adoption of the constitution in 1847, the usual manner of voting at elections in this county, was by viva voce, each voter walking up to the bar in front of the judges and announcing his vote in an audible voice to the judges, the clerks entering it accordingly in the presence of the voter. This crude manner of voting was in no way private, and it was rarely that the result of an election was questioned, or contested. In the constitutional convention of 1847, Mr. Cross introduced the following resolution, "That the committee on election and the rights of suffrage, be instructed to inquire into the expediency of changing the time of holding elections from the first Monday in August to the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, and the manner of voting from viva voce to ballot." This resolution opened the way for our present manner of voting and the time of elections as at present. Prior to the adoption of the constitution of 1847 we could not have adopted township organization, but that and other important privileges were provided in the more liberal constitution then adopted.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY IN CONGRESS.

It can hardly be said that Montgomery County has had its share of representatives in the national congress. From 1871 to 1873 in the forty-second congress Judge E. Y. Rice served as our first representative. From 1887 to 1893, Judge Edward Lane represented the county in the fiftieth, fifty-first and fifty-second congresses. From 1897 to 1903 Judge Thomas M. Jett represented the county in the fifty-fifth, fifty-sixth and fifty-seventh congresses, and again from 1905 to 1907, Zeno J. Rives of Litchfield acted as the county's representatives in the fifty-ninth congress.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY IN STATE SENATE.

Montgomery County has honored and been honored by being represented in the State Senate

by distinguished men in the following terms: Rev. Larkin Craig in 1834-36; Hon. Hiram Ronntree in 1848-50 and 1850-52; Hon. Elizur Southworth in 1876-78, 1878-80, and 1884-86; Hon. George W. Paisley in 1892-94 and 1896-98; Hon. Stephen D. Canady in 1912-14, reelected in 1916.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY IN STATE LEGISLATURE.

Those who have filled positions in the lower house of the State Legislature have been as follows: 1822-1824, Martin Jones elected for Bond County, which included Montgomery County, the meeting was held at Vandalia; 1826-1828, Francis Killpatrick, elected for Bond and Montgomery counties; 1832-1834-1836, Gen. Christian Blockburger, Vandalia; 1836-1838, Easton Whitten; 1838-1840, Josiah Fish; 1840-1842, Wickliffe Kitchell, the meeting was held at Springfield; 1842-1844, Easton Whitten; 1844-1846, John Kirkpatrick; 1846-1848, James M. Rutledge; 1848-1850, E. Y. Rice; 1850-1852, William Brewer; 1852-1854, William M. Young; 1854-1858, Henry Richmone; 1858-1860, James M. Davis; 1862-1864, Gustavus Coffeen; 1864-1866, Elisha Barrett; 1866-1870, Ephraim M. Gilmore; 1870-1872, James M. Berry and James N. McElvain; 1872-1874, E. J. C. Alexander and James M. Truitt; 1874-1876, William T. Mulkey; 1876-1878, D. N. Zepp and Burrell Phillips; 1878-1880, George L. Zink; 1880-1882, Robert McWilliard and George W. Paisley; 1882-1884, George M. Stevens; 1884-1886, George M. Stevens and H. H. Hood; 1886-1888, Burrell Phillips; 1888-1890, John Garson and Pierson B. Updike; 1890-1892, Elijah N. Donaldson; 1892-1894, Charles A. Ramsey and Walter S. Parrott; 1894-1896, John R. Chalcombe; 1896-1898, Joseph P. Price; 1898-1900, Garrett Carstens; 1900-1902, Frank R. Milnor and Edward A. Rice; 1902-1904, Edward A. Rice; 1904-1906-1908-1910-1912, Stephen D. Canaday.

As a matter of history it may be interesting to know that in 1821, when the county was stricken off from Bond County that William Crisp of Bond represented this district in the state Legislature and voted for the Montgomery County petitions.

CIRCUIT COURTS.

The Circuit court has jurisdiction, concurrent with the superior court in all cases of law and equity and in appeals from inferior courts.

Under our present laws, the state is divided into several judicial districts, and Montgomery County is in the Fourth District, comprising nine counties. Each district elects three judges, who prorate the terms in the counties according to their conveniences. Under this system a county may or may not have representatives on the circuit bench. These who have been honored with positions on the circuit bench from Montgomery County, and the years when they were elected have been: E. Y. Rice, 1857, 1861, 1867 and 1870; Jesse J. Phillips, 1885 and 1891; Thomas M. Jett, 1909 and 1914. The term is for six years.

SOME EARLY CIRCUIT JUDGES.

In 1821-1823, Judge Reynolds, held court in the home of Joseph McAdams, this being the first court ever held in the new county, and Judge Phillips, held one term in May, 1822. In 1824-1825 Judge Thomas Reynolds (not related to the above), held court in the log courthouse, just then erected, term lasting two days: Judge Samuel Roberts presided 1825-1826. Theophilus W. Smith was the presiding judge 1826-1834. Judge Thomas Lord held court frequently in the county during 1825 to 1842 and in 1842, elected governor of Illinois. Judge Sidney Breeze was frequently on the bench from 1835 to 1843 but resigned in the latter named year to accept a position in the United States Senate.

CIRCUIT CLERKS.

We have already alluded to the fact that Hiram Rountree was not only the clerk of the county court during the first nineteen years of its official life (except the three years of Judge Townsend), but was during the same time, and for ten years longer, the clerk of the circuit court. In 1849 we find Benjamin Sammons succeeding Mr. Rountree as clerk, continuing in that office until succeeded in 1852 by Robert W. Davis. Mr. Davis was a lawyer, and his legal training added to the efficiency of the office. In 1861 the office seems to have again been presided over by Benjamin Sammons for another four year term. He was then succeeded by Francis Marshall in 1864. Mr. Marshall was a level-headed and assiduous man in his official duties. At the end of his term in 1868 he was succeeded by Charles W. Jenkins. Mr. Jenkins was one of the most scholarly and competent men and

officers that ever graced the official rolls of the county, and his death soon after his retirement from office was a distinct loss to the county. Mr. Jenkins was succeeded in 1872 by Robert Van Doren, whose duties during eight years of service were faithfully performed. He, like Mr. Jenkins, failed in health and soon after leaving his office was called upon to render his account to the great Ruler of the universe. In 1880 and again in 1884 John J. McLain filled the office. From 1888 to 1892, John Fath was the occupant. From 1892 to 1896, Emory Wright served the county as circuit clerk. From 1896 to 1900, William H. Leahan was the clerk, A. E. Neal being his efficient assistant. From 1900 to 1904, Duncan Best filled the office, and was re-elected in 1904, but died in 1906, and A. E. Neal filled out the unexpired term. From 1906 to 1908 George P. O'Brien is credited with being the clerk and he was succeeded in 1908 by Hugh Hall who ably filled the office until 1916, when A. E. Neal was elected and now fills this office.

STATES ATTORNEY.

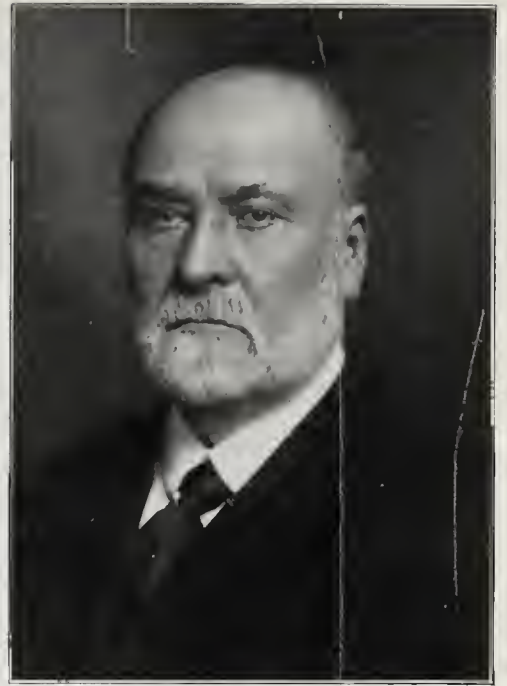
The duties of the state's attorney are to begin and prosecute all actions, civil and criminal, in any court of record in the county in which the people of the state or county may be interested; to prosecute forfeited bonds and actions for the recovery of debts due the state or county and act as adviser to county officers. The men to hold this very important office for Montgomery County since 1880, have been as follows: 1880 to 1884, Benjamin E. Johnson; 1884 to 1888, Amos Miller; 1888 to 1892, William Pearman, who died, and T. M. Jett was elected to fill out the term; 1892 to 1896, T. M. Jett; 1896 to 1900, M. M. Creighton; 1900 to 1908, L. V. Hill; 1908 to 1912, Harry Stuttle; 1912 to 1916, J. Earl Major, and re-elected in 1916.

COUNTY OFFICIALS.

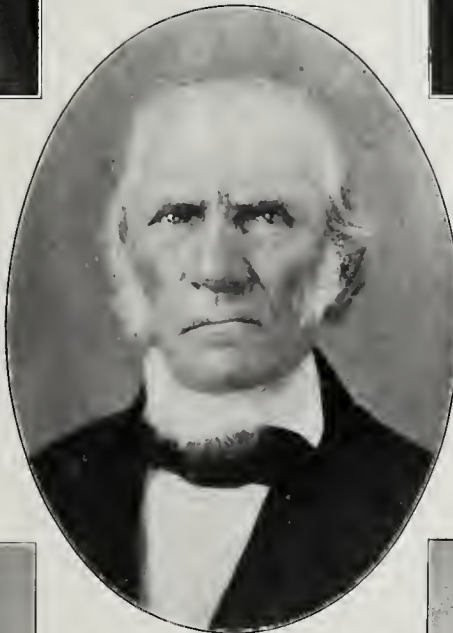
It is not to parade before the present generation the names of those holding official position during the past and present that this roster is presented. An appropriate constituency usually selects the best equipped men for its public servants, relying on their ability and zeal for the work being well done. This county has ever maintained the reputation of honest and efficient management, and it is with commendable pride that we place along side our county record of



JUDGE THOMAS M. JETT



EX-CIRCUIT CLERK
ISAAC S. BLACKWELDER



EX-JUDGE
HIRAM ROUNTREE



MAYOR HOMER S. BUTLER



EX-JUDGE JESSE J. PHILLIPS

advance the names of the men who have made such progress possible and desirable.

The men who can manage the affairs of a county in a credible manner are the men who do things in the private walks of life. A large percent of the present generation of Montgomery County citizens are descendants of those who filled positions in the county's formative period. It is not therefore surprising that we have a population of loyal and patriotic citizens who revere the past and are striving to make a better future for the county and its people. The various positions in the county filled by Montgomery County citizens are given with their occupants and the years of their election or appointment or terms of office as fully as we were able to secure the data.

COUNTY JUDGES.

During the early years of the county's history, the financial and probate matters of the county were controlled by a board of three commissioners. From 1823 to 1850, the records do not mention a judge nor were there legally trained men on the board, but Judge Rountree, the clerk, was their safe guide in matters of legal forms. From 1850 to 1873, when the commissioner system was superseded by the board of supervisors and the judgeship divorced from the board, it seems that one member of the commissioners' court was elected as a judge and the other two were known as associate judges. In 1821, Eleasur M. Townsend, was elected probate judge on the laying out of the county. Judge Rountree we think succeeded Mr. Townsend, continuing in the office till the election of William Brewer in 1843. In 1843 William Brewer was elected as probate judge, being returned in 1845 and 1847, as the first Whig in the county to be elected to office. We give the county judges from 1850 to the present time: 1850-1852, Joseph H. Rolston, two years resigned; 1852-1854, E. T. Rice, serving out Rolston's term; 1854-1866, Hiram Rountree, sixteen years; 1866-1870, Edward Lane, four years; 1870-1874, Ben E. Johnson, four years; 1874-1882, Wm. D. Shirley, eight years; 1882-1886, Arius N. Kingsbury, four years; 1886-1890, Amos Miller, four years; 1890-1894, Louis Allen, died and George R. Cooper elected to fill out his term; 1894-1898, George R. Cooper, four years; 1898-1906, M. J. McMurray, eight years; 1906-1914, John L. Dryer,

eight years; 1914-1916, T. J. McDavid, present incumbent.

COUNTY CLERKS.

The keeping of the records of a county is a most important function, and Montgomery County was fortunate in the days of its beginning in having a thoroughly competent man, considered from the standards of that day, to guide and direct in her first legal steps as well as prepare her forms and keep her records. Hiram Rountree, a young man with reasonable college training and legal study, came to the county just in time to assume the leading place in the county's formation, and so far as the records show he was the only man at the time with sufficient qualifications, in the young commonwealth, to have attempted the vast amount of work he did for the county, in its time of need. Not only was Mr. Rountree the clerk of the county court, but he was also the clerk of the circuit court during the entire time of his occupancy of the county's official office. Even when in 1840, after having been the clerk of the county court for about sixteen years, another man was found to step in his place, he continued to wield the quill in the circuit clerk's office for another decade. Nor were his official activities confined to his clerkships, but in 1823 we find him acting as a justice of the peace, continuing to perform marriage and hear petty cases up to as late as 1842. Under the law of those days the county commissioners were the forerunners, officially, of the county judge, but owing to the fact that the commissioners were usually men of no legal training, the justice of the peace was a more important factor in the legal proceedings of the day than the commissioners. About 1854, however, Mr. Rountree was made one of the commissioners, continuing in that position for some twelve years, during which time he is frequently spoken of as county judge, and the other commissioners as associate judges.

After Mr. Rountree's exit from the county clerkship in 1840, Oliver Coudy was in the office as its official head for six years, being followed in 1846, by Benjamin Sammons, a big jovial fellow with good qualifications, and later we find him transferred to the other court as its clerk. Mr. Sammons stepped out in 1856 and John T. Maddox came in, and continued therein till the breaking out of the Rebellion, when he went into

the Union service and I. S. Blackwelder took his place for a four-year term, being succeeded in 1866 by William D. Shirley. A complete list is here given which we think is accurate, as follows: 1821 to 1840, Hiram Rountree; 1840 to 1846, Oliver Coudy; 1846 to 1858, Benjamin Sammons; 1858 to 1862, John T. Maddox; 1862 to 1866, I. S. Blackwelder; 1866 to 1874, W. D. Shirley; 1874 to 1882, George M. Raymond; 1882 to 1886, H. H. Keithley; 1886 to 1894, B. A. Hendricks; 1894 to 1898, W. L. Seymour; 1898 to 1906, John M. Shoemaker; 1906 to 1914, A. N. Banes; 1914 to 1918, A. H. Bartlett.

SHERIFFS AND COLLECTORS.

Under the law controlling the old form of county organization, the sheriff was ex-officer, collector of taxes, and the county treasurer was also county assessor, so that from 1821 to 1873, we had no separate official for the collection of taxes, although the work was often under the charge of a special deputy. From 1821 to 1826, Joseph Wright was the sheriff and collector. Major John Rountree succeeded Wright in 1826, serving two years. In 1828 Major James Wilson filled the sheriff's office and he in turn was succeeded in 1832, by Austin Whitten. John Kirkpatrick was elected in 1834 and served till 1844, this being the longest term of anyone in the office. In 1844 Thomas Standriug succeeded Mr. Kirkpatrick, serving till 1848, when M. J. Blockburger succeeded him serving two years. John Corlew is recorded as acting sheriff and collector during 1851, 1852, 1853 and 1854. Wooten Harris filled the dual offices of sheriff and collector in 1855 and 1856. In 1856, McKinzie Turner was elected, serving two years, being succeeded by Wooten Harris, in 1858, and he, by John Fogelman in 1860. From 1862 to 1864, Harrison Brown filled the office. William A. Young was sheriff in 1865 and 1866 and Frank H. Gilmore in 1867 and 1868. In 1869, John T. McDavid was elected, serving two years, and he was succeeded by William Bowles in 1871, who filled the office for four years. This carried the county up to the organization under the township form, and from this time the duties of collector of the county devolved on the county treasurer. Those who have served as sheriff since the divorcement of the two offices have been as follows: 1874 to 1878, Joseph A. Davis, two years; 1878 to 1880, Aaron G. Butler, four years; 1880 to 1882, Leonard G. Fath, two years;

1882 to 1884, W. A. Pyle, two years; 1884 to 1886, John Griswold, two years; 1886 to 1890, John W. Griswold, four years; 1890 to 1894, Henry Michael, four years; 1894 to 1898, H. N. Randle, four years; 1898 to 1900, B. B. Cassidy, two years; 1900 to 1904, John Miller, four years; 1904 to 1908, M. E. Bray, four years; 1908 to 1912, M. T. Kiggins, four years; 1912 to 1914, M. T. Kiggins, two years; 1914 to 1918, Charles W. Johnson, four years.

COUNTY TREASURERS AND ASSESSORS.

By requirement of law the offices of county treasurer and county assessor were filled by the same individual prior to township organization. We give the names of different occupants of these offices as they appear on the record: 1821 to 1824, John Tillson; 1824 to 1826, Luke Lee Steel; 1826 to 1828, Israel Seward; 1828 to 1830, Benjamin Roberts; 1830 to 1832, James G. Human; 1832 to 1834, Thomas A. Gray; 1834 to 1836, Austin Whitten; 1836 to 1838, William Shaffer; 1838 to 1840, James Street; 1840 to 1842, C. B. Hartwell; 1842 to 1843, Easten Whitten; 1843 to 1844, Jacob File; 1844 to 1846, Joseph H. Rolston; 1846 to 1848, Andrew Burke; 1848 to 1858, Andrew Burke, who filled both positions till 1860, when James B. McDavid occupied both till the election of John H. Beatty, in 1872, at which time William Simpson was elected. This carried the offices up to the time of township organization, when the office of county assessor became obsolete, the office of county treasurer being continued with the following occupants: 1858 to 1870, James B. McDavid; 1870 to 1872, John H. Beatty; 1872 to 1874, William Simpson; 1874 to 1876, John L. McLain; 1876 to 1878, M. C. McWilliams; 1876 to 1882, James Haynes; 1882 to 1886, Charles T. Tobin; 1886 to 1894, Columbus A. Freeland; 1894 to 1898, Carl F. Bartling; 1898 to 1902, Henry M. Randle; 1902 to 1906, Dau F. Brown; 1906 to 1908, John Greene; 1908 to 1910, John W. Rae; 1910 to 1914, C. E. Landers; 1914 to 1918, M. T. Kiggins.

SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS AND COUNTY SUPER-INTENDENTS.

Under the county organization law the leading county school official was known as the school commissioner and his functions were similar to those now devolving on the superintendent of

schools though not so mandatory as under recent statutes. No mention was found in the county records of a school commissioner prior to 1835. In that year we find Israel Seward named as commissioner, and he appears to have filled the office till 1841, when William H. High was elected, serving till 1845. Then David B. Jackson assumed the function of the office, serving four or more years. We give a list of those following him as fully as we have the information: John W. King, 1858 to 1862; Spartin Grisham, 1862 to 1866; John C. Tulley, 1866 to 1870; Hiram L. Gregory, 1870 to 1874; Francis Springer, 1874 to 1878; Thomas E. Harris, 1878 to 1882; Jesse C. Barrett, 1882 to 1890; Jacob Traylor, 1890 to 1894; W. H. Groner, 1894 to 1898; Wm. J. McDavid, 1898 to 1906; John M. Harp, 1906 to 1914; Evert A. Lewey, 1914 to 1918.

COUNTY SURVEYORS.

The information given below was furnished us by D. M. Starr, which is as nearly correct and full as we are able to obtain. If we include the work of Mr. Starr as deputy surveyor, he has filled the office for forty years and bids fair to do more work. His eighty-three years seem to weigh lightly on him and he can do what many at fifty cannot do, read the newspapers without the aid of spectacles. Forty years of running lines to straighten out the cow paths of our forefathers, of determining division lines between neighbors to prevent trespassing, and of continuous service in parallel lines, rectangles, and plats, as well as a life of Christian honor and rectitude, will entitle him to a well surveyed title to an inheritance in the land where distinctions are unknown, and disputes are never heard. Truly another Star(r) will be added to the Heavenly diadem.—Editor.

"Surveying is one of the most necessary, and one of the oldest employments of civilized life. Early surveying consisted almost entirely in the running and establishing of boundary lines for land deals. In this brief article I am referring exclusively to land surveying. Prior to the war of the Revolution, surveying was usually made by what was called 'Metes and Bounds,' that is, a beginning would be made at some local object, and then any convenient line or lines would be followed, such as a creek or highway, around the lands intended to be enclosed, to the place of beginning. In 1785 Congress passed an act adopt-

ing what was called the 'rectangular system,' by which certain straight lines crossing at right angles were adopted called meridians and base lines, as a base for all land surveys. The nearest base line to Montgomery County was some thirty-six miles south of the south line of the county, and the nearest meridian line was the east line of Audubon Township. The smallest division of the government survey was the township. Smaller divisions were made either by the state government, or by local surveyors. Hence surveyors knew that all surveys in this county had to be west of the third P. M. and north of the base line referred to above.

"So far as the records, that I have, show, Thomas Gray was the first official surveyor that the county ever had, though there were earlier surveys. We find that David Killpatrick did some surveying as early as 1824; and that John McPhail did surveying in 1825 and 1827; and that David B. Jackson did surveying in 1831 and Beniah Robinson in 1835, but I have no knowledge that they were county officers. Thomas A. Gray began his official surveying on January 4, 1836, and continued for at least four years, till September 30, 1840, and probably continuing in office till 1849. In 1850 we find that James M. Starr did some surveying, but I have no record of his election to the position at that time. Andrew Morton Brailey did some surveying in an early day, and laid out the old town of Audubon in 1834. A Mr. Galloway also did some surveying and, among other work, laid out the town of Van Burensburg in 1837, the postoffice being named Hurricane, though the old Odd Fellow's Lodge at that place was named in his honor, Galloway Lodge. Van Burensburg was later increased by the additions of Roberts and Short, the surveying being made by Thomas A. Gray. Early in 1836, David B. Jackson was employed by Francis Black of Chicago, to survey and plat the town of Leesburg, afterwards called Zanesville. He laid off the town into 192 lots, and later Mr. Gray made a re-survey for Mr. Brua, the latter survey being made May 2, 1836. John P. Bayless of Litchfield also did considerable surveying in an early day. There may have been others, but so far as I recall they were never elected to the official position of county surveyor. James R. Welch was elected surveyor in 1853, and served two years, which then was the legal length of the term. He was succeeded by James M. Starr in 1855, who served two years, and gave way to Mr. Duncan C. McIver in 1857,

who served the county two years. Following McIver was Adam H. Bell, who filled the office for two years only, though for many years he did a vast amount of surveying in the county. James M. Starr was again elected as the successor of Mr. Bell, in 1861 and dying in 1862, John D. Williamson was elected to fill out his unexpired term. D. D. Swaney was elected to the office in 1863 and served the two year term. He was succeeded by George W. Paisley in 1865, who filled the office for two years, and Josiah Whitten, in 1867, was prevailed on to run for the office, though he was not a qualified surveyor. But it was understood that Col. Thomas Monroe would act as his deputy, which he did, and at the end of the term, in 1869, Mr. Monroe ran for the office and was elected, though before the end of the term he left the county and John Keith filled out the term, Alfred E. Gaylord being his deputy.

"In 1871, D. M. Starr was elected for the term of four years, the law having been changed to a four year term. He was followed by Edmund Fish in 1875, who was again re-elected in 1879, serving eight years in all. After Mr. Fish's second term expired, Mr. D. M. Starr was elected as his successor. This was in 1883 and he has been re-elected every four years since that time to the present."

COUNTY CORONERS.

The first coroner, who served from 1821 to 1824, was Jarvis Forehand; from 1826 to 1830, James Isaac, is mentioned as coroner in the records; from 1830 to 1832, Levi D. Boone served; George White being coroner from 1832 to 1834. From 1834 to 1864, we cannot get the list of those who filled the office. We give the names and dates of the period of office of coroners from 1864 forward, each term being for four years. 1864-1866, Joseph O. Burnett; six years; 1870, Joseph Fellers, four years; 1874, William H. Cook, four years; 1878, Sharp Field, four years; 1882, James T. Bryant, four years; 1884-1888, W. F. Hicks, eight years; 1892, Martin L. Moyer, four years; 1896, Henry G. Gray, four years; 1900-1908-1912, W. A. Gray, twelve years; 1904, Otto Hauser, four years; 1912-1916, W. A. Gray, four years; 1916, Charles L. Norvell.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATORS.

A position of importance in the county, and one created by appointment by the governor, is

that of public administrator, the object of which is to look after estates of those who may die in our midst, and have no relatives to attend to their business. We find that Charles W. Springer, was appointed to that position in 1881, by Gov. John M. Hamilton; that Amos Sawyer, was appointed by Governor Yates during his administration, and that J. M. Baker, filled the position under Governor Deneen. Upon change of the administration on the incoming of Governor Dunne, M. J. McMurray, who now fills the position, was appointed.

STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION.

Montgomery County has been honored by having a citizen of Hillsboro on the State Board of Equalization, since 1908, in the person of the Hon. A. W. Crawford, who was elected from the Twenty-first district. Mr. Crawford at present is chairman of the Committee on Equalization of Lands, and is also a member of the committee on the Equalization of Railroads. In 1914 Mr. Crawford received the nomination for clerk of the supreme court against a field of fifteen other candidates carrying ninety-six counties. He failed of election, however, because of superior members against him.

AUXILIARY BOARD OF CHARITIES.

We have under the state government a state board of charities. In this county there has been for many years what is known as an auxiliary board of visitors of the state board of charities. It is the province of this board to visit all the almshouses, hospitals, poorhouses, and other eleemosynary institutions in the county, and to make an annual report of their findings and activities to the state board once a year. For the past fifteen years E. C. Richards of Hillsboro has served on this board, as also did Mrs. Anna Linton Sawyer, of Hillsboro, till her death three years ago, when her daughter Katheryn Sawyer was appointed in her place. The medical member of the board for the last six years has been Dr. L. S. Brown of Hillsboro. These members are supposed to visit either singly or as a board each of the institutions named once a month, and to make in a body an official visit once a year and before rendering their report. From information we know that these members have exercised the functions of their office to the betterment of the county and the aid of the inmates of these institutions.

OTHER POSITIONS OF HONOR.

From time to time prominent people are called by elections or appointment to fill positions of honor and usefulness, not enumerated in the above list of official positions. We give a few of those from this county. Hon. James M. Truitt, of Hillsboro, was elected presidential elector in 1876, and again in 1888. Judge Jesse J. Phillips, of Hillsboro, was given a position on the Appellate bench in 1888, and in 1901. Judge Jesse J. Phillips was elected to the Supreme bench of the state in 1893, and again in 1897. A. T. Strange, of Hillsboro, was appointed by the governor for several terms as a representative of the state, to the Farmer's National Congress, which convened in Macon, Ga., in 1902, Niagara Falls, N. Y., in 1903, Richmond, Va., in 1905, and Rock Island, Ill., in 1906. John F. Glenn, of Hillsboro, has been honored by the governor by appointment to the National Drainage Convention for one or more terms. Dr. Francis Stringer served as chaplain of the House of Representatives during one term. Wm. A. Young, of Butler, represented this district on the Board of Agriculture for several years.

OLD RECORDS.

A survey of county records of old history in the county and circuit clerks' offices, shows a more or less complete, though rather unrepresentable, list of record books which may be consulted by the seeker for old history, as follows: County commissioners record, marriage records, earmark records, county court records, index to county court records, drainage record, insanity record, naturalization record, judges docket, judgment docket, fee book, original land entry book, school district plat book, assessors books, collection books, railroad tax books, telegraph and telephone tax books, board of review complaint book, delinquent land taxes, tax judgment record, tax forfeiture record, tax judgment sale and redemption records, record of affidavits for tax deeds, record of marriages, record of marriage applications, record of births, record of deaths, record of physicians' certificates, estray record, military roll record, school commissioners' reports, probate record, record of estate claims, probate files, probate dockets, probate judgment docket, probate fee book, probate fee claims, record of wills, administration bonds and letters, administrator's record, executors' bonds and letters, guardian bonds and letters,

miscellaneous bonds and letters, guardians and administrators sales, inventory of appraisement and sale record, estate inventory record, guardian inventory record, appraisement record, sale record, administrators' accounts, guardians' ledgers, report record guardians, administrator report record, guardian's report record, insolvent estate record, widows' relinquishment record, miscellaneous record, circuit court record, index to court record, circuit court files, judge's docket, clerk's docket, execution docket, indictment docket, indictment record, justice of peace transcripts record, entry book, deed books of records, mortgage records, release records, grantor-grantee index, mortgagor-mortgagee index, abstract records, chattel mortgage records, surveyors' records, railroad record, records of levy sales, incorporation records, stallion records, miscellaneous records.

COUNTY VALUATIONS.

Below we are giving the grand summary of the assessed valuation of all taxable property in Montgomery County taken from the assessor's books for the year 1917. This is the one-third valuation and not the full valuation. The full valuation can be arrived at by multiplying the totals by three. This is what was in the county on April 1, 1917:

15,190 Horses	\$ 354,501
26,221 Cattle	284,554
2,771 Mules	72,880
4,124 Sheep	7,247
21,322 Hogs	82,374
172 Steam Engines	23,406
15 Safes	1,607
82 Pool and Billiard Tables.....	1,107
5,796 Carriages and Wagons.....	32,866
1,484 Automobiles	120,038
3,545 Watches and Clocks.....	4,382
3,327 Sewing Machines	6,878
1,727 Pianos	46,150
350 Organs	1,234
2 Patent Rights	46
Steamboats	33
Merchandise	287,367
Manufactured Articles	21,078
Tools, Implements and Machinery...	39,849
Agricultural Implements	40,751
Gold and Silverware	726
Diamonds and Jewelry	2,478
Money in Banks	79,398
Credits of Banks	84,575
Moneys other than in banks	355,962

Credits other than banks	401,073
Bonds and Stocks	57,375
Shares of Capital Stock (not banks) ..	1,730
Property of Companies	6,533
Property, Saloons and Eating Houses.	6,078
Household and Office Furniture.....	113,891
Investments, etc.	28,392
Grain on hand	100,469
Bank Shares	76,380
Miscellaneous	16,962
Total personal property	2,751,393
444,554 acres of land	6,698,179
Improvements thereon	739,935
Coal rights.....	559,940
17,741 town lots	1,243,225
Improvements thereon	1,060,682
Railroad property	2,635,672
Telegraph and Telephone property...	33,490
Total one-third value	\$15,722,516

CHAPTER VII.

COUNTY INSTITUTIONS.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS — FIRST COURTHOUSE — SECOND COURTHOUSE — THIRD COURTHOUSE — IMPROVED COURTHOUSE — CONTEST OVER LOCATION OF COUNTY SEAT—THE OLD JAIL—THE PRESENT JAIL—THE COUNTY POOR FARM—THE COUNTY'S GROWTH IN POPULATION—RETROSPECTIVE.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Public buildings, whether of county or private ownership are indicative of the necessities of the day, and show the material growth of the county or of the parties interested. A brief account of the building of suitable structures for the accommodation of the public, and such other public enterprises as we have the data for, will be given here, believing that such will add to the completeness of this record.

FIRST COURTHOUSE.

When the town of Hamilton was laid out for the county seat site, the county commissioners

ordered a courthouse to be built there. That house was to be, according to the official records: "a hewn log house, 24 by 20 feet, one and one-half stories high, with plank floor loosely laid down, five glass windows, three below, and two above, of twelve lights each, shingled roof, hewn or sawed joints, a decent and substantial door, and shaved boards nailed over the cracks inside, well fitted end to end to be plastered with mud on the outside, to be done by the May court for the county to be let to the lowest bidder on the premises on the site of justice in this county, on the 15th day of the present month. Dated December 4th, 1821."

The contract was let to John Seward who gave bond for the performance of this contract with John B. Seward as bondsman. The contractor went to work and quite a pile of the logs were hauled to the grounds before the opposition to the site assumed organized shape, but when it became apparent that the building would not be accepted at that location, the work was stopped, and eventually the contract declared null and void and the bond was cancelled. Thus ended Hamilton, now only a reminiscence, and today not a single tangible thing exists to mark its location.

Again, after the legislature had appointed a new commission to locate a county site, and their work had been completed, and the report made thereon, the county commissioners met in August, 1823, and issued an order for a courthouse to be erected in the new town of Hillsboro. This order read as follows: "To be built of hewn logs, 24 by 20 feet, two stories high, the logs to pace one foot on the average, the lower story to be eight feet between the floors, and the second story to be six feet clear of the roof, to have two doors below and one window below and one above. Two good plank floors to be jointed and laid down rough, shingled room, the cracks to be close, chinked and plastered with mud, doors to have good, strong plank shutters, the windows to contain twelve lights each of glass, 10 by 12 inches. All to be completed in a strong manner by the first day of December next. The public letting to be held July 12."

This courthouse was to be furnished with five seats, to be of flooring plank, eight feet long and one foot wide. They were to rest on cross pieces or uprights of the same kind of plank, fourteen inches high and to have a strap three inches wide of plank to run on each edge of the seat, and each upright to be nailed with four



MONTGOMERY COUNTY COURT HOUSE

county demanded and in that manner it was made to serve the county's purpose till 1868, when extensive modifications were made by the county commissioners. These additions and changes were so extensive that when completed it was called the Fourth Courthouse. It contains the following rooms: First story: circuit clerk's office, county clerk's office, county judge's office, county courtroom, sheriff's office and treasurer's office. Second story: circuit courtroom, supervisor's room, school superintendent's office, and attorneys' consultation rooms. Basement: ladies' restroom, county museum, toilets, furnace and storage rooms. The property as it now stands is valued at \$135,000.00, including the furnishings.

The courthouse is located on the highest point of land within the limits of Hillsboro, and stands out as a landmark, beautifying the landscape. The courthouse square is kept in fine condition and the stately trees add to its beauty.

CONTEST OVER LOCATION OF COUNTY SEAT.

As is usual in the majority of the counties in this and other states, there has been some controversy relative to the location of the county seat, which began with the refusal of the county to accept the selection of Hamilton as the seat of justice by the first board of commissioners. However, the second choice of Hillsboro has been in force ever since 1823, although Litchfield has endeavored to have a change made. When it was proposed to build a new courthouse soon after the Civil War, the question of a removal of the county seat to Litchfield became very serious and the commissioners found it would be desirable to remodel the old courthouse, rather than to risk a change in the event of deciding upon the erection of a new one. It was claimed by those who advocated the desirability of a removal to Litchfield, that the cost of remodeling the old courthouse was in excess of that of building an entirely new one, but those who had the matter in charge felt justified in the results. At any rate the county was spared the confusion and disruption always attendant upon a disturbance of the county business when any change in location occurs.

THE OLD JAIL.

The old gaol, or spelling it as we pronounce it, jail, was the result of a necessity that seems

to be an unnecessary appendage to civilization. The county had been organized, with only a few hundred people, for less than a half dozen years, when the commissioners found that they would have to erect such a building, or stop the sale of liquors and civilize a few of the citizens. Accordingly, after due notice had been given, they met on the first Saturday of April, 1828, and let a contract for the building of such a structure. It was not to be noted for its artistic appearance, but rather for its strength. The specifications were that it should be built of logs, twelve inches square, and was to be two stories high. The lower floor was to be built of timbers twelve inches square, and laid close together. The lower story was to be seven feet high in the clear. The walls were to be three inches in thickness, each twelve inches thick, an outside and inside wall laid horizontally, and between these two walls, there were to be logs of the same thickness set perpendicularly; making three feet of wall, a veritable fort that would have withstood any shooting arms known at that day. The outside dimensions would be eighteen feet as the specifications called for twelve feet in the clear for the lower story. The ends of the logs in the walls were to be dovetailed so that the immense weight would prevent the removal of any logs, thus preventing escape. This treble wall only went to the upper story, as that was only to have one wall of twelve inches. This wall, however, was to be very substantial, the logs being dovetailed one half of their thickness. This story was also to be seven feet high, on the inside clear of floor or ceiling, and used for sleeping purposes. The whole of the outside height of the building to be eighteen feet. The ceiling above the second story was also to be of the thickness of twelve inches, and above this and around the building was to be laid a plate on which the rafters were to rest, this plate was to be spiked down to each end of every log with six iron spikes. The roof was to be made of good black oak jointed shingles. These shingles were to be three-fourths of an inch thick at the butt, tapering down to a less thickness at the upper end. They were to be nineteen inches long, and were to be put on with shingle nails, and only to show to the weather six inches. One window was to be made in the lower story, by cutting away a part of two logs, and the inner wall logs, and this window was to be protected by a heavy iron grating on the outside, or between the walls.

This jail was very strong, and uninviting, and was little used, the older people who remember say. Often the nearby neighbors used it as a sort of storage place for their surplus property, but the occasional incarceration of some obstreperous and unruly brute, together with the knowledge that, if they ever got in there and the lock was turned on them, that when they got out it would be when the court ordered it, served the purpose of restraining the vicious and protecting the peaceable and defenseless. The history of a jail is a gruesome subject. The tragedies and the miseries connected with their use, can not be interesting reading to one who is possessed with a normal and ethically trained mind.

THE PRESENT JAIL.

After the remodeling of the courthouse an abundance of room was provided in the north portion for the jail and jailer's residence, cells and corridors were provided for all apparent needs. It was very good for the times and reasonably safe, though some prisoners did escape, notably a man named John East who was in under a charge of murder for the killing of Dan Wells, during the time of Aaron Butler as sheriff. East was never captured, though he was known to a few to have been in the county for some weeks after his escape.

Some few years ago, the business of the courthouse became so extensive that more room became necessary, and the board of supervisors determined to erect a new jail for the purpose of providing the required room for the courthouse officials, and at the same time for the better protection of the prisoners. Accordingly, a site was selected about a block north of the courthouse, and a large brick structure erected, modern in all its apartments and conveniences, sanitary and safe, and in appearance as elegant as may be found. It is reputed to be one of the best of its size in the state. There are some fifty cells and large reception rooms and corridors for the exercising of the inmates, and comfortable quarters for the jailer and his family, so that the prisoners may receive attention at any time required. There are no gallows provided, hence when a hanging was recently decreed by the court of a brutal negro murderer, named Cromer, a gallows was shipped in from Belleville and used for the purpose. This recital is given merely as history, and not because of any attraction it may have for the sensitive reader.

THE COUNTY POOR FARM.

When the county was first organized, its officers recognized that one of its functions was to see that the needy and indigent poor within its borders did not suffer. Hence we find the commissioners at an early day letting contracts with individuals to care for the needy, and later arranging for a suitable building where they might be cared for in such a way as to limit the cost to the county. An attempt to establish a county farm was first made in 1847, when William Grantham sold a farm to the county commissioners. A "poor farm" was selected just west of Irving on what was known as the Charles Preston farm, but a majority of the commissioners next elected did not like the location, and a farm was bought in section 1, of town 8-4, and a building erected thereon. This was the farm afterwards occupied by William Couten, the contract being let March 27, 1874, for \$3,900. The selection again proved unsatisfactory, and in 1874 the supervisors bought eighty acres from Mr. Blackburn in East Fork and Hillsboro townships, about two miles south-east of Hillsboro. The deed made to the county supervisors of Montgomery County by O. Blackburn gives the location of the farm as "the east half of the northeast quarter of section 24, eighty acres, and part of the east half of the southeast quarter of the same section, sixteen acres; west half of the northwest quarter of section nineteen, and part of the west half of the southwest quarter of the same section, making 172 acres in all, the purchase price being \$35 per acre." It is dated May 1, 1874. The buildings were completed and accepted as originally specified September 9, 1874. This farm had on it a very suitable building and from time to time the farm and the buildings have been enlarged, till now there are 212 acres and commodious buildings, where the old and infirm are carefully and tenderly cared for. The present superintendent, S. E. Barringer, has had eight years' experience and is especially adapted to this kind of work. A county physician is ever ready to answer calls at any moment and in every way the needy are humanely cared for.

THE COUNTY'S GROWTH IN POPULATION.

The several census reports show the growth of the county as fully as can be given, as follows: 1830, 2,953 inhabitants; 1840, 4,490; 1850, 6,277;

1860, 13,979; 1870, 25,314; 1880, 28,086; 1890, 30,003; 1900, 30,836; 1910, 35,311.

RETROSPECTIVE.

When Montgomery County was organized in 1821 she had less than 500 inhabitants. She has grown steadily, but with no mushroom tendency. By 1832 our population had been somewhat increased, but was probably less than 2,000. Chaicage had had an existence as a government fort, but then had only about 250 people, but by 1838 she had 8,000 souls, and her future was assured. In 1837, Alton had 2,500; Peoria, 1,800; Beardstown, 1,000; Belleville, 700; Bloomington, 700; Vandalia, the state capital, 850; Grafton, 500; Edwardsville, then a pretty old town, had only 400. Decatur then had 400. Charleston and Greenville, both then several decades older than Hillsboro, had only about 200 each. So that Hillsboro had as good chance to grow as any of those that did become great cities, so far as the matter of a good start was concerned. The growth of the county and state is shown forcibly in the changes in the congressional apportionment of the state. Prior to 1832 the whole state was one congressional district. During that year a congressional apportionment was made and the state divided into three districts. The second district consisted of seventeen counties of which Montgomery County was one. The second apportionment was in 1844, when the state was divided into seven districts. Our county together with six other counties constituted the third district. In 1852 the third districting took place and Montgomery County with nine others fell in the sixth district. Again a new apportionment was made in 1862, when the state was divided into nineteen districts, the tenth, being composed of Montgomery and nine other counties. The fifth apportionment was in 1882. There were twenty districts and this county and five other counties made up the seventeenth district. In 1893, the sixth apportionment was made; Montgomery with five other counties was put in the eighteenth district, there being twenty-two districts in the state. The seventh and last apportionment of the state was made in 1901, when the state was divided and our county, with three other counties, composed and now constitute the twenty-first district.

CHAPTER VIII.

COURTS, BENCH AND BAR.

COURTS NECESSARY — EARLY COURTS — COUNTY COURTS — THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS — CIRCUIT COURTS — LITCHFIELD CITY COURTS — FORMER MEMBERS MONTGOMERY COUNTY BAR — FIRST LAWYER — MONTGOMERY COUNTY BAR AT PRESENT — THE LITCHFIELD BAR.

COURTS NECESSARY.

Courts have in all stages of civilization been recognized as necessary for the settlement of disputes, and the protection of the rights of the weaker in judicial, and property matters. Lawyers, or pleaders at the bar, have been accepted by the public as unavoidable appendages to the orderly management of the affairs of court. The ambitious young man of the past thought that to study law and practice at the bar afforded him an opportunity to rise to positions of fame, and indeed it must be said that many of our brightest public men have come up from such training as is thus afforded. The really great men of history, however, have earned their renown by intrinsic merit which is not bestowed by profession, but is acquired by honesty of purpose and reliance on the principles of righteousness.

Some account of the county's courts and courtsmen will here be given.

EARLY COURTS.

The Legislature of 1820-1 passed an act creating the County of Montgomery and appointing Melchoir Fogelman, James Street and Joseph Wright as a commission to locate the county site. The commissioners met at the home of Joseph McAdams, and after deliberation, a site was selected for the site on the Starr place, which they named Hamilton. Mr. D. M. Starr says that his father owned the land on which Hamilton was laid off, and that it was the tract just north of the Andrew Killpatrick place, now owned by the Helstons. The first term of the circuit court, as well as the commissioners court, was held at Joseph McAdam's residence and



Joe J. Dunston & Family.



*# The Homestead. #
Joe J. Dunston*

was presided over by Judge John McReynolds, Hiram Rountree, clerk, and Joel Wright, sheriff. It is further stated in various records, that the first court of the newly organized county was held at the house of Joseph McAdams, near where Taylor Springs now stands, and that the meetings of the commissioners to relocate the county site were held at the house of Luke Lee Steel, also located near the site of Taylor Springs, until the building of the courthouse at Hillsboro. Judge Rountree having just located in the new county, was elected the first circuit clerk of Montgomery County, and on October 15, 1821, the first court was held in Montgomery County. It was conducted in the cabin of Joseph McAdams, which was 18x20 feet, Judge Reynolds presiding. Mr. Rountree kept the records on a table made of puncheons. The petit jury after hearing a case, would retire to the shade of adjacent trees to deliberate upon their verdict. During the following year the county ordered the building of a courthouse in the town of Haulilton, and the logs were hauled to that location. The Legislature which convened in 1823, however, changed the plans, by passing an act to relocate the county site, in compliance with the wishes of the majority, and appointed a new board of commissioners, composed of Elijah C. Berry, Silas L. Wait and Aaron Armstrong, and they selected Hillsboro, as related in another chapter. In spite of a change in the location of the county seat, the courts continued to convene at the homes of Joseph McAdams and Luke Lee Steel until the courthouse was built at Hillsboro.

COUNTY COURTS.

The county court has concurrent jurisdiction with the circuit courts in all cases of appeal from justices of the peace and police magistrates and in all common law matters where the value of property does not exceed \$1,000; concurrent jurisdiction with the courts of record in condemnation and special assessment cases; exclusive jurisdiction in voluntary assignments, release of insolvent debtors, trials for the right of property, commitment of insane and the support of paupers by their relatives; objections of the sale of real estate for the nonpayment of general or special taxes, are heard in the county court, and all inheritance taxes are levied and collected under its direction. The official bonds of most of the county and township officials and

the yearly reports of clerks, justices of the peace, states attorneys and other officers, of fees collected are subjected to the approval of the county court. The above gives in brief the duties of this court in Montgomery County, and from it may be easily ascertained how important it has always been to have men of the utmost probity on the bench. During the first several years of the county's history, the business which later devolved on the county court was performed by a board of three county commissioners, one of whom was commonly known as the judge, and the other two as associate judges. Their activities, however, seem to have been confined to the financial and probate affairs of the county, leaving criminal matters almost exclusively to the justices of the peace, and the circuit judges. These so-called judges were not attorneys and not possessed of extensive knowledge of law. They were fortunate, however, in having Judge Hiram Rountree, who had studied law and was well read in matters of legal procedure, as the clerk of the court during all of the county's early history.

We here give the names of those who served as county commissioners from the organization of the county down to the adoption of township organization.

THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

The duties of the county commissioners court were supervisory and varied. They had charge of the elections selecting the judges and clerks, and determining the districts; they were in general charge of the highways, appointing local officers to look after their care; they cared for the indigent and needy, and provided homes for the homeless; they superintended the other officers of the county and appointed the jurors for the county and circuit courts; and had general charge over the probate and financial affairs of the county. Their duties were faithfully performed and their records ample, though rudely kept. The first board of county commissioners were John Beck, John McAdams and John Seward in 1821 and served one year. This board was followed by Newton Coffey, Harris Reavis and Richmond Baker in 1822. In 1823, James Wilson came into the board as the successor of Mr. Baker, the other two remaining on duty. In 1824, Samuel Parr, James Walker and Anthony Street constituted the board, two of these remaining in 1825, Mr. Parr being su-

perseded by James Williams. No change was made in 1826, and in 1827, Easten Whitten, Joseph Wilson and Jacob Cress were elected. In 1828, 1829 and 1830, the board consisted of William Griffeth, Joseph Williams, and James Bostick. In 1831, Lloyd Mortan succeeded Williams, the other two holding over. In 1832, Aaron Casey, Thomas Mann and John Meicenheimer assumed the positions, being succeeded in 1834 by Richard Bradley, William Griffeth and Joseph Williams. In 1836, Jacob File, James Wilson and John Meicenheimer constituted the board. In 1838, Thomas Jones, William McDavid and James Wilson are recorded as acting; Mr. Wilson was superceded in 1839 by Andrew Burk. In 1840, D. D. Shumway succeeded Mr. Wilson with no other change till 1843, when we find Israel Fogelman as the successor to Mr. Shumway, and in 1844 Spartan Grisham and Amos L. Clotfelter with Israel Fogelman performed the duties of the office. In 1845, there was no change except that Alfred Bliss came on as the successor to Mr. Clotfelter. In 1847, Bazzle Hill succeeded Mr. Grisham, and in 1850 Joseph H. Rolston was elected county judge with Austen Whitten and Eli Deshane as associates, the term commissioners being by this time almost obsolete, the officers being known as judges. Judge Ralston resigned in 1852, and E. Y. Rice succeeded to the judgeship. In 1853, Hiram Rountree succeeded Mr. Rice with Jefferson Lynn and Robert Terry as associates. In 1854, Stephen R. Briggs succeeded Mr. Terry with no other change till 1862, when John T. Beckham succeeded Mr. Lynn as associate judge. In 1866, J. C. Hanner and William Fitzjerrell were elected as associate justices and served till in 1870, when Edward Lane was elected county judge with William Chapman and J. Bowers Lane as associates. These continued till 1874, when township organization being adopted the functions of the commissioners devolved on the board of supervisors and the commissioners court became a thing of the past.

CIRCUIT COURTS.

The circuit court has jurisdiction, concurrent with the superior court in all cases of law and equity and in appeals from inferior courts. Under our present laws, the state is divided into several judicial districts, and Montgomery County is in the fourth district, comprising nine counties. Each district elects three judges, who

prorate the terms in the counties according to their conveniences. Under this system a county may or may not have representatives on the circuit bench. Those who have been honored with positions on the circuit bench from Montgomery County, and the years when elected have been: E. Y. Rice, 1857, 1861, 1867, 1870; Jesse J. Phillips, 1885 and 1891; Thomas M. Jett, 1909 and 1914. The term is six years.

LITCHFIELD CITY COURT.

The jurisdiction of the city courts of any municipality is as follows: All action on contracts where the amount claimed by the plaintiff exceeds \$1,000; all actions for the recovery of personal property, the value of which exceeds \$100; all action for the recovery of damages for the conversion of personal property when the amount sought to be recovered exceeds \$1,000; criminal cases of the grade of felony, except treason and murder, and cases of habeas corpus; civil actions for the recovery of money, only when the amount does not exceed \$1,000; actions for the recovery of personal property when the amount does not exceed \$1,000; actions of forcible detainer; actions and proceedings over which justices of the peace have jurisdiction and actions not otherwise provided for by the act; quasi-criminal actions; proceedings for the prevention of crime; for the arrest, examination and commitment of persons charged with personal offenses; proceedings involving the use of search warrants.

In March, 1898, after a favorable vote held for the purpose, the city municipal court of Litchfield was duly organized, with Col. Amos Oller as judge, and Hugh Hall as clerk. Judge Oller held the judgeship for four years, and in 1902, was superseded by Judge Paul McWilliams, who held the office for twelve years. In 1914, Daniel W. Maddox was elected city judge to succeed Judge McWilliams, who did not desire re-election. Mr. Hall continued as clerk of the court for eight years, being superseded in 1906 by Mrs. Louretta Salzman, who is still holding down the office. The court has never had a large amount of legal business to adjudicate, but seems to give satisfaction to the citizens of Litchfield. The sheriff has charge of the court the same as the circuit court in the county seat. The court holds its grand jury sessions, the same as the circuit court, and the jurors are selected in the same manner. Those who

have filled the positions of judge and clerk of this court have given a critical public entire satisfaction.

FORMER MEMBERS MONTGOMERY COUNTY BAR.

From the very beginning of its history, Montgomery County has had its distinguished members of the legal profession, and among those whose names have come down to the present generation, as good examples of high standard in legal knowledge, and adherence to the ethics of this calling, and who have retired, died, or removed, may be mentioned the following:

Robert W. Davis, died; James M. Davis, died; Elizur Southworth, retired; George W. Paisley, retired; Robert McWilliams, died; Edward Lane, died; George L. Zuik, died; Jesse J. Phillips, died; James M. Truitt, died; George Pepperdine, removed; George M. Stevens, removed; Thomas Rutledge, died; W. T. Coale, died; William D. Shirley, died; Amos Oller, died; M. M. Creighton, died; W. H. Howett, died; Emilo Ferrio, removed; Ben McWilliams, removed; C. K. Sherman, removed; H. H. Willoughby, removed; Wm. Todd, died; E. A. Cress, removed; Geo. R. Cooper, died; T. A. Gasaway, removed; Harry Phillips, removed; P. A. Wilhite, died; D. H. Zepp, died; Ben. E. Johnson, died; A. N. Kingsbury, died; Robert Christian, died; Wickliff Kitchell, died; John W. Kitchell, removed; E. Y. Rice, died; Mr. Hearford, removed; Mr. Dougherty, removed; Geo. W. Scott, removed. There were others whom we do not readily call to mind.

FIRST LAWYER.

It may be interesting to know that the first lawyer to settle permanently in Montgomery County was Joseph Fisk, who located in Hillsboro in quite an early day, and boarded at the Blockburger Tavern, the old brick house where Warren Neff now lives. He was elected a justice of the peace, and also was honored with a term in the State Legislature, thus setting the example to the succeeding members of the bar to try to break into the Legislature about as soon as they get their legal diploma, a precedent which has been pretty closely followed to this day.

Judge Hiram Rountree did not receive his right to plead at the bar till 1840, and when he died in 1873, he was the senior member of

the Montgomery County Bar. The first case ever set for trial in the county was that of Barnabus Mitchell against Jesse Johnson, and the case was dismissed at plaintiff's cost. The second case called was John Meisenheimer versus Phillip Row, for assault and battery, and this, like the case above, was continued, thus setting another precedent of court practice.

The first case really tried was that of William C. Robinson versus Gordon B. Crandañ. The case was a jury trial and lasted three hours, not three days or more as is generally the custom now. It may be consoling to our present clerks of court to know that the fees of Judge Rountree for the first eighteen months of clerk-ing for the circuit court of Montgomery County, came to exactly eighteen dollars, or twelve dollars a month.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY BAR AT PRESENT.

The present members of the Montgomery County bar are as follows: William Abbot, Hillsboro; James Atterbury, Litchfield; C. W. Bliss, Hillsboro; Joseph M. Baker, Hillsboro; J. T. Bullington, Hillsboro; McLin J. Brown, Hillsboro; John L. Dryer, Hillsboro; L. V. Hill, Hillsboro; Thos. M. Jett, Hillsboro; H. L. Jackson, Litchfield; Ed. Kaburick, Hillsboro; S. W. Kessinger, Litchfield; D. R. Kinder, Litchfield; Guy C. Lane, Hillsboro; Robert Ludewick, Witt; M. J. McMurray, Hillsboro; Russell McDavid, Hillsboro; J. K. McDavid, Hillsboro; J. T. McDavid, Hillsboro; Amos Miller, Hillsboro; Paul McWilliams, Litchfield; Rice Miller, Hillsboro; J. Earl Major, Hillsboro; Dan Maddox, Litchfield; H. C. Miller, Nokomis; Geo. P. O'Brien, Litchfield; Zeno J. Rivers, Litchfield; Frank Ramey, Hillsboro; J. H. Ragsdale, Hillsboro; Harry Stuttle, Litchfield; H. S. Sawyer, Hillsboro; Wm. G. Webster, Nokomis; Jefferson D. Wilson, Nokomis.

THE LITCHFIELD BAR.

As the editor is not well informed as to the early attorneys of Litchfield, we are permitted to use the following article written by Hon. S. W. Kessinger of the Litchfield bar.

"Why, I know not, but I have never seen anything in print about the lawyers, past and present, of Litchfield.

"Thos. Marron seems to have been the first disciple of Blackstone to flaunt his shingle to

the pioneer breezes. I have been unable to learn from whence he came, how long he remained, and whither he departed. He must have been here for several years, however, as Hon. E. Southworth, who came here in 1859, remembers him quite well.

"In 1858 B. M. Munn came, and lingered here until the Civil War broke out when he organized a company and went to the front. He afterwards located at Cairo. Major McWilliams came from Hillsboro in 1865 at the close of the war, and the following year brought George L. Zink, a native of Steubenville, Ohio. George P. Fowler came about the same time, and remained until his death. A cold marble slab in Elmwood cemetery will give further information. 1869 brought George Talley, who practiced here for a while, and then returned to his old home in Delaware. R. M. Lay came next and practiced until his death a few brief years later, as a partner of Major McWilliams.

"In the late Seventies, probably 1879, Louis Allen came here from Carlyle. He served from 1884 to 1888 as States Attorney, and was elected to the office of County Judge in 1890 and served until his death the following summer. In the early Eighties, James H. Atterbury was graduated from the law department of the University of Michigan and began the active practice as a member of the firm of Southworth & Atterbury. He is still in harness.

"George W. Jones came in the middle Seventies and, from 1878 to 1881, served as city clerk, paying little, if any, attention to law. He departed suddenly in 1881, after some trouble with the city council concerning finances.

"In 1885 Wm. Pearman, who had taught school in the north part of the county for a number of years, was admitted to the bar and began to practice as a member of the firm of Allen & Pearman. He was elected to the office of States Attorney in the fall of 1888, but died of typhoid fever, without qualifying, in December of that year. About the same time Pearman began to practice, Joseph E. Paden began as a member of the firm of McWilliams & Paden. He later opened an office of his own, but in 1889 went to Chicago where he is still practicing.

"The spring of 1889 marked an era of great prosperity in Litchfield. The Planet Mills and the Litchfield Car Works were running full blast, and the building of the present Fifth ward schoolhouse started a building boom in the northeast part of town, which at that time was

called Oklahoma on account of its rapid growth, and for the further reason that the present state of that name was thrown open for settlement that year. Col. Amos Oller came from Staunton on the crest of the boom and practiced until his death a few years ago.

"The year 1890 brought a new crop of lawyers. Attorney Potts, of Taylorville, formed a partnership with E. Southworth, but remained here but a short while. M. M. Creighton came from Taylorville, John P. Gardner from Hillsboro, and Douglas Temple from Nokomis. Creighton has been dead for more than five years, Gardner is in California, and Temple in East St. Louis. In the same year David R. Kinder was admitted to the bar and formed a partnership with George L. Zink, which was terminated by the latter's death in August, 1902. Gilbert P. Randle was a partner of Mr. Zink's for a short time before Mr. Kinder, but returned to his first profession, that of school teaching.

"Then in rapid succession came Ben McWilliams, now of Chicago, Paul McWilliams, the writer, P. A. Willhite (died in March, 1904), Zeno J. Rives, Harry Phillips, as a partner for a short time with Major McWilliams, T. A. Gasaway, now of East St. Louis, Harry Stuttle, George P. O'Brien and Harry Ballard, now of Oklahoma City, Okla.

"Judge Dan W. Maddox came from Hillsboro in the spring of 1910, and the last arrival was H. L. Jackson, who hung out his shingle the latter part of January, 1914.

"The practicing lawyers of Litchfield at present are: Jas. H. Atterbury, David R. Kinder, Paul McWilliams, Harry C. Stuttle, George P. O'Brien, Dan W. Maddox, H. L. Jackson and S. W. Kessinger. Zeno J. Rives is postmaster, and E. Southworth has retired.

"L. E. Willhite came from Hornsby about four years ago, but worked for the Lincoln Fraternal Union, paying but little attention to the law. Hon. Geo. W. Paisley has resided here for several years, but to the best of our knowledge has not practiced his profession in this city.

"In the early Seventies my father resided but one block from a jaunty, jovial man, whose laugh was contagious, and one whom I remember quite distinctly. I afterwards knew him personally and learned his worth to his community. That man was none other than Major Robert McWilliams. In this article I must give credit to Charles W. Bliss, of Hillsboro, who was acquainted with Major McWilliams as a lawyer



MRS. EDMUND FISH



EDMUND FISH

for almost forty years. Mr. Bliss, in an article written at the time of the Major's death in December, 1910, said:

"Major McWilliams was the Nestor of the Montgomery county bar and for more than thirty years was one of the leading lawyers in this part of the state. He was a sound lawyer and an eloquent advocate, and when we remember that he was contemporary in the practice with such legal luminaries as Judge Jesse J. Phillips, Judge E. Y. Rice, J. M. Truitt, George L. Zink, and others, both living and dead, and that he was the peer in his palmy days of any of them, we realize that in the death of Major McWilliams, a great lawyer has passed away."

"Mr. Bliss further says: 'In the summer of 1862 Mr. McWilliams had printed and distributed hand bills urging men to enlist in the cause of the Union. He hired a wagou, secured a fife and drum, and travelled from place to place making speeches asking for volunteers. Three companies were raised through his efforts, and they went into camp at Camp McWilliams at Hillsboro. He was elected captain of Company B, 117 Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He came home from the war a Major, and shortly afterwards came to Litchfield."

"Major McWilliams formed several partnerships during his practice, among them being McWilliams & Sturgess, Southworth & McWilliams, McWilliams & Talley, McWilliams & Lay, McWilliams & Paden, McWilliams & Son (the son being Attorney Ben McWilliams, now of Chicago), McWilliams & Phillips (Attorney Harry Phillips, formerly of Hillsboro, now of Chicago), and McWilliams & Son, the son this time being Judge Paul McWilliams, one of our prominent attorneys at this time."

"Politically, the Major was a Republican. He served several terms as city attorney. In 1880 he was elected minority representative from this district to the legislature. Mr. Bliss says: 'He introduced in the winter of 1881 the bill known as the "anti-pooling" bill, prohibiting railroads from combining to keep up freight and passenger rates. From this idea our Federal Interstate Commerce law was formed.' He had gained such prominence in his party at that time he was selected as the forlorn hope to attempt the defeat of W. A. J. Sparks, one of the brilliant democratic congressmen of that day. The district was not properly constructed for that purpose, and 'Jack' Sparks was pretty well known throughout the district."

"Mr. Bliss continues: 'The writer has watched him in cases of immense importance to his clients, and has been amazed, not only at his knowledge of the technicalities of the law, but at his wonderful versatility and his quickness to take advantage of every point that appeared favorable to his side. During the period between 1870 and 1898 he was on one side of every important case, and a history of the fierce legal combats he had during those years with Judge Phillips, Judge Rice and Judge E. Lane of this city (Hillsboro) would make interesting reading.'

"The Major was born in Ohio, learned the tailor's trade, studied law while working at his trade, and was admitted to the bar in that state. He practiced first in this state at Bloomington, then at Sullivan, Shelbyville and Hillsboro, before permanently locating in Litchfield. Such was Major McWilliams, one of the leading attorneys of central Illinois for more than a quarter of a century. We would say more if space would permit. He is survived by two sons, as noted herein."

CHAPTER IX.

THE MEDICAL AND DENTAL PROFESSIONS.

PUBLIC NEEDS THE PROFESSIONS—PIONEER PHYSICIANS—PHYSICIANS OF LATER DATE—MONTGOMERY COUNTY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION—DR. AMOS SAWYER—REVIEW OF MEDICAL HISTORY—DENTISTS—OTHER HEALTH PRESERVERS.

PUBLIC NEEDS THE PROFESSIONS.

No community can dispense with the services of the well trained men and women who devote their skill and energies in the above named professions, and thereby relieve the distresses and aid nature in her efforts to restore the normal functions of the human body. Nor would any history of the county be complete that did not give some account of these public servants, and recognition as well as commendation of the ability and skill of these necessary agencies in

a civilized community. The maintenance of health is essential to the success of every individual, and functional derangements and fractures and dislocations are all too common, so that without the physician they would often distress and destroy human life. Hence the physician and the dentist are great agencies in aiding and prolonging both life and developing opportunity. So progressive is history that the good intended work of the old time physician or dentist of a few decades ago, seems as butchery when compared with the improved methods and skill of the modern masters of these professions.

PIONEER PHYSICIANS.

Dr. Levi Boone, a brother of Ira Boone, after returning from the Black Hawk War in 1832, practiced as an "old school" physician at Hillsboro until 1836, when he moved to Chicago, later becoming one of its leading citizens and was at one time mayor of the city.

Doctor Casey came to Hillsboro in about 1836, and practiced for a time. He, too, was an old school physician.

Doctor Osborne, the father of Riley Osborne, located at Hillsboro about 1830. He was the first "steam" doctor to come to the county. Doctor Osborne carried his water bottles and rocks with him and had a large clientage. Following Doctor Osborne, came Doctor Mitchell of the same school. In addition to his lobelia, rocks and bottles, he had a pamphlet describing the full methods of the "steamers" and instructed others in the mysteries of their use. He also added the gentle art of rubbing the patients, and his followers were numerous, but, with the exception of several devoted ones, his scholars were not lasting. Contemporary with Doctor Mitchell was Doctor Harrison, who continued in the same line of practice for a time.

Doctors Lynn and William Marshall came to Hillsboro about 1847 or a little later. They were eclectics, which school was a great improvement over that of the "steamers" and used much sauer methods. Doctor Marshall, as is well known, died here about 1912, but Doctor Lynn survived until about 1915, claiming at the time of his death to be the oldest practicing physician in the state. He died at his home near Ocouee, Fayette County, Ill.

Doctor Hillis came to Hillsboro in about 1840. He represented the old school, and for many

years successfully pursued his calling here. The entire outfit of even the best physicians in that day, was a mere bagatelle as compared with the equipment of a modern man of medicine. It is said that Doctor Hillis moved his entire outfit from one location to another on a wheelbarrow, and yet he ranked as an up-to-date physician of his day.

Doctor Herrick came to Hillsboro some time in the forties and built the house where Mrs. Hagood now lives. He was in the Mexican War, and after his return, he sold out to Doctor Haskell, and moved to Chicago.

Doctor Haskell, while practicing medicine, built the lower story of the building now occupied by Mr. Frey as an office. The second story was built by the Masons, and that order laid the cornerstone with due ceremony. The stone may be seen today in the southwest corner of the second story, it being the only instance the writer ever heard of a cornerstone being laid other than in the northeast corner. After its being completed, we think the Odd Fellows occupied it jointly for some years with the Masons. Both Doctors Herrick and Haskell belonged to the old school. William Hillis, a nephew of Doctor Hillis, came to Hillsboro about 1850, and practiced until his death, a few years later. Doctor Charles Harper located at Hillsboro about 1848. He was of the old school, and was while here, a partner of Doctor Haskell. Doctor Fink came here from southern Illinois, and studied under Doctor Haskell, and of course was of the same school of medicine. He practiced and conducted a drug store for quite a long time, and is well remembered by many of our present generation. Doctor Luke Stoddard came to Hillsboro about 1868, although he had been practicing in the southern part of the county for some years prior to that time. He was an old school advocate, and died in Fayette County in 1893.

Dr. Daniel Scharden came from Germany to America in 1842. He was called a "water doctor," and was the second German to come to Hillsboro, George Loehr being the first. Doctor Scharden located north of town on what is now known as the Glenn farm. Besides water healing, he did a business in garden farming and the sale of garden products. Later he moved to Butler, Ill., where he died.

Dr. M. S. Davenport was one of the old time physicians. He located at Donnellsou and later was at Walshville, where for a good many years

he enjoyed an excellent practice, dying about twenty years ago.

In Litchfield, Doctor Gamble was the first to locate as a practitioner. He lived a block west of Main street, near the present office of Doctor Bennett. His house was a log cabin and was only half floored. Doctor Grinstead located at Woodburn in 1857, but when Litchfield was having its initial boom, he left Macoupin County and cast his lot with the new town, where for several years he was successfully engaged in practice. Doctor Hood first located at Hardenburg, but when that town was moved to Litchfield, he came with it, and continued to make his home there until his death. Doctor Spears came to Litchfield soon after its establishment, and Doctor R. F. Bennett made his first appearance in Litchfield about 1862, and is now the oldest practicing physician in that city, and is prominent in most of Litchfield's business and social affairs.

Doctor Logan came to Hillsboro at a little more recent date, and Doctor Caldwell located at Zanesville somewhere about the same time. Doctor Colt, an eminent surgeon is still practicing at Litchfield, having arrived in that city about the same time as Doctor Bennett of that same city. Doctor Sawyer of Hillsboro was another early physician dying in 1915, and Doctor Cook of Coffeen, was another, and he is still practicing, though a very old man for active practice. Doctor J. B. Cary located in Donnellson some forty years ago and still pursues his calling there. Doctor Herman and Doctor Hicks of the same city, all quite old practitioners, have been in Raymond since the town was large enough to support a physician.

PHYSICIANS OF A LATER DATE.

While the pioneer physicians wrought miracles considering their limited facilities, their practice and methods cannot be compared to those of the modern physician. If in nothing else, the physician of today has the advantage of the long and careful training and practical experience gained in hospitals, oftentimes supplemented by post graduate courses here and abroad, which before he has entered upon the practice of his profession, places him far in advance of the most advanced of the oldtime men of his calling. State regulations regarding the entrance into the profession, and the conduct of the physician in his practice, help to safeguard the re-

putable practitioner and his patients, and to brand as unsafe those who cannot comply with them. Medical societies of local, state and national organization keep the profession abreast of the times, and literature in current medical papers and magazines, as well as in books, afford him access to the thoughts and discoveries of the leaders in medical research. Therefore it is little wonder that the modern medical man can cope with disease in a way that would not have been understood by those who went before him. He has learned not only to cure, but what is much more important, to prevent, and uses his skill and knowledge to keep people well and normal, as well as bringing them back to health. The debt the various communities owe the physicians is heavy, and too much stress cannot be laid upon their work. Perhaps no other men give so much of themselves in their calling, and many physicians work faithfully without hope of remuneration, knowing that were they to hold off until paid, their patients would suffer, if not die, and so when the means of the person forbid the settlement of the doctor's bill, the majority of the medical men, simply charge the account to profit and loss, and credit themselves with a little more experience, and another act of "Divine Providence."

The following is a list of the physicians now practicing in the county, as nearly as we have information. Hillsboro: M. L. Moyer, H. A. Seymour, Z. V. Kimball, W. W. Douglas, Ed Douglas, J. J. Pleak, osteopath, A. W. Lindberg, George A. Clotfelter, R. A. Hamilton, L. S. Brown, E. T. Douglas, W. V. Parkhill. Litchfield: R. F. Bennett, Harry Bennett, G. A. Sihler, Sr., G. A. Sihler, Jr., M. W. Snell, T. W. Williams, G. W. Cox, L. G. Allen, J. B. Barcroft, Doctor Blackwilder. Nokomis: G. S. Wilson, Doctor Bullington, A. E. Burwell, W. A. Hodges, H. C. Hopper, W. C. Hovey, J. M. Hoyt. Raymond: G. F. Barger, P. J. Herman, W. F. Hicks, C. E. Driskill, J. R. Kenton, O. R. Lipe. Donnellson: W. A. Allen, Robert Allen, J. B. Carey, A. B. Carey. Coffeen: W. H. Cook, F. W. Berry, H. C. Turney. Witt: J. W. Adams, C. A. Lockhart. Harvel: W. B. Kilton. Farmersville: H. M. Snyder, K. T. Hayes. Waggoner: Doctor Caldwell, Charles Ford. Atwater: Zanny Trout. Butler: Benjamin Buchanan. Ohlman: O. G. Hubbard. Walshville: Otto Hauser. Fillmore: H. S. Short, W. O. Fish. Irving: R. N. Canaday. Taylor Springs: E. H. Herman.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

The physicians of the county organized a medical association several years ago for the purpose of discussing medical topics, modes of practicing and the value of treatments. The association often bring men of prominence along special lines to the county who lecture to the people. The present officers are: President, Dr. C. A. Lockhart; vice president, Dr. J. R. Kenton; secretary, Dr. G. W. Cox; treasurer, Dr. C. H. Zoller; medico-legal, Dr. L. S. Brown; delegate, Dr. R. W. Allen; alternate, Dr. F. W. Berry; censors, Dr. Geo. A. Clotfelter, Dr. L. G. Allen, Dr. G. A. Sihler, Jr.

DR. AMOS SAWYER.

The medical profession has made great progress since the pioneer days, and the methods and practice of the old time doctor seem inadequate when viewed from the viewpoint of the modern physician or surgeon. The early history of medicine in the county cannot be better given than in the following paper prepared by Dr. Amos Sawyer a year before his death. Dr. Amos Sawyer, who spent his life in the medical profession in the county, and who had a more than local reputation because of his studies along scientific lines and the papers published from time to time in medical and scientific journals and before giving his paper, we say this of him personally: Amos Sawyer was born at No. 17 Temple place, Boston, Mass., on the morning of March 24, 1837. He came to Hillsboro on November 1, 1842, with his parents and with the exception of a residence of seven years in St. Louis, Mo., has lived in Hillsboro ever since, a period of seventy years. He attended the old Hillsboro Academy and the Lutheran College of Hillsboro and Springfield; and was graduated from the St. Louis Medical College in St. Louis in March, 1859. The diploma which he received at that time was destroyed when the Sawyer house burned in 1870, but he procured a duplicate of it. Doctor Sawyer was always a great student and wrote many valuable treatises on scientific subjects. He was corresponding member of the Academy of Science of St. Louis and wrote many papers on antropolgy which are on file in the library of the Academy of Science. He also wrote frequently on local topics, especially on conditions of the weather, soil and health and every one of his papers

which was of any length had argument backed up with proof that made the assertions he set forth indisputable. The Hillsboro Journal was fortunate to be favored with occasional contributions of this kind. He was married to Annie Linton Sawyer in St. Louis on December 5, 1871. To this union were born seven children, all of whom survive, excepting one son, Amos. The children are: J. Linton of Edwardsville; Benjamin F. of Olympia, Wash.; Oliver J., of Chaffie, Mo.; Annie L., of Rochester; E. Booker and Miss Katherine C., of Hillsboro. He is also survived by eight grandchildren and one sister, Mrs. Juliet K. Phillips of Hillsboro. At least three of Doctor Sawyer's treatises on scientific subjects have won international recognition in scientific circles. They are his essays on "Relation of Mind and Matter," "Thoughts on Evolution," and "Can the Mind Become Diseased?" The latter was first printed in the Medical Times of New York and copied in several of the scientific magazines of Europe. Doctor Sawyer received a large number of letters from German universities in regard to the article. He also contributed to the Medical Journal of New York and Outdoor Life, the latter contributions being entitled "Reason to Animals." Doctor Sawyer died at his home in Hillsboro in 1916, having practiced medicine for over fifty years. During the last several years the doctor practiced little, preferring to devote his attention to his fruit farm on which he lived. He was a member of the Catholic Church in the faith of which he died.

REVIEW OF MEDICAL HISTORY.

The following paper is a review of Montgomery County's medical history since 1842, by the late Dr. Amos Sawyer:

"With my parents I came to Hillsboro, November 1, 1842, and was then five years' old. At that time the medical profession was represented by two schools, the Allopath and the steam (botanical) doctors. The latter school is now known as Eclectic, minus the steam and lobelia. The regulars would not consult with the members of other schools; or recognize them on the street by using the title "Doctor," denying their right to such distinction. The Allopaths were taught that to 'break a fever' the patient must be bled, blistered and salivated, and occasionally cupped. The calomel treatment frequently resulted in the loss of the teeth, diseased molar



John J. Foster & Family

bones, and destructive ulcers; obstinate to heal, with loss of tissue, like the lips, cheeks, and occasionally with the death of the victim. To the hated botanical treatment the Allopaths were by slow degrees forced to come, eliminating calomel, bleeding and blistering, from their practice, as the treatment of their opponents showed better results, and most people declined to be 'eaten alive' by this 'cancer producing product.' The 'Samson doses' remained in use by both schools until Homeopathy made its appearance with its minute doses, and their 'similia similibus curantur' declaration (like cures like), taught their opponents that medicine could be given in 'Gulliver' doses, and in a more palatable form. At the present day their theory is universally practiced with the different anti-toxins at the point of a hypodermic needle, though pellets given from one of their medicine cases carries with it the usual ridicule and condemnation.

"At the present day we have so many new schools its hard to keep up with them. So many specialists. This story, though not true, illustrates what I mean. A guest at a New York hotel had some trouble with his eye, and an oculist was called, and after examining the patient he said, 'Your trouble is in your left eye, my specialty is to treat the right eye, you will have to go to a left eye specialist,' and he took his departure.

"The Botanic school used large doses of lobelia and vomited their patients until alarming symptoms supervened, and this prevented many from taking this treatment. At that time all that was necessary to become a doctor, was to study in a doctor's office a year or more, the preceptor in many instances being so well educated as to answer, as did one when his student said, 'Say Doc, in reading when I come to a word that I don't understand what am I to do?' 'Read on until you come to what you do understand,' was the answer of the doctor. Get a pair of medical saddle bags, fill it with calomel, ipicac, opium, fly blister, and a thumb lancet for bleeding, was all that was necessary to pass as an Allopath; and two bricks, a chunk of lobelia, and herbs for tea, and you were a full fledged 'Steam Doctor.' Here by way of digression, I want to say, that but few people appreciate the protection afforded them from quacks, of every description by legislation establishing an examining board, and a state board of health, whose duty it is to see that the laws are enforced. Now

it requires four years in attendance in a reputable medical school, and unfortunately such schools are ruled by the American Medical Association, a set of medical petty tyrants, they requiring that the applicant present a college diploma. I enter my protest to thus ruling as it does injustice to the poor boys, and proves an estoppel to most of them. At Yale, Harvard, and such colleges, the yearly tuition is \$1,800, and it requires a small fortune to begin with; when a credited free, and high school diploma should suffice.

"Very few of our noted medical men, of the past or present, were or are collegiate graduates, and what is more, most of them spent their early life on a farm, 'poor country boys,' as also were the most of those who have made their mark in the various other callings of life. The country lad who has 'country yeast' in him, if given an opportunity, is bound to win, in spite of the action of a body of men, who are trying to make the medical profession an aristocratic one. It now looks like they would succeed unless legislative enactments prevent. For now no free school graduate need apply. Aristocracy used to mean the 'Best,' but now it means the 'richest' and oft times the 'worst' members of a community. Understand me, I believe the physician should be an educated man, but a free school diploma guarantees this. I have spoken freely because there is no better way to remedy evils than to recognize them. Would McDowell, when he went forth from his office in 1808, from the back woods of Kentucky, with his grimy hands and grimy fingernails (for Lister was then unknown) and astonished the whole civilized world by successfully removing a diseased ovary, made more of a success had he been a collegiate graduate? No. It was accomplished by armed obedient fingers directed by a brilliant conceptive mind. In early days our doctors often rode from twenty to forty miles to see a patient, and the neighbors, knowing that he was coming, left orders for him to visit them, or waited his coming, to get a round of medicine for ague, biliousness or as the case might be. Those treated were all charged with a trip from town, and frequently the doctor made a hundred dollars a day on these long trips.

"Night visits during the 'green head' fly time when crossing the prairies were a necessity, as the flies were too terrible during the day time for horses to endure. Settlers in or near the borders of the timber protected their stock by

building fires so that the stock could stand in the smoke, and it was believed that the prairies could never be cultivated on account of the green flies. These visits were often made across the 'trackless prairie' with only a knowledge of the direction or it might be with a star to guide the traveler. At present the trackless, treeless, fly-infested prairies have disappeared, and good roads, (sometimes) are safe guides to the distinction. The late Cyrus Gilmore told me his experience as a doctor driver on one occasion during the sickly season. The doctor then rode day and night and this necessitated a driver, while the doctor slept on a pillow in his buggy. Doctor Haskell took Gilmore with him one night when crossing a large prairie in the north part of this county. The doctor's instruction to Gilmore was to keep the tongue of the buggy pointed to the star that he pointed out, and that would bring them to the desired farmhouse. After a time they came to a large lake and, awaking the doctor, Gilmore said, 'Say Doc, how do we get around this water?' 'You've been driving by the wrong star,' was the answer, and he put Gilmore on track of the right star, and after a time came to the right farmhouse. Often a pack of hungry howling wolves would follow you at a safe distance, and the constant looking for gopher mounds was enough to cause one to lose his star, and get in line with another heavenly body. Gilmore said he had seen stars before but it was usually when his head came in contact with some hard substance, and then it was not a single star.

"During the reign of the 'steam doctor' they had the cleanest patients in the world; as the steam removed the scarf skin with the dirt that had accumulated, opening the pores of the skin, whose creative construction was intended to throw off 900 grammes every twenty-four hours, by active and insensible transpiration of ninety-nine percent of water, its vaporizing requiring one-fifth the caloric (heat) of the body. When these pores are blocked it throws extra work on the lungs and kidneys as well as other organs of the body. Their practice of this branch of hydrotherapy undoubtedly was the cause of much of their success as practitioners.

"One of the financial advantages the pioneer physician had over the present one, was that their business was with the sturdy responsible farmer. Whereas now, their patients are here today, and tomorrow a vanishing mist, with the doctor's hard earned money in their pockets, and

too often, as Shakespeare says in his characteristic way, 'We are angels when we come to cure, but devils when we ask for pay.' At the present time the question, 'from what school did you graduate?' is never asked, as we meet upon the level, if we do not always part upon the square. Unlike today, there were then few atheistic doctors. At present it has been said that when three doctors are together two of them will be found to be atheists. I can truly say, with Mr. Sprague: 'Below, above, over all I've dared to rove, In all found GOD and found that GOD all LOVE.'" Amos Sawyer, 1914.

DENTISTS.

Closely allied to medicine is the practice of dentistry. In the early days the physician carried a pair of forceps and could pull aching teeth and that answered the purpose of the times. When the filling of teeth to prevent decay and the substitution of "store teeth" for those that had been extracted came into vogue then dentistry became a profession. The early dentists knew nothing of dental surgery or orthodontia, or the relation of teeth decay to general health, as now, and yet Hillsboro in the person of Doctor Rutledge, and Litchfield in that of Doctor Barefoot were especially fortunate in having the best treatment of tooth troubles to be found in the country for those times. Yet when we compare some of their practices and tools they had to work with to those of the modern up-to-date office, we can but feel sure they were veritable butchers to be dreaded. The traditional stories of the sufferings in the dental chair, in the olden times, prevent many today from having their teeth preserved as they should. The preventing of decay by filling cavities, the relieving of nervous and stomach troubles by removing the cause in the teeth, the straightening of abnormal growths, the handling of fractured jaws and other face bones and the treatment of ulcerations in the sinus, reached through the teeth cavities are common treatments of every dentist of today.

To meet these recognized needs every town or community has its dentists and the practice of dentistry is now regarded as humane and as free from pain as skill and experience can make it.

OTHER HEALTH PRESERVERS.

Besides the professional physicians and dentists, we have quite a number of registered pharmacists in the county, a dozen or more pro-

professional nurses, a few of whom are registered, a few professional midwives, three or four of whom are registered as the law requires. Then we have in every town one or more professional optometrists, and some of these hold position in the state Optometrist Association, while they hardly come in the physicians class, we have several osteopaths, enjoying lucrative practice. With all these professional health preservers, or shall we say in spite of them, our population are a healthy, robust class as a whole. We have physicians selected for the poor in several of the larger towns, the unfortunate in the county farm have the attention of a county physician when needed, and we are on the verge of compulsory examination and treatment of children's ears, eyes and teeth as a requisite for school advantages, which cannot come too soon.

CHAPTER X.

THE PRESS.

THE PRESS IN GENERAL—HISTORY OF THE NEWSPAPERS OF HILLSBORO—HISTORY OF THE NEWSPAPERS OF LITCHFIELD—NOKOMIS—RAYMOND—WITT—FARMERSVILLE—COFFEEN—IRVING.

THE PRESS IN GENERAL.

The newspapers of a county are a safe index of its intellectual and material development. A community that has no local press, or that withholds its support from that which it has, is non-progressive and moss covered. Montgomery County, even before it had a population that would adequately support one local paper was supplied with several and rallied to their support, in a commendable manner. We here give the beginnings and experiences of the several newspapers of the county as fully as the data at our command enables us to present them.

The power of the press is strong, but unless the people of a community are behind this power, it loses its force and, judging by this standard, the citizens of Montgomery County rank among the foremost, for their journals are live, forceful, outspoken organs, fearless in their

support of right, and the upholding of public decency and private morality. The editorials coming from the pens of the men in the editorial chairs are worthy of any journal in the state, and encourage and stimulate the readers to further and renewed efforts, to maintain the present high standard, and to work together toward even higher things. We are fortunate in having the aid of Parham Randle and S. W. Kessinger in presenting complete histories of newspaper experiences in Hillsboro and Litchfield. Those of other towns will be reviewed separately as data at hand permits.

HISTORY OF THE NEWSPAPERS OF HILLSBORO.

The following is from the pen of Parham A. Randall: "The first newspaper published in Hillsboro was The Prairie Beacon, started in the year 1838. Aaron Clapp was the editor, a tall, straight, red headed man whose eyes were badly crossed. The printing and typesetting was done by David S. Hobart and his two sisters. The Beacon could hardly be called a newspaper. It was neutral in everything and was not a success. The failure of the Prairie Beacon was so disastrous that it was some years before another attempt was made to establish a newspaper in Hillsboro. In 1850 Frank and Cyrus Gilmore established the Prairie Mirror with Rev. Francis Springer editor. In politics the Mirror was Whig. In 1851 the outfit was sold to Wm. K. Jackson as publisher and C. D. Dickerson as editor, when it became an exponent of the Know Nothing Party. Mr. Dickerson purchased the whole plant in 1854, and carried on the business himself as editor and publisher till 1856, when he sold out to James Blackman, Jr., who changed the name to the Montgomery County Herald, and still continued to publish it as a Know Nothing paper, till 1858, he sold to J. W. Kitchell and F. H. Gilmore. They changed the politics to independent until the opening of the campaign of 1860 when they sold out to Davis, Turner & Co. (Robt. W. Davis, Jas. M. Davis and McKinzie Turner). They published it during the campaign as a Democratic paper, when they sold out to Frank H. Gilmore who continued it as a Democratic paper until 1862, when he sold to E. J. Ellis, a refugee from Missouri. A son of this man Ellis was the person who shot Amzi Williams near the eye. Amzi was a brother of the late Major Robert W. Williams. Mr. Ellis sold out to Edward L. Reynolds

and Wilbur F. Stoddard, and went to Litchfield, and for a time published the *Prairie City Advocate*. Reynolds and Stoddard sold the *Herald* in 1867 to William McEwan and John Aghinbaugh, who in 1868 sold to E. J. C. Alexander, and the *Herald* was consolidated with the *Hillsboro Democrat*. The *Free Press* was established in 1869 as an exponent of the then young Republican party by the leading Republicans of Hillsboro and Butler as a stock company. It was not a financial success and suspended in 1861. In 1863 it was again published by John W. Kitchell, the name being changed to the *Union Monitor*. In the winter of 1864-65 Mr. Kitchell was drafted into the army and the plant was sold to D. M. Munn and later to T. J. Russell. Although doing service in the army Mr. Kitchell remained editor during the proprietorship of both Munn and Russell. In May, 1867, E. J. C. Alexander became the proprietor of the *Union Monitor*. Mr. Alexander was at that time the proprietor of the *Litchfield News*, and he consolidated the *News* and *Monitor* by printing both papers in Hillsboro, two pages being known as the *Union Monitor* and as the *Litchfield News*. In 1868 E. J. C. Alexander bought the *Herald* and consolidated the two, dropping the name *Montgomery County Herald* and continuing under the name *Hillsboro Democrat*.

"The foregoing history is taken from early reminiscences of Montgomery County by Aaron Rountree, published in 1873 to 1877, in the *Hillsboro Democrat*, and this and all other writers make the mistake of giving the *Montgomery News* the credit of being a descendant of the *Hillsboro Democrat*, and *The Journal of the News Letter*. This is not true, but just the opposite. Mr. Alexander when publishing the *Litchfield News* was a Republican, but when he published the *Hillsboro Democrat* in 1868 he had changed his views to that of the Democracy owing to the fifteenth amendment to the constitution of the U. S. About this time there was a great deal of talk about "nigger equality" and Mr. Alexander placed as his motto on the front page of his paper, "White men are yet capable of governing this country." Prior to the passage of the fifteenth amendment the Democratic majority in this county was hardly ever over fifty. But since its passage, except a few land-slides, the Democratic majorities have run from 300 to 700. Mr. Alexander was a bold and fearless writer and during his day was the shrewdest that has ever been in Montgomery

County. He considered it stooping to ask a person to subscribe for his paper, but deemed it the duty of an editor to make his paper do his talking and to make it in such demand that the people would subscribe for it without his soliciting them in any way. But alas, how customs have changed as the years go by. In the fall of 1872 there was a landslide. William Bowles, Republican, was elected sheriff by a majority of 106, and R. M. VanDoren was elected circuit clerk as a Democrat by only a majority of 34. July, 1873, the most disastrous money panic that ever happened, started in New York, and the breaking of banks and the stagnation of business generally was complete from the Atlantic to the Pacific. A series of crop failures, with hog cholera killing the hogs and an epizootic killing the horses caused the people to try to locate the cause of all this pestilence, and a majority of the people concluded that the "middleman" was the chief cause. The retail merchant as well as the wholesale merchant and wealthy manufacturer got his share of the blame for the stagnation of business and the sudden fall in the price of farm products. These causes brought out a new party called the Grange or Farmers' party, and by January, 1874, there was hardly a schoolhouse in Montgomery or adjoining counties that did not have its Grange monthly meetings. The Grange had grips, signs and passwords, and other secret organizations, and established stores in many towns and refused to have anything to do with the retail merchants or "middleman." In this period of unrest in politics Mr. Alexander espoused the cause of the Farmers' movement and changed the name of the paper to the *Anti-Monopolist*. In the fall of 1874, the Grange or Farmers' party nominated a county ticket, but it was defeated by the Democrats and by the fall of 1876, the Farmers' party had melted away like the proverbial snow bank in June. Early in 1876-77 the name of the paper was changed to *Alexander's Blade*, and the politics changed, and Mr. Alexander returned to his first love, the Republican party. In May, 1877, Mr. Alexander sold the plant to James L. Slack who changed the name to *The Hillsboro Journal*, by which name it continues to be published. Charles R. Truitt and Ben F. Boyd purchased the *Journal of J. L. Slack* in 1881. January 1, 1894, C. R. Truitt sold his half interest to Benjamin F. Boyd, and the same year Boyd sold a half interest to James M. Truitt. In 1897 Mr.



Cassius A. Garst.

Boyd was appointed postmaster, and in 1898 the government ordered all government employees to cease any other business in which they might be engaged, so that Boyd and Truitt sold the plant to Josiah Bixler, and in 1904 Mr. Bixler sold to Little and Shipman, and they continued the publication till 1912 when Samuel Little became the sole proprietor. Thus the Hillsboro Journal has been a Republican paper for nearly forty years.

"On September 29, 1870, the first issue of the News Letter was issued, Charles L. and Emma T. Bangs as editors and publishers. The News Letter espoused the Republican cause and also that of female suffrage. Mr. Bangs had formerly been one of the proprietors of the Litchfield Monitor but sold his interest in that paper to come to Hillsboro and establish the News Letter. The News Letter office was over Manchester & Kinsley's grocery store on East Main street. In February, 1872, Mr. Bangs was appointed postmaster, and in the spring of 1872, the News Letter began to be printed on a cylinder press, the first steam power press brought to Montgomery County. The press was put in a room fitted for the purpose in the basement of the Gunning factory and the power to run the press was furnished by the engine which run the wagon factory. In December, 1872, the wagon factory was destroyed by fire but the printing press was saved with small loss, except that it lost its motive power. The press was moved, with the type, from over Manchester & Kinsley's store, to the Unitarian Church which stood a short distance south of the Gunning building, a crank was placed on the fly wheel of the cylinder press and the press run by "Armstrong" power for about thirty years. C. L. Bangs was an industrious man and believed in working all the time, except when eating and sleeping. In addition to his duties as postmaster, printer and editor, he also studied medicine, but never practiced except on himself. Mr. Bangs was subject to neuralgia and he often took medicine for this complaint prescribed by himself with satisfactory results, but in February, 1874, he had a spell of neuralgia and took a narcotic which soothed the pain and put him to sleep from which he never awoke. This left the management of the paper and the postoffice to Mrs. Bangs, which proving too arduous for her, after about six weeks' trial she leased the plant to John M. Smith and Charles T. Tobin, who continued the publication of the News Letter until

summer, when Mrs. Bangs sold the plant to Charles T. Tobin and James L. Slack. In the fall of 1875 Benjamin E. Johnson bought the interest of Mr. Slack and the firm became Tobin & Johnson. As Mr. Alexander had left the Democratic party and Hillsboro had no Democratic paper, Tobin & Johnson changed the name of the News Letter to The Montgomery News, and its politics was also changed to Democratic. The plant was moved from the Unitarian Church to over W. C. Miller's store. In the spring of 1878 Benjamin E. Johnson sold his interest in the Montgomery News to George W. Paisley and the firm became Tobin & Paisley. In 1880 Paisely and Tobin moved the plant to the Rountree corner on the second floor. In February, 1882, Tobin & Paisley sold the paper to Benjamin E. Johnson who for the second time became interested in the Montgomery News. Mr. Johnson continued as editor and publisher of the Montgomery News till about 1887 when he died, and his son Emmit Johnson assumed the management of the business and editor and publisher. Emmit was too young to undertake the business management of a newspaper, lacking a few years of being of legal age, and the paper dwindled till in 1880 when it was purchased by C. W. Bliss, who purchased the Johnson residence with the plant. Mr. Bliss moved the plant from the Rountree building to the second story of the bank building which stands on the old Brewer corner across the street from the Rountree building in 1893, where it remained a year, when the present home of the Montgomery News was built and the plant moved into it. About January 1, 1914, both the Hillsboro News and the Hillsboro Journal were changed to semi-weeklies when they should have been changed to dailies, as Hillsboro is far more able to support two dailies than Litchfield. The two semi-weekly papers of Hillsboro today have sound financial standing, very creditable circulation and deserve and receive the confidence and support of an assured patronage and are ably edited by men of high standing and probity. The News is Democratic and the Journal Republican in politics, in all matters they are in the best sense newspapers worthy of the city and its citizens."

HISTORY OF THE NEWSPAPERS OF LITCHFIELD.

In a series of articles recently published in the Litchfield Daily Union, Mr. Samuel W. Kessinger gives the following history of the newspapers of Litchfield:

"Litchfield has many newspaper men, a few journalists, and fewer editors. We have many country newspapers, but few country editors. The country editor was the man of education, the "know how" of writing, and a broad conception of politics and current events. His editorial column, no matter how obscure the vicinity in which it was published, teemed with editorials of as great, and frequently greater merit, than of many of the metropolitan papers. Litchfield, in the past, had two real editors. H. A. Coolidge came from Cazenovia, N. Y., and launched the Litchfield Journal. It was Democratic in policy, but as far back as 1850 the Whigs, afterwards Republicans, decided that they must have a mouthpiece. Money was subscribed by enterprising citizens of Hillsboro, Litchfield and Butler, and an outfit was purchased. Daniel W. Munn, a Hillsboro lawyer, gave due bills to those who had contributed to the plant, and became the first editor of the Illinois Free Press. Hon. E. Southworth, who is still one of our honored citizens, was the Litchfield editor of the Litchfield department in the late fifties, with B. S. Hood as assistant. Within a year Mr. Hood became editor of the department and was identified with the newspaper business from that time up to February 26, 1887, when the writer succeeded him. J. G. Hutchinson of Hillsboro was the publisher and also contributed to the columns of the Free Press. He is said to not only have been a splendid printer, but a fluent and logical writer. At that time there were but two other papers in the county, the Montgomery County Herald of Hillsboro, and the Litchfield Journal.

"During the formation of the Republican party, and afterwards, there was a bitter factional fight among the stockholders of the Free Press. The office was moved to Litchfield in 1861, but after a few months of shortage of cash, to say nothing of cord-wood and pumpkins, it was moved back to Hillsboro. The paper ceased publication in 1862. Mr. Munn entered the army, and Mr. Hutchinson sought new pastures. The year 1862 brought a decisive battle between the Monitor and Merrimac off Hampton Roads. To quote Mr. Hood, "The peace at any price men organized themselves into secret societies known as "Knights of the Golden Circle" and were bold, aggressive and threatening. The possibility of a civil war among the citizens of Illinois and others of the border states was admitted and the result anxiously discussed. The

spring elections of 1863, however, showed a reaction. The violent threats of the Knights of the Golden Circle drove hundreds of the conservative men over to the Union party, which was composed of former Republicans and war Democrats. One important factor in this reactionary movement was the Union League, a secret association organized to fight the Knights of the Golden Circle with their own weapons. The first Union League in Montgomery County was organized in Litchfield just in time to carry the city election in March, 1863.

"The Union League of Montgomery County was responsible for the establishment of a newspaper to take the place of the Illinois Free Press, which had ceased publication the year before. Daniel V. Munn, now a captain since joining the army, gave permission to use the Free Press material. The late Capt. John W. Kitchell of Pana, then a resident of Hillsboro, offered his services as manager of the newspaper, without pay, provided he should be guaranteed against financial loss. The proposition was accepted and the members of the several Union Leagues, over the county, signed such an agreement. Then came the trying hour when the baby had to be named. The task finally fell to B. S. Hood, who was to be the Litchfield editor, with the understanding that he was to select some name having nothing in common with Illinois Free Press, and it should contain the word "Union." Mr. Hood, remembering the naval victory at Hampton Roads the year before, chose The Union Monitor. The first number was issued May 1, 1863.

"Mr. Hood says: "The Union Monitor was a success from the start, Union men thereafter being united and enthusiastic in its support. In the course of a month Mr. Thomas Russell bought the office of Captain Munn, assuming all of the Free Press bills of the latter. Captain Kitchell continued to be editor-in-chief, and was assisted by B. S. Hood. When Mr. Kitchell retired, Mr. J. E. Henry, from Greenville, succeeded him."

"At this point Mr. Hood and P. A. Randall, of this city, who is an oldtime printer, disagreed. H. A. Coolidge had found the newspaper business unprofitable. As evidence of that fact, he stated in his History of Litchfield, written in 1881, that on several occasions that the total cash taken in from Monday morning to Saturday night would not exceed the sum of fifty cents. He was a man of splendid education, and

opened a subscription school in his residence on West Kirkham street, now occupied by T. F. Blankley. There are a number of residents in this city and surrounding towns who attended this school. I know of three, N. Clearwater and Edward Kirkpatrick of this city and J. S. Kessinger of Raymond. Mr. Hood claims that E. J. C. Alexander came from Greenville and purchased the office of Mr. Coolidge in the autumn of 1865. Be that as it may, Mr. Alexander started the Litchfield News, a Republican paper. Shortly afterward he made an arrangement with Mr. Russel by which the News was made a part of the Union Monitor, Mr. Alexander running the office for job printing only. A year or so later Mr. Alexander purchased the Monitor office, and printed two editions of the Union Monitor dated Hillsboro, and the Litchfield News, dated Litchfield. With the exceptions of headings, the editions were exactly alike.

"Mr. Randle challenges my statement that in the past Litchfield has had two real editors. He claims that Mr. Alexander had all of the qualifications to meet the specifications enumerated by me in a previous article. He points to the fact that I did not know him in his prime, but formed his acquaintance after he had passed fifty years of age. In December, 1867, Mr. Alexander changed his politics and sold the Monitor and new office to B. S. Hood, who moved the former to Litchfield, and consolidating offices, changed the name of the Litchfield edition to the Republican Union. In May, 1868, he again changed the name of the Litchfield edition to the Litchfield Union Monitor. The papers passed through all the infantile diseases of country newspapers of those times, to-wit: weekly to semi-weekly and back again, from six to seven and then to eight columns folio and back again, until the 'patent innard' solved the problem and they became dignified six column quarto sheets with the aforesaid 'patent innard.'

"To return to Mr. Alexander; after selling out to Mr. Hood, he moved to Hillsboro and was soon the editor of a Democratic paper. He became so active in politics that in 1872 he was elected to the General Assembly, after which he dropped out of public view until he appeared at Litchfield as editor of a Democratic paper in the fall of 1887. He remained but a short while, when he retired to Bond County, where he died on August 9, 1915, at the ripe old age of eighty-six years. I will mention his last newspaper

experience in this city further on in these articles.

"On January 1, 1870, Charles L. Bangs and Edward Gray, came from Carlinville, purchased the Monitor office and continued the several editions. In the fall of that year the Hillsboro edition was discontinued, and in its place was issued the Hillsboro News Letter, an office having been established in that city with material partly taken from the Monitor office in Litchfield. Mr. Bangs moved to Hillsboro and personally took charge of the News Letter, now the Montgomery News, over which C. W. and C. P. Bliss preside with becoming grace and ease.

"In 1871 Messrs. Kimball and Taylor of Belleville, in connection with George B. Litchfield, started the Litchfield Independent. The lure of the printing office towel and the longing for the smell of ink brought H. A. Coolidge back to the editorial chair. Shortly afterward Mr. Gray, who had become the sole owner of the Monitor, sold to the new firm, who dropped the name Independent. The Fithians, William W. and John B. and Edward, became editors and managers of the Monitor. A little later Mr. Taylor purchased the interest of Mr. Kimball in the printing office and proceeded to clean house. He discharged the Fithians and installed Edward Feagan, a St. Louis printer and reporter, as editor, manager and foreman. The Monitor, which had appeared as a semi-weekly for some time, now became a weekly. The campaign of 1872 opened with great enthusiasm. Martial music filled the air. General Grant was opposed by Horace Greely for the presidency. The 'Tanner' boys marched in great processions. Mr. Coolidge purchased the Monitor and took as a partner George B. Litchfield, who had been running a job printing office. The Fithian boys, after leaving the Monitor, had started the Litchfield Review. It died a natural death after a few issues and the material was purchased by Messrs. Coolidge and Litchfield, and the town again had but one newspaper and printing office.

"This did not last long, however, for a year later Mr. Litchfield seceded, taking his material, and started the Litchfield Democrat, with Robert S. Young as editor. The Litchfield Democrat, in time, became the Prairie City Advocate, and had many editors, among them being Charles Tobin, Suddeth and Millner, Frank Shutt, Judson & Roberts, W. A. Judson, James Cox and E. J. C. Alexander. Mr. Alexander took

charge of the Advocate in the fall of 1887, and remained but a few months, meeting with indifferent success. In the early spring of 1888 Fred C. Beeman, who was a local Democratic politician of well known ability, discovered that he owned a Democratic paper and he could secure the delinquent tax list, which was a rare and juicy sweetmeat in those days. The plant was easily acquired, as will be explained later. Mr. Beeman changed the name of the paper to the Litchfield Herald. In November of that year Mr. Beeman sold the paper to R. P. Boulton of Troy, Mo., and then began a rapid shifting of scenery, the firm changing to Boulton & Parrett, Boulton & Cornelius, Boulton & Wilson, Boulton & Kelly and back again to R. P. Boulton. In 1890 Mr. Boulton started the daily Herald, now consolidated with the News Herald. Mr. Stanley Cline succeeded Mr. Boulton as editor, and remained at his post until the consolidation of the Daily News and the Daily Herald in the fall of 1906.

"In January, 1887, Frank M. Roberts arrived from Jerseyville with a Washington hand press and a pocket full of type, and launched the Litchfield Daily News. It too had editors and editors. Mr. Roberts in less than three years bade the town farewell, leaving, it was rumored, under cover of darkness. His wife, Clara Roberts, edited the paper for awhile, and then sold out to James H. Cox. After a few years Mr. Cox leased the paper to E. Joe and D. Walter Potts, who called the paper the Daily Reveille. It did not succeed any better under the new name, and Mr. Cox again became editor and restored the former name. In 1896 he sold the paper to Charles Murphy, who came here from Iowa. A few months later Murphy formed a partnership with J. M. Weber, who brought the Raymond Register to Litchfield in the deal. In 1878 B. S. Hood and Charles A. Walker bought the Monitor of H. A. Cooledge and the latter retired permanently from business in this city. He secured a position in the government printing office at Washington, where he served as proofreader until the election of Grover Cleveland in 1884, when he was given leave of absence. He spent the years of that administration in this city, and returned to Washington with the incoming of President Harrison in 1889, and retained his position until his death in December, 1894. Mr. Hood soon purchased the interest of Mr. Walker. During the campaign of 1880 he published Litchfield's

first daily, returning to the weekly when the campaign was over. In 1881 he brought the first power press to Litchfield, a Coventry Campbell, which was considered a marvel in its day. John G. Campbell became his partner at this time. In 1883 Mr. Campbell leased Mr. Hood's interest and continued the business for a short time when Charles Hood, son of B. S. Hood, who had been foreman of the office, became a partner. They continued the business until December, 1885, when they took all of the presses and type of any value and moved to Wellington, Kas., where they started the Wellington Monitor. B. S. Hood again assumed control of the destinies of the Litchfield Monitor, and with the wornout material, and a second-hand press, sat down to wait for a purchaser. On Monday, December 27, 1886, the writer came to Litchfield to spend the holidays with relatives. He called on Mr. Hood and learned that the paper was for sale. I couldn't buy a sandwich, but later in the day, learned that the paper was for lease. I formed the acquaintance of William J. Warden, the foreman. He was a Democrat but a good printer, and we agreed that we would lease the plant and that I should be editor and Mr. Warden the foreman and business manager. Mr. Warden was supporting a family and I was single. We put in a new job press and a considerable amount of new type. Our advertising grew, but by November of that year the books showed that Mr. Warden had eaten his share of the new equipment. I bought him out and he departed for Los Angeles, Cal., where I understand he is doing a thriving job printing business. As previously stated, Mr. Boulton started the Daily Herald early in April, 1890. That made two dailies. Parm Randall, who had been running a job office for years, broke into the field with the Daily Republican. That made three dailies. I could not conscientiously remain in the weekly field alone, so within three weeks' time the Morning Monitor entered the field, making four daily papers in a town of 6,000 inhabitants. Randall quit after a hundred issues. I continued for four years, and returned to the weekly field. Litchfield now had three weekly and two daily newspapers, which was more than the editors could stand, to say nothing of the town. In 1902 the Daily News, J. M. Weber, proprietor, myself, the Monitor, both Republican, were consolidated with Mr. Weber as man-



A. Gutter

ager and myself as editor. The sheriff got that outfit in 1906.

"I must go backward. In 1882, a few enterprising citizens, who were not satisfied with the editorial management of the Monitor, organized a stock company and started the Litchfield Courier. They employed James Stanley as editor, and, by the way, Stanley was some editor. He peevied Dr. William Barefoot, alderman from the third ward, who was chairman of the committee on public buildings and grounds, about ruining the trees in the city park by topping them to such an extent, that the Doctor, who wasn't much bigger than a pint of soap, challenged him to fight a duel. Stanley chose brick bats at a distance of 200 yards, and the sanguine battle was averted. The backers of the Courier became afflicted with that 'tired feeling' by 1885, and the plant finally passed into the hands of Frank Shutt, publisher of the Advocate. In the early spring of 1901 Trainer and Drake came here from Blue Mound, this state, and launched the Morning Press. At the end of 100 days Mr. Drake eloped with the typewriter (machine if you please), and the paper ceased publication. The following spring Mr. Trainer, owner of the outfit, made arrangements with Robert E. Lee and C. O. Richards of this city to relaunch the Morning Press. The boys went to work with a vim. They met J. Stanley Cline on the street one night and asked him if he wanted a job. Stanley wanted anything he could lay his hands on and took it and immediately started upon a newspaper career which lasted for some time. The Press died again. Lee took what money there was on hand, and Dick Richards took the material. In 1903 a company composed of R. P. Boulton, Charles Woodruff, C. O. Richard, S. O. Harvel, E. E. Burson, and the late J. W. Cline purchased the Herald from Mr. Boulton. Mr. Woodruff became the manager and Jim Cline the editor. In 1906 after the sheriff was mean enough to grab the News and Monitor, Mr. Burson and others consolidated the News, Monitor and Herald, and for about a week there was but one newspaper in Litchfield. At the end of that week I started the Illinois Free Press. It was published until July 1, 1914, when, having no plant, and no overhead expense, it quit the field until times are more auspicious.

"Harold C. Kessinger was raised in a newspaper office. He served as carrier of the last Daily Monitor which was started in May, 1902,

a few weeks prior to the consolidation of that paper with the Daily News. He also was a carrier on the Daily News, and afterwards the local editor. On January 19, 1909, he became editor and manager of the Illinois Free Press and held that position until his permanent location in Aurora, Ill., when S. W. Kessinger again assumed editorial control on February 1, 1912. The last newspaper to enter the field in Litchfield was the Litchfield Daily Union, making its bow to the public November 4, 1913. C. O. Richards, an oldtime printer and one who has frequently been mentioned in these papers, is foreman, and John J. Murray, who entered the profession when the sheriff had the News and the Monitor, as city editor of those publications as editor."

At the present time the Daily News-Herald and the Daily Union give to Litchfield the local news, fully, fairly and faithfully.

We now notice briefly the newspapers of the other towns of the county.

NOKOMIS.

The Free Press-Gazette found its origin in the consolidation of the Free Press and the Gazette. The Gazette was established in 1871 by Picket & White, who received a bonus of \$500 from the citizens at the time. In the fall of 1872, D. H. Zepp and Reverend Smoyer, a then local Presbyterian minister, acquired the plant from James Bone, who had taken possession of it on the foreclosure of a mortgage. In 1873, D. H. Zepp became sole owner and in 1875 he sold it to D. F. White, one of the founders, who shortly afterwards sold out to Hiram Graden. In 1878 E. M. Hulbert began the publication of an advertising sheet, bearing the title of the Free Press. The two publications were shortly afterwards consolidated and published under the name of the Free Press-Gazette by E. M. Hulbert and Hiram Graden. After a short time the firm of Hulbert & Graden agreed to disagree and the Free Press-Gazette was taken over by Mr. Hulbert and published by him until December, 1888, at which time he sold a half interest in the plant, which embraced the Free Press-Gazette and Deutsche Amerikaner, a German publication founded in December, 1880, by Mr. Hulbert, to Joseph W. Wild, who in April, 1881, had accepted a position as printer and editor with Mr. Hulbert of the Deutsche Amerikaner. The Free Press-Gazette office has the

distinction of having installed the first power press in the county, in the fall of 1880, a Coventry Campbell. In 1880 Hiram Graden established the Atlas which was consolidated the following year with the Free Press-Gazette, and lost its identity, Adam Rodecker being the editor. In 1893 Mr. Hulbert sold his interest to G. E. Whitten, in 1897 Whitten sold to E. Frank Draper and in July, 1901, Draper sold to G. Henry Webster, who with Mr. Wild, under the firm name of Wild & Webster, are the present publishers. The Free Press-Gazette is a model newspaper for local needs, in a rapidly growing little city, edited and published by energetic men and receiving a creditable support. The Free Press-Gazette for the past thirty-five years has been strictly independent in politics. In April, 1890, J. M. Weber started the Nokomis Journal which, after a battle for existence of a little over four years with various owners, failed to appear and the subscription list was consolidated with that of the Free Press-Gazette and the plant moved to Raymond by Cornelius & Chapman. The Deutsche Amerikaner above spoken of was discontinued by Wild & Webster in September, 1913, and the subscription list merged with that of the Free Press-Gazette.

The Progress was established in April, 1895, by J. B. Cole and A. A. Nall. For several months they conducted the business after which A. J. Eckhoff leased the plant for a short time, withdrawing in favor of Mr. Cole February 19, 1897. Mr. Cole sold the business to W. P. Hagthorp, who a month later took into partnership F. C. Buck. This partnership continued until February, 1902, when Mr. Hagthorp bought his partner's interest and continued as sole proprietor until March 5, 1908, when the present management, A. K. Vandever, A. E. Vandever and Lester K. Vandever, under the firm name of A. K. Vandever and Sons, bought the plant. When the present owners took over the business the Progress was a six column, four page paper. They immediately made it five column, eight page, later six column, eight page and finally seven column, eight page. The plant has gradually been built up by the installation of modern machinery, such as electrically operated presses, linotype, etc., until it is far above the average found in cities the size of Nokomis. The editors are Republican, but above all they endeavor to get out a good, clean, newsy and moral newspaper.

RAYMOND.

The Raymond Independent was issued for the first time June 9, 1881, by Joseph Washington Potts, who continued to edit and publish it till his death August 29, 1912. Mrs. Mary J. Potts, his widow, continues the publication of the paper with their son, Lemuel L. Potts, as the editor and manager. The paper is Democratic in politics, and stands for the right and a square deal for all. A grandson, Harry L. Potts, is the local editor. Joseph W. Potts was a native of Kentucky and, after being engaged in several lines of business activity, he decided to try the newspaper business, and, with his limited capital, founded this paper as above stated. After the brief period of two months his plant was burned down and all he had invested was consumed in the devouring fire. Not daunted he arranged with the Morrisonville Times to get out his paper till new machinery and stock could be purchased and installed. Since that time the paper has steadily progressed and is recognized as an enterprising sheet and is appreciated by the Raymond public.

WITT.

The Witt Press was launched March 10, 1905, by W. P. Hagthorp, who at the time was also the publisher and owner of the Nokomis Progress. In 1908 Mr. Hagthorp sold the Progress to A. K. Vandever, and moved to Witt and enlarged the Press plant and has since that time continued to edit and publish the paper. The Press claims to be an independent Democratic paper, and stands for better civic conditions. Mr. Hagthorp has met with splendid success, considering the depressed conditions that oft-times come to mining towns. The paper owns its own building, has a thoroughly equipped plant for a town the size of Witt, and has a bright future before it.

FARMERSVILLE.

The Farmersville Post was established September 5, 1902, by John Trainer as editor and Frank Trainer as publisher. Charles S. Betz later purchased the plant and enlarged and improved the sheet, changing the name to the Post. Under the management of Mr. Betz the paper was run until September 1, 1914, when the paper and plant was sold to Thaddeus P.

Dunn. It is a five column, eight page paper and is newsy and well supported. In its earlier years it was a Democratic paper, but when Mr. Dunn bought it, he declared that the paper would be entirely independent on all political, religious and other controversial topics, confining his activities to the matter of news and local interest.

COFFEEN.

In 1890 Frank Bolt established the Enterprise at Coffeen, but after a few months sold the paper to John W. Whitlock, who in turn sold to Lot Pennington. The latter sold it to O. A. Jewett who changed the name to the Mercury and sold it to William H. McCracken and Walter Roberts, the latter subsequently becoming sole owner. He changed the name to the Montgomery Democrat, and developed the paper considerably. The paper is a good local sheet and deserves a strong support. Coffeen has had as a town serious reverses in business and the paper suffered in proportion, but we think there is evidence of better times coming to both town and paper. With the opening of the mines now assured, we believe the tide will take a favorable turn and Coffeen and its enterprises will take on new life and activity.

IRVING.

Irving, though not a large town, has an appreciative population that has supported a newspaper for the last twenty-eight years. On December 31 the first issue of the Irving Times was issued by A. J. Weber & Son. It was a four page 11 by 16 sheet, with patent insides. They ran it nearly two years, and then sold it to A. K. Vandever & S. J. Cottrell, who paid them only forty dollars for the plant, if such a term is applicable to such a small enterprise. The plant consisted of a small hand lever job press and a lot of old type worth about two dollars according to Mr. Vandever's estimate, and a list of one hundred subscribers. The new owners invested \$225.00 in a new Washington hand press, and \$125.00 in new type. They ran it till the next year, when Cottrell sold out his interest to Vandever, who continued to run the paper and to enlarge and increase the circulation of the paper as well as the jobbing work of the office till 1908, when he sold it to C. A. Grantham, and then purchased the Nokomis

Progress, which, with his sons, he still continues to run. Mr. Grantham soon afterwards sold to Rev. O. K. Dony, who soon sold it to Lester Trnitt, and he in turn sold it to Forest Williams, and Mr. Williams, not caring to stay in the newspaper business, sold it to Jesse Sanders, and he again to J. Homer Cariker. Cariker made the paper go pretty well, but not being satisfied with the business sold the plant to Ross Berry, who did not make it succeed to his satisfaction, and in 1915 he sold it to Charles L. Cockelreas, the present owner. Mr. Cockelreas seems well adapted to the business and will doubtless succeed. Mr. Cockelreas is a Democrat in politics but is managing the paper free from political bias as fully as one can, in view of the fact that he is more or less tangled up in political affairs, being at present holding a position that is the reward of party politics, which, he it said, he ably fills. The paper is now a six column, eight page sheet and contains as much local news as any other paper in a town no larger than Irving.

CHAPTER XI.

AGRICULTURE.

AGRICULTURAL POSSIBILITIES—THE OLD COUNTY FAIR—THE GRANGE IN MONTGOMERY COUNTY—THE FARMERS' MUTUAL BENEFIT ASSOCIATION—INCREASE IN LAND VALUES—PRICES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS—FARM PRODUCTIONS—LAND DIFFICULTIES—DAIRIES—THE FARMERS' INSTITUTE—FARM FORECAST.

AGRICULTURAL POSSIBILITIES.

The agricultural possibilities of any section are of prime importance in determining its desirability. Practically all wealth emanates from the soil directly or indirectly. When the early settlers were selecting this county for the building of homes the chief attraction was the apparent fertility of the soil. That they made no mistake is evidenced by the fact that much of the wealth of the county came directly from the products of her farms, and from the increment

from her mines. The early methods of farming exhausted the land and deteriorated its fertility, but by the more modern methods of today and the more scientific selection of seeds and treatment of the soil, the productivity of the farms as well as the market values is steadily on the increase. The log cabin of the pioneer gave way to the frame house of yesterday and that is now being rapidly superseded by the brick or concrete dwelling and barns of the incoming concrete and brick age. The planting of grain with the iron hoe and "kivering" it with dirt; the reaping with the hook, scythe or cradle; the treading of the wheat out by horses or the flail, are now pleasant reminiscences of the past. The making of moonshine whiskey and its use in every family for "medical purposes" has become a thing of the long ago, and our rural population were the first and now are the strongest, enemies to the soul damning and health destroying force of the stuff usually bought in the groggeries of today. The "ride and tie" process of going to "meetin'" gave way to the buggy and that useful vehicle is now a fence corner occupant in a large measure, to make way for the automobile.

The once prevalent idea that farming was drudgery requiring only brawn to perform it, has given way to the less laborious and more inviting and remunerative methods of the twentieth century. No part of our country's history is so realistic and romantic as that of the growth and development of agriculture and of the home life of our rural population. The first settler knew no trades. Farming, such as it was, more nearly deserved the name of a profession than any other. The clearing off of the soil and its tilling was his only occupation, until the building of mills and frame houses made the carpenter, the blacksmith and the wheelwright a necessity. Agriculture has ever been man's first, and we may say noblest, business. Agriculture dates its beginning with the first advent of the pioneer settler. Hence, in tracing the advance made in agriculture we have the whole history of country's progress. The sickle, the cradle, the bull tongue plow, the ox yoke, the corn husk horse collar, and hundreds of other rude first tools and implements have been superseded by the improved machinery of today, which can only be made by skilled mechanics, and this is evidence of the civilizing power of education and individual effort. The state never makes the man of progress. It is his progress

that makes the state. The men who are satisfied to work only eight hours a day, for so much money, are not the kind of men that build industries, develop countries and make great commonwealths. To follow the advance of agriculture, from its crudest beginnings through the century of our county's history is most interesting and instructive. From the days of coonskin money to the present of millions in banks and clearing houses, is indeed wonderful progress, but the people are no happier than they were in the pioneer days. There never lived a happier man than he who cleared off his first acre of land and, by the help of his wife, planted his first crop, in anticipation of reaping his first harvest.

We do not long for the old days, with their privations, but they should not be forgotten. The principles of right living were as forceful then as today with all the gilt and pagantry of modern, so called high, life. This volume would not be complete without some history of a few of the organized efforts of the agriculturists to keep their business abreast of the advance being made in commerce and trades. A sketch of the old fairs and of the Granges and other organizations of agriculturists, are as much history of the county's development as that of the sinking of coal mines and the building of smelters and manufacturing plants. The no-backed puncheon seats of the log cabin schoolhouse were as conducive of hard study, and of great culture, in its age, as the palatial schoolhouses of today with their modern apparatus. Yet we do not want a return to those days.

THE OLD COUNTY FAIR.

There has been some agitation recently among the Montgomery County farmers' institutes favorable to the organization of an association to re-operate a county fair. It has not been such a long time since the old county fair was looked forward to as the principal attraction of the year, and people planned for it months in advance. The Montgomery County Fair Association at Hillsboro was organized in 1850, but did not hold a fair until 1857. A committee from the organization, during 1857, consisting of Benjamin Sammons, Dr. A. S. Haskell and Austin Whitten, succeeded in perfecting the organization, and raising the necessary funds to warrant the enterprise. Judge Rountree and John W. Kitchell drew up the necessary papers and plans



William Howard & Family.

and secured their adoption. Morgan Blair was elected president; J. W. Kitchell, recording secretary; Solomon Harkey, treasurer; and J. A. Kolson, corresponding secretary, with directors distributed among those interested in various sections of the county. The fair thus inaugurated was in good hands and under the capable management, with such annual changes as was deemed necessary, continued to give its yearly displays for over twenty years. Other leading men who contributed to its support and success were: Col. Paul Walter, who was especially interested in driving horses; Easten Whitten, whose stentorian voice could be heard over the entire grounds; William Brewer, who gave the use of the grounds, and who was interested in fancy cattle; Moses Berry, who was an exhibitor of all kinds of agricultural products; Robert Morrell, who was interested in stock and agricultural exhibits; John Crabtree and Burrell, who were interested in driving horses; I. H. Shimer, who was interested in fancy hogs; Frank Cress, who was interested in driving horses and farm products; Charles Wool, who was secretary of the association for many years, as well as others too numerous to mention.

Litchfield people took little interest in the Hillsboro fair, except to visit it, but realizing its value, in 1868, they organized The Litchfield Fair Association, with John W. Davenport as president, H. A. Cooledge as secretary, and P. B. Updike as treasurer. The place selected for its grounds was not far from the present Arco Park, and for some six or seven years fairs were conducted there, but subsequently it was found that there was not enough patronage for two fairs, and the project was abandoned. The county fair held at Hillsboro continued to be an annual event for twenty years, all this time the grounds being donated by William Brewer. Then came a period of rainy weather for several years which caused a falling off in attendance, and it was also discovered that the gambling spirit which has done so much to discourage real sport, had permeated the racing events, and the directors decided it was better to discontinue the fairs.

After the association had been disbanded, a number of the leading people of Hillsboro and vicinity organized a driving association, that took on the character of a fair to some extent, and selected grounds just east and south of the present site of the depot. These grounds the association enclosed, erected stock pens, a grand-

stand and other buildings at considerable expense. Such men as Ed Cress, John Crabtree, Mr. Ludewick, Phil Spangler and others, especially those interested in driving horses, were promoters of the enterprise, and for a few years race meets were held and there was a large attendance, but as above intimated, the business of racing is always attended with disintegrating influences and this was no exception to that rule, so the association was finally abandoned, probably with a loss to the management. The fair during the period it was in operation, was an inspiration to all of both sexes that attended, with its exhibits and special features, and played its part in encouraging agricultural interest and wielding an uplifting influence. Memories of the old fair are many, and of frequent mention among the older people of Hillsboro and the surrounding country, and a great variety of interesting reminiscences might be related in these papers that we think would be relished. At any rate the history of Montgomery County would not be complete without some mention of its old county fairs.

THE GRANGE IN MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

A brief account of the "rise and fall" of the Grange movement in this county may not be without interest from a reminiscent standpoint, nor valueless as a matter of history. The Grange, or more correctly speaking, The Patrons of Husbandry, had its origin about 1870. Mr. Kelly and Mr. Saunders, both employees of the Government at Washington, and Mr. McDowell of Mississippi, conceived the idea of organizing the farmers of the country into a gigantic social and industrial order, having for its object the bettering of the condition of the farmer in trade as well as social and educational advantages. That the organization was somewhat crude, and not able to accomplish much that its ideals pictured, must be admitted; but that it did much good, by its discussions and operations, cannot be denied. Such matters of vast importance as state and interstate commerce legislation, the regulation of common carriers, laws relating to mutual insurance, the rural free delivery of mail, and other enactments were all the direct or indirect result of the "Grange movement" in the United States.

The ritual of the Grange is an instructive one from the industrial view, devoid of the dramatic features usually found in other rituals, but con-

sisting of scenes and lessons from farm life, at once instructive and pleasant. Any farmer's son or daughter over sixteen years of age was eligible, if accepted, and its "goat" was in active demand for several years, and is still, in various parts of Illinois, as well as in other states. The membership in this county was over 3,000, and we think they and their descendants who live here now will enjoy reading this sketch, reminiscent of the seventies. There were thirty-nine Granges fully organized and in working condition in this county and several others that "died a bornin'." These Granges were all organized during the years 1872, 1873 and 1874, and great interest was manifested in the order for about ten years, after which the order began to decline in this county as well as throughout the country. The first Grange to organize in the county was Liberty Grange, No. 113, in Raymond Township. John P. Hitchings, S. S. Peebles, Delos Dixon, Edward Grimes, Frank and Henry Hitchings were among its leading members. Its organization was during the winter of 1872-3.

Next was Witt Grange, No. 128, and John Dees was the master, and many of the best farmers of Witt Township were members. It was quickly followed with Raymond Grange, No. 139, with Elias W. Miller as the master and William Bowles as secretary. Both of these men were made prominent by reason of the order's popularity, and received public position from it, Mr. Miller on the board of supervisors, and Mr. Bowles as sheriff of the county. Butler Grange, No. 219, was the next to organize. Joseph Stickel was its master and Charles W. Jenkins its secretary. Among its members were: Moses Berry, Robert Morrell, W. J. Richmond, J. S. Burnap, and Riley Osborne. Mr. Jenkins was afterward aided in his election as circuit clerk from the members of the order. This Grange for some years carried on a purchasing agency and a fair measure of success attended the efforts. Prairie Union, No. 249, in Bois D'Arc Township was the next. This was quite strong for awhile, but did not last long. Then came Bois D'Arc Grange, No. 50, with a record similar to the last mentioned.

Litchfield Grange, No. 298, was the next to organize. John D. Wallis was the organizer and master and among its prominent members were: Mannen Gore, James Hart, W. R. Blackwelder, and J. B. Crowder. It was in North Litchfield Township, and John D. Wallis became a state

deputy organizer, and being a forcible speaker, organized as many Granges in the state as any other deputy in the field. Mannen Gore was also a good speaker and very entertaining, and he was in demand at Grange picnics. This Grange carried on a purchasing agency, holding a sort of business connection with George E. Dolton of St. Louis, who attempted to establish an Illinois Purchasing Agency in St. Louis, in opposition to the regular agency of the state Grange, which was in Chicago, under the management of J. M. Chambers. Mr. Dolton was a member of the Grange at Dolton, Ill., and had fair success for awhile. George B. Linxwiler of Hillsboro and John D. Wallis took a hand in the fight and William H. Wallis, a son of Mr. Wallis, as well as George B. Mitchell, a neighbor of Mr. Linxwiler, were for a time employed in the Dolton agency. The fight over this agency matter became so very hot in the Illinois State Grange, that the writer, who had been selected to a position therein, was threatened with being debarred from installation by certain members, but their efforts were futile and injurious to the harmony and usefulness of the body.

Shop Creek Grange in Zanesville Township came next, with C. A. Rogers as master and Daniel P. Rogers as secretary. John Swafford, Elbert Morrison, Franklin Morrison and Enoch Irwin were among the most active members. This Grange carried on a small Grange store for about two years, and aided in the organization of a Grange stock company in Girard, merging their business in it, which for awhile, after being fully organized, did a large business in that town. Lone Elm Grange, No. 314, was the next to enlist, in Audubon Township. James M. Kerr was its master, and A. F. Weaver its secretary. This Grange was largely instrumental in organizing the Nokomis Farmers' Mutual Insurance Company, Mr. Weaver being made the secretary. This company was organized to operate in five and a half townships, in Montgomery County, and its original members were principally members of the Granges of those townships. The company is still doing a successful business. It was organized under Act of the Legislature of 1872, known as the Grange Session, when lawyers were few and farmers plenty in the legislative seats.

Then came Maple Grove Grange, No. 370, and Fillmore Grange, No. 371, both in Fillmore Township. These were of short duration, and we have no data from them at hand. Sterling

Grange, No. 400, in Audubon Township came next. W. F. Weber was its master and B. W. Hand its secretary. This Grange held its regular meetings for several years and its sessions were reported as very interesting. Mr. Weber was sent to the county board as a result of his prominence gained through his work for the Grange. Irving Grange, No. 405, was the next to organize. J. W. Coffey was the presiding officer, and William Bowles held the quill. It was in this Grange that the invincible Tom Black and the irrepressible Scott Berry were conducted over the "newly plowed ground and thickly shaded groves to the singing of the birds and the lowing of the cattle" to the master's sanctorum to receive instruction relative to the honorable duties and responsibilities of farm life. Jacob Lyerla, Edwin Platt and David Gregory were among its most devoted members. Irving Grange conducted for awhile a purchasing agency, had a warehouse for storage and conducted a harness shop. The next to get into line was Oakwood Grange, No. 422, in Hillsboro Township. George W. Mansfield was the master and Christopher Lewey the secretary. After a career of about two years this Grange was consolidated with Mansfield Grange.

South Litchfield Grange, No. 428, was the next one to incorporate; Samuel Paden filled the chair and Abraham Brokaw wielded the pen. This Grange instead of meeting in the schoolhouse as most did, met at the residence of Mr. Paden, who had the room and on account of his having all kinds of musical instruments it was peculiarly a good place for the young people as well as the old to conduct musical and literary programs. White Oak Grange, in Bois D'Arc Township, about this time began to secure public attention. It was from this Grange that John J. McLean merged as a candidate for the position of circuit clerk, which position he was elected to and filled with credit to his people. Jim Haynes also came from that Grange, and the county elected him treasurer, which office he ably filled. Shoal Creek Grange, No. 438, was the next to organize. This Grange died before getting out of its swaddling clothes. Sandy Bend Grange, No. 519, came next. Its leading members were: E. H. Donaldson, whom we sent to the legislature; Aaron Sorley, E. M. Fish, Wilson Snell and H. N. Pope and others. It was in this Grange that the idea was first sprung in favor of establishing a general Grange store in Hillsboro, and taking root, it grew till Pope

& Jones consented to attempt to carry it into execution. A building was selected on the west side of Main Street, and the store began business. For a time it ran smoothly and attracted a large amount of business from among the farmers. The merchants did not like it very well, but no friction was apparent. The business methods were far from what were needed and friction arose between the partners and its life was rather short.

Olive Branch Grange, No. 547, was the next to demand attention. This was in Witt Township. John Neisler was its master and I. T. Towell the secretary. This Grange was very well managed and had many interesting meetings and a good membership. Then came Union Grange, No. 593; Mayflower Grange, No. 628; and Rosebud Grange No. 628, but as none of these lived very long we pass them without further notice. Alexander Grange, No. 759, was the next to open its doors. It was in the southern part of Fillmore Township, and was presided over by Asa Prater, with Sam Alexander as its scribe. This Grange was an active one while it lasted, but getting behind with its dues to the state Grange, it with several lost their charters.

Rountree Grange, No. 764, was the next to come before the public. Edward Miller was the master, and Miner Gowin the secretary. Mr. Miller was a German though speaking English fairly well, and he conceived the idea that the Grange ought to send him to the legislature, but the people did not warm up to the idea. Miner Gowin was more successful. He was sent to the county board of supervisors where he made one of the best officers. Pisgah Grange, No. 788, followed down in Fillmore Township. William H. Snider was the master and Jos. Harvey the secretary. John P. Fuller was one of its active members. Excelsior Grange, No. 749, came next. Its name was taken from the annual word of that year, which was "excelsior." Mound Grange, No. 828, was next, but lived only a short time. It was followed by East Fork Grange, No. 860. Elijah Wright and Bowers Lane were among its active members and Samuel Smith, although a merchant, was on its rolls. Sam Smith was a writer of no mean ability on the paper then published by E. J. C. Alexander, under the non de plume of "Bonner," and did much to keep interest directed toward the organization.

Long Branch Grange, with John Shawn as

master and Mr. Baldman as secretary, was down in the Corlew settlement, and as the Corlew opposed the Grange fearing it might attract the Jeffersonian democracy, they induced Shawn and Baldman to give it up after a short existence.

Mansfield Grange, No. 917, in the south part of Hillsboro Township, was next in order and was one of the most active in the county, and maintained its charter rights the longest of any. Charles H. Edwards, H. F. Mansfield, George W. Mansfield, John Berry, Charles Brown, John E. Price, and their families were among the most active. It had a purchasing agent, established a library for their school district and their membership, and kept up for many years an annual picnic, which was well attended and was always a pleasant affair. Tennessee Grange, No. 932, followed and was of short duration. This was followed by Bost Hill Grange, No. 935, with John Ivy, J. T. Sanders, William Jackson and John Sturgeon as its leading members. This was a strong body and had much to do with the organizing of the Grange store in Hillsboro, as both Jones and Pope held membership here.

Washington Grange, No. 970, in Bois D'Arc Township, followed, with C. A. Burton as master and R. A. Long as secretary. This was one of the best in the county. Its hall was fitted up with books, magazines, and an organ, and its meetings were interesting and well attended. It sustained its life the longest of any in the county except Mansfield, No. 917. It aided and supported the efforts of the Macoupin Patrons in establishing the Grange store at Girard, which for quite awhile was a monster establishment. The next to incorporate was Amherst Grange, No. 1177, three miles south of Hillsboro. Among its active members were: C. P. Rush, James S. Hamilton, Harrison Kessinger, Joshua Kime, Simeon Brown, A. H. Dilworth, A. A. K. Sawyer, George W. Paisley, John H. Hickman, John H. Stewart, and Philip Spangler. Much might be said of the activities of this Grange, but space will not permit. We mention one only, a great Grange mass meeting was arranged by this Grange with the aid of others, and by actual count over 2,000 farm vehicles in line paraded the streets of Hillsboro, and on to the fair grounds where Hon. A. P. Forsyth of Edgar County, a candidate for Congress, addressed the meeting. Mr. Forsyth was a forcible speaker, and was elected to the national Congress purely

as a Grange candidate. He was the master of the state Grange of Illinois. It was in Amherst Grange that the Grange Harness shop had its inception. This business enterprise ran well for quite awhile, but for lack of interest was finally closed out. It had for several years an annual business of over \$5,000, which was big for the times.

Mound Grange in Fillmore came into existence about here; Washington Wright was its presiding officer and G. C. Poland the secretary. Aaron Butler was a member and the Grange materially aided in his election as sheriff. Sunny Side Grange, No. 1270, came next, and was another Fillmore effort, but never attained a very large membership and soon withered and died. Grisham Grange, No. 1290, was an interesting organization for many years. Its meetings were held at the residence of A. B. Copeland and among its officers and members were: Mr. Copeland, A. F. Weathers, William Jordan, Black Bostiek, Henry Root, William Burke, Robert Logsdon and ye writer. It maintained a purchasing agency, had a library of several hundred volumes, and its esoteric work was recognized as the best in the county.

Fairview Grange, No. 1367, was the next to enlist. This was three miles east of Hillsboro, and among its members were: William R. Linxwiler, who was a state deputy organizer; George B. Mitchell, who for awhile was in the St. Louis Grange agency of Dolton; Prof. A. C. Williams; George B. Linxwiler, who as "correspondent" contributed largely for the Independent edited by Mr. Alexander, his articles being largely along Grange lines; Abner and John Short; C. R. Davidson and R. B. Haygood. This Grange was an active one. It was literary in its tastes, and carried on some interesting farm experiments that were highly educational from the standpoint of the farmer. This completes the list. There were thirty-nine in Montgomery County and over 2,000 in the state. The membership in the county was about 2,000, and the membership in the state was over 10,000. So far as we know there are now only a few Granges that are still in working condition in the state.

The State Railroad and Warehouse Commission was the direct result of the Grange agitation. The free delivery of mail was first presented to the public for discussion at a meeting of the Illinois State Grange by John M. Stahl, who had studied the question at close range in Europe, at its annual meeting held in Bloom-



John A. Herin Anna D. Herin.

ington. In 1875, after a large number of these Granges had been organized, a county Grange was organized. William R. Linxwiler was its first master and W. J. Richmond its first secretary. This body held its meetings for four years, when so many of the Granges had ceased to meet, that it also quit. Of all the parties mentioned in this brief history of that once popular organization the writer can only count seventeen that he knows yet to be alive, though their descendants in the county are as the sands on the sea shore.

THE FARMERS' MUTUAL BENEFIT ASSOCIATION.

An organization known as the Farmers' Mutual Benefit Association created much interest in the country, beginning about 1890. The organization in this state was, as we remember, it, a year or two prior to that date at Mt. Vernon. It was a farmers' organization, and was different from that of the Grange, in that it proposed to deal more with the material needs of the farmer instead of his social needs. In 1890 the state president was Cicero Lindley of Bond County, and the secretary was William E. Robinson also of that county. James Moody of Fillmore became a deputy and organized several lodges in this county. There were lodges in Hillsboro, Litchfield, Fillmore, Walshville, Zanesville and other places. The order became political wherever organized and was used by those having political ambition. Colonel Oller of Litchfield, E. J. Alexander of Hillsboro, Alfred Sawyer of Hillsboro, D. J. Snow of Fillmore, James D. Kendall of Atwater, John D. Wallis of Litchfield, John Landers of Fillmore, and Dr. Haines of Donnellson were among those most active in appearing before the public in its interest. Its political meddling was its downfall. After several unsuccessful attempts to control elections, it began to wane, and its decline was as rapid as its growth. The only lodge in the county that continued to hold meeting for any great length of time was that at Enterprise in the southwestern corner of Hillsboro Township.

It was put to one good purpose that we will make mention of. There was a desire in the townships surrounding Hillsboro to organize a mutual insurance company, and some efforts had been made without success. Some five or six of those attending the Farmers' Mutual Benefit Association conceived the idea of making use

of the association to organize the company. Among them were James Moody, C. H. Edwards, H. F. Mansfield, H. A. Cress, and others. They had a special meeting of the county Farmers' Mutual Benefit Association called in the county seat for the purpose of taking a vote on organizing such a company, and the meeting was largely attended and the program as prepared by those most interested was carried through, although an attempt was made to interfere and divert the meeting into other channels. A committee was appointed to organize the company, and in accord thereto the Hillsboro Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company, now the Montgomery County Fire Mutual Insurance Company, was organized, which is noticed in another place.

INCREASE IN LAND VALUES.

The first settlers, as soon as the land of Montgomery County was open for entry, secured their farms from the government by the payment of an entry fee of \$1.25 per acre. Since then the value of this land has been steadily increasing until today it is held at \$50.00 to \$200.00 per acre, for well improved lands, without valuing the buildings. There is no reason for its ever decreasing as farm land has ever been considered the first source of material wealth.

PRODUCE.

All kinds of small grain and grasses are grown in this county, the soil being especially favorable to corn, wheat, oats, timothy, red clover and stock peas. Other produce may be recorded as follows: Sweet clover, Hungarian and millet grasses, stock beets, turnips, pumpkins, squashes, beans, cabbage and nearly all kinds of vegetables commonly grown in the garden. The farmers are meeting with success in the growing of alfalfa, the annual yield during 1915 having been about four tons per acre. Stock raising is a very important feature of the agricultural life of this section, and some fine horses, cattle, hogs and sheep are raised here, and marketed at prices that leave a good margin to the farmer.

MACHINERY AND IMPLEMENTS.

Perhaps in no section of the state are the farmers more thoroughly alive to the fact that

in order to produce effective results it is necessary to have a proper equipment. The introduction of machinery into farm work in this county occurred at a very early date, and today there is probably not a farmer here who has not some of the latest improved appliances for enabling him to do his work with the least outlay of strength and time. These labor saving devices have practically revolutionized farming, as they have work in every line, and the agriculturist of today conducts his farm upon entirely different methods than did his forebearers.

PRICES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

We are living, and preparing this history, in an age of wonderful changes. The war in Europe, now raging, together with the spirit of greed among business men and the habits of extravagance among the masses of the people, are evidently the leading causes for many changes in the affairs effecting the agricultural classes. Nor are these entirely without benefit, while the price of land has not materially advanced, the price of farm produce has as will be seen by the following prices as compared with four years ago. Prior to 1912, prices of produce had increased but slightly, while land values had made rapid increase, but the four years last past have reversed the order. Land has depreciated in this county from twenty to thirty percent and produce appreciated as much. For instance: Hogs advanced from \$8.50 to \$10.50; beef cattle advanced from \$8.50 to \$10.50; sheep advanced from \$6.50 to 10.00; wheat advanced from \$0.90 to \$1.85; corn advanced from \$0.60 to \$1.00; oats advanced from \$0.35 to \$0.60; eggs advanced from \$0.20 to \$0.35; butter advanced from \$0.25 to \$0.40. During the same period labor has advanced to the highest figures ever known in the history of the world.

It is for philosophers to explain why it is that as the price of labor goes up, the value of farm land goes down. The city laborer at the time of this writing is not satisfied with less than \$5.00 per day, while his brother farm laborer is contented with \$1.50, and when the writer was a young man seventy-five cents was considered ample. May we not prophecy a collapse in the labor price bubble and an increased interest in farm lands as the first source of all wealth?

FARM PRODUCTIONS.

We have mentioned the farm crops that are raised in the county but all these are not for the market. The chief products raised for the market are corn, wheat, timothy, and hogs and beef cattle, and latterly dairy products are becoming quite large. It is estimated that we are now annually seeding in this county not far from 75,000 acres of land to corn, and 30,000 acres to wheat, with smaller acreage to timothy, red clover, alfalfa and other crops. From these crops are produced not far from 3,000,000 bushels of corn. The wheat crop of a fair year will not fall far if any below 1,000,000 bushels, and timothy, red clover, alfalfa, cow peas and other crops in quantities large enough to be considered very important. Hogs and beef cattle have at all times been a source of wealth to the county. Lately there is an active interest being taken in dairy products, which is now on the up grade. Orcharding, though sadly neglected, is known to pay well when properly cared for. In 1915 the apple crop was enormous though largely allowed to decay and go to waste above that used for home consumption. The crop of 1916 is not so large, but sprayed orchards are at this writing being sold at a good profit in several localities. It here may be said, that farm help is almost impossible to secure, the price paid for labor in the mines and factories and other city work being so high that the farmer cannot get help at prices that he can pay and make anything out of the labor. In consequence of this condition farms are neglected, and lands frequently uncultivated, which condition will continue until there comes in some way a better distribution of labor and equalization of labor earning prices.

LAND DIFFICULTIES.

We have said in another chapter that the one great motive that induced the early pioneer to come into the wild and uninviting country was the laudable desire to secure a home. The possession of a home with the freedom which the possession gives is the greatest possible incentive to that spirit of patriotism that underlies American progress and liberty. Even in this day the man who owns or is seeking to own a home, is, with few exceptions, the most desirable citizen. Land could be entered in the early days by the payment of \$1.25 per acre, and yet that small

sum was extremely hard to secure. Many men coming here had never seen a hundred dollars in their lives and it took years to accumulate that much cash, and meet the burdens of family life under the difficulties with which the pioneer was confronted. For these reasons most of the early comers selected a desirable tract of land and built a cabin on it before attempting to buy or enter the land. These men were called "squatters," and often lived on the land as such from one to three years before entering it. There was recognized among such early settlers a sort of "squatters' sovereignty" judiciary by almost universal consent, and which was rarely violated. It was purely a "gentlemen's" law, and the early settlers were ready to defend the law as a matter of honor by "fist and skull" if necessary. That this law was occasionally broken there is plenty of evidence, and when found out the others made it very uncomfortable to the violator. The intention to enter was recognized by the work of the "squatter" in building his cabin and making other improvements, and no man of honor would discredit such intention.

In the earliest days the land could only be entered at Kaskaskia, the capital of the state, but before Montgomery County had been organized Edwardsville had been made a government land office and our "squatters" went there to register their claims. The Edwardsville office was continued several years and later this county was transformed to the Vandalia district. These land offices gave certificates of entry and after the reports of the land office had been made and approved at Washington, a patent to the land was made out and signed by the president and forwarded to the purchaser. Many of these land titles are now in the hands of the present owners and are not only valuable but are prized as relics of the pioneer times.

We name an instance or two of the violating of the "gentlemen's squatter" rights as currently reported. Capt. Thomas Phillips, a "squatter" on a piece of land west of Hillsboro was "entered out" by a once prominent Montgomery County citizen. It is related that John Canaday, the grandfather of Senator Canaday, was about to be headed off in making his entry and but for the timely aid of Captain Phillips the attempt would have succeeded. Another instance related is that of the father of Capt. John Glenns, who had "squatted" and was preparing to enter a tract when he learned that

another man had decided on the same tract, but by hard riding and intense suffering from cold he managed to reach the land office first and head off the unprincipled man with "enter out" designs.

Another serious difficulty that the settlers had to encounter was the depreciation and instability of the money then in circulation. About the time of the admission of Illinois into the Union the banks in older states had by law or otherwise issued more money than their credit would sustain and depreciation resulted. Illinois, too, fell into the prevalent fatuous delusion and issued large quantities of paper money that the settlers, to their dismay, found the land officers, by instruction from Washington, refused to accept in payment of entry fees. This was indeed a hardship, as specie had been driven out by the bank delusions and failures, and was exceedingly difficult to obtain. So difficult was it to obtain money, that when Hillsboro was to be adopted as the county seat and \$50.00 was required to secure a title to the land, there was but one man in the county that was known to have enough money for the purpose, and he was sent for and induced to part with it for the purpose, an act of patriotism seldom exceeded in any county.

DAIRIES.

The dairy interests are extensive and profitable. The men engaged in the production of milk and its products have plants that meet every state and local requirement with reference to sanitation, and the success those in the business are having is influencing others to turn their attention to this feature. While it must be admitted that the farmers of Montgomery County have not in the past given their attention to the dairy interest their fertile soil and good pasturage lands would seem to justify, yet here and there for many years isolated farmers have shown their faith in the business by for a time engaging in the profitable work. For the past twenty years the farmers found it profitable to organize milk routes and by concert of action deliver their milk to the railroad, where it was received by a representative of the large city dairies. It is now conceded that the better way is to either have dairies in the local small towns for the manufacturing of butter and other products or to organize dairies by co-operation among the farmers themselves.

Recently the town board of trade and the banks of the county are encouraging the farmers to improve their breeds of cattle for dairy purposes and enter more actively in the dairy business, believing by so doing that more will be made thereby by both the farmers and the local business man.

THE FARMERS' INSTITUTE.

The present Farmers' Institute is a development of the educational features of the old fair, and the grange, and it is the opinion of the writer that if the managers of the institute want to further popularize the enterprise, and encourage further attendance on the meetings, that more of the old fair idea, that of exhibits and demonstration of the best, must be fostered and encouraged. In 1895 the State Legislature passed an act "To assist and encourage useful education among farmers and for developing the agricultural resources of the state, that an organization under the name and style of Illinois Farmers' Institute is hereby created and declared a public corporation of the state." Under this act a state organization was affected about nineteen years ago, and as its excellent work is public and held for the benefit of the public, we only mention here the work of the local county institute.

Meetings are held annually at some point in the county. These meetings are great events and liberally patronized by the public. Addresses are delivered by the ablest agriculturists obtainable and demonstrations conducted. Recently the institute has assumed in part the character of the old fair in having extensive displays of farm products for which premiums are awarded. The ladies of the county have organized and are successfully conducting a household science division in connection with the institute which is highly successful and splendidly attended. The present officials of the institute are here given: President, John M. Hampton, Donnellson, Ill.; vice president, William R. Acree, Litchfield, Ill.; secretary, J. H. Rainey, Butler, Ill.; treasurer, Edward Grimes, Raymond, Ill.; and H. A. Cress, Sr., Hillsboro, Ill.; Charles L. Laws, Donnellson, Ill.; Charles Poland, Filmore, Ill., directors. The officers of the Montgomery County Household Science Department are as follows: President, Mrs. Frank Blackwelder, Litchfield, Ill.; vice president, Mrs.

Effie Ash, Honey Bend, Ill.; and secretary, Miss Lena Laws, Donnellson, Ill.

FARM FORECAST.

Not only is the farmer determined to make his equipment as nearly perfect as possible, but he is not content until he has provided for his family proper surroundings, and many of the rural residences compare very favorably in point of comfort and convenience with those in the cities. Nearly all of the farmers own automobiles, and many of them have steam tractors, or those operated by electricity, for doing their field work. Water for the house and stock by some is pumped by machinery, and in some cases an elaborate water system has been installed that provides running water in house and barns. It would be possible to go on indefinitely expanding upon the improvements that have been made upon these very farms that less than a century ago, or even in many instances, half a century ago, were wild prairie or dense forest land, but which now are so valuable that their owners will not consider any ordinary price for them. However, the space is limited, and it is sufficient to state that not only will the farmers of Montgomery County compare favorably with any other similar section, but that in many instances they outclass their sister counties not only in Illinois but in the adjoining states where conditions are about the same.

CHAPTER XII.

BANKS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.

IMPORTANCE OF BANKS—FIRST BANK IN UNITED STATES—EARLY BANKS OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY—FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF LITCHFIELD—HILLSBORO NATIONAL BANK—LITCHFIELD BANKING AND TRUST COMPANY—MONTGOMERY LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY—LITCHFIELD NATIONAL BANK—PEOPLES NATIONAL BANK OF HILLSBORO—FARMERS NATIONAL BANK OF NOKOMIS—NOKOMIS NATIONAL BANK—FIRST NATIONAL



MR. AND MRS. P. J. HERMON

BANK OF RAYMOND—RAYMOND STATE BANK—FILLMORE BANK—FILLMORE STATE AND SAVINGS BANK—FARMERSVILLE BANK—COFFEEN NATIONAL BANK—AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK OF COFFEEN—WITT NATIONAL BANK—OLAND NATIONAL BANK—BANK OF WAGGONER—IRVING NATIONAL BANK—FARMERS BANK OF OHLMAN—STATE BANK OF DONNELSON—BANK OF PANAMA—LITCHFIELD COOPERATIVE SAVINGS AND LOAN COMPANY—OIL CITY BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION—LITCHFIELD ABSTRACT COMPANY—SOUTHERN ILLINOIS LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY—J. J. FREY BOND AND MORTGAGE COMPANY—NOKOMIS BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.

IMPORTANCE OF BANKS.

Inasmuch as the prosperity and financial importance of any community is measured by the character and standing of its banks, it is only proper that a slight review of the history of these institutions as a whole be given before entering into the details relative to the local concerns of Montgomery County. The financial institutions of the United States are divided into national, state and savings banks, the latter being subdivided into mutual savings and stock savings banks. In addition to these there are other concerns closely allied to the banking business of the country, among them being co-operative banks, loan and trust companies and building and loan associations. Of late years the business of writing insurance has grown to such magnitude that this branch of financial history is included in that of banking.

FIRST BANK IN THE UNITED STATES.

The first bank in the United States was organized at Philadelphia in 1780, and was rapidly followed by others at Boston and New York, but the national banking system was not organized until February 25, 1863, and it has been since considerably changed and expanded by subsequent acts, to all of which the banks of Montgomery County are, of course, subject.

EARLY BANKS OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

The condition of the banks in Montgomery County could not be better than at the present, but during the earlier days of the county the banks have had some bitter experiences, as is

the case in all pioneer movements. We give a short history of some of the past experiences of the early banks, and showing their development into strong and confidence-inspiring institutions that we have today. Robert W. Davis at an early day opened up in Hillsboro a private bank, with small capital and little prospects of paying business, as more trade and barter was used in business in those days than was done with cash or commercial paper. After running the bank several years, Mr. Haskell came into the firm with more capital and the bank name was changed to that of Haskell, Davis & Co. Bank. In 1862 this firm established a branch bank in Litchfield called the Haskell Seymour & Co. Bank, and Mr. Seymour becoming interested in the Litchfield branch, sold his interest in the Hillsboro branch to Mr. Morris, and the name of the latter was changed to Haskell, Harris & Co. Bank. The Litchfield branch, taking in Mr. Brewer as one of its strong men, changed its name to Brewer, Seymour & Co. Bank, with Mr. Brewer as president and Mr. Moody Grubbs, his son-in-law, as cashier. Later Mr. Grubbs became largely interested and the name was changed to Brewer & Grubbs Bank, and Mr. Eli Miller from the Hillsboro bank was made its cashier and Mr. Grubbs became the president. After several years of successful business Mr. Grubbs retired and Eli Miller succeeded him with J. R. Miller as cashier. This bank, including its line of predecessors, is now the oldest bank in the county. The Haskell, Harris & Co. Bank in Hillsboro continued doing a successful business till in 1881, when, owing to large Hillsboro property investments which proved unprofitable and shrunk largely in value, the bank became cramped and after a struggle had to give up the fight. The remnant of bank equipment and business was taken over by another company headed by Glenn Bros. and the Montgomery Loan & Trust Co. Bank was organized. James Blackburn was made cashier; he was later superseded by Eli Miller, who resigned to accept the cashiership of the Litchfield bank, and James B. Barringer was elected in his place. He continues in this office to this day, and the present president is Joel K. McDavid.

The Brewer & Grubbs Bank of Litchfield, after the death of Judge Brewer, was incorporated a national bank under the name of the First National Bank of Litchfield, and is now one of the strong banks of the county. The

present officers are: Eli Miller, president, and J. R. Miller, cashier.

A. H. H. Rountree in the sixties organized the Farmers and Mechanics Bank in Hillsboro, he being the manager and chief stockholder. Mr. Rountree it seems made some bad investments and for other reasons not well understood, in about 1878, failed, after having tried to brace up his failing business by establishing a branch at Irving, which went down with the other, causing much distress to many people, and which doubtless largely contributed to the untimely death of Mr. Rountree, whose high sense of honor would not let him submit to the humiliation of failure without great mental depression.

In Litchfield John W. Haggart organized a private bank in 1860, but not having sufficient capital and not receiving a paying support, the bank was rather short lived, and surrendered its right to do business. Nathan Kenyon then, about 1870, chartered another private bank in Litchfield, but this did not succeed in the manner in which it was organized and after a brief existence, it was bought by Beech Davis & Co. and under that name they did business for a number of years. In 1902 Beech Davis & Co. bought out the bank and after some other changes it finally became the M. M. Martin & Co. Bank with Mr. Martin as president and Charles E. Morgan as cashier. Later, after the death of Mr. Martin, the ownership of the stock was changed materially and the name became The Litchfield Bank and Trust Co., under which it is successfully doing business today. Mr. Morgan continues as cashier and the present president is Frank R. Miller.

The Hillsboro National Bank, one of the strongest in the county, was organized by Mr. Ramsey, who has remained its president during its entire career. Luther Bect was the first cashier, but he resigned to accept a better place in the west. E. J. Miller succeeded him, and he too resigned as better positions were offered him in the west and George Fisher became the cashier and is still in this office.

Statements of the various banks in the county will now be given. The changes and experiences of the earlier banks indicate in a measure the difficulties that the pioneer bankers had to undergo in laying the foundations for our present splendid banks. The failures were only lessons leading to more safety and security that is the characteristic of our strong banking institutions of today.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF LITCHFIELD.

The First National Bank of Litchfield was established in 1860, incorporated in 1888, and is one of the federal reserve banks of the county.

Report of the condition of the bank at the close of business October 13, 1916, is as follows:

Resources.

Loans and discounts.....	\$441,162.96
U. S. Bonds (at par).....	89,000.00
Stock in federal reserve bank.....	2,850.00
Bonds, securities, etc.....	72,144.10
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	15,000.00
Cash, due from banks and United	
States treasurer	192,457.42
Total	\$812,614.48

Liabilities.

Capital stock paid in.....	\$ 75,000.00
Surplus and undivided profits.....	24,011.93
National bank notes.....	75,000.00
Deposits	638,602.55
Total	\$812,614.48

This bank, including its line of predecessors, is the oldest bank in the county, and claims to be the strongest. Its management says: "It has been able to care for its customers through hard times and panics for the past fifty-six years, making loans and paying depositors 100 cents on the dollar." Its present officers are: Eli Miller, president; J. R. Miller, cashier; and G. A. Sihler, vice president.

HILLSBORO NATIONAL BANK.

The following is the financial condition of the Hillsboro National Bank according to its last statement:

Resources.

Loans and discounts.....	\$437,467.86
U. S. Bonds (at par).....	89,000.00
Stock in federal reserve bank.....	2,850.00
Bonds, securities, etc.....	88,711.60
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	15,000.00
Cash, due from banks and United	
States treasurer	237,774.63
Total	\$870,804.14

Liabilities.

Capital stock paid in.....	\$ 75,000.00
Surplus and profits (net).....	24,937.44
National bank notes.....	73,500.00
Deposits	697,366.70

Total\$870,804.14

Its present officers are as follows: Charles A. Ramsey, president; Guy C. Lane, vice president; George H. Fisher, cashier; Henry L. Cox, assistant cashier; and William Abbot, Jacob J. Frey, George N. Allen, Rice Miller, W. A. White, Charles W. Bliss, E. M. Stubblefield, members of its board of directors.

LITCHFIELD BANKING AND TRUST COMPANY.

The following is the present financial condition of the Litchfield Banking and Trust Company:

Capital stock paid in.....	\$100,000.00
Surplus fund	10,000.00
Undivided profits	2,538.92
Dividends unpaid and reserves.....	5,000.00
Deposits	377,894.86
	<hr/>
	\$495,433.78

The officers are as follows. Frank R. Millner, president; Dr. R. F. Bennett, vice president; G. L. Settlemire, second vice president; Charles E. Morgan, cashier; Leo. C. Schalk, assistant cashier; and Frank R. Millner, Dr. R. F. Bennett, G. L. Settlemire, Charles E. Morgan, E. S. Hood, A. R. Stansifer, D. R. Kinder, Dr. J. F. Blackwelder and James P. Brown, directors.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.

The following is the financial condition of the Montgomery County Loan & Trust Company, according to its last statement:

Resources.

Loans	\$262,074.26
Investments	29,200.00
Banking house, furniture, etc.....	14,000.00
Due from Banks	97,355.93
Other assets	14,961.30
	<hr/>
Total	\$417,591.49

Liabilities.

Capital paid in	\$ 50,000.00
Surplus fund	17,000.00

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Deposits	349,740.23
Other liabilities	851.22

Total\$417,591.49

The present officers are: Joel E. McDavid, president; James E. Barringer, cashier; and Frank McDavid, assistant cashier.

LITCHFIELD NATIONAL BANK.

The following is the financial condition of the Litchfield National Bank, according to its last statement:

Resources.

Loans and discounts.....	\$180,172.57
U. S. bonds	50,000.00
Bonds and other securities.....	20,645.00
All other assets	67,562.44

Total\$318,380.01

Liabilities.

Capital paid in	\$ 50,000.00
Surplus fund	10,000.00
Circulation	50,000.00
Deposits	166,362.22
All other liabilities.....	42,017.79

Total\$318,380.01

The following are the present officers: M. Morrison, president; H. B. Herrick, cashier; and C. A. Tolle and Edson Pound, directors.

PEOPLES NATIONAL BANK OF HILLSBORO.

The following is the financial condition of the Peoples National Bank of Hillsboro, according to the last statement issued by it:

Resources.

Loans and discounts.....	\$150,741.27
U. S. Bonds.....	50,000.00
Bonds and other securities.....	17,358.89
All other resources.....	61,241.51

Total\$280,241.67

Liabilities.

Capital stock paid in.....	\$ 60,000.00
Surplus fund	6,050.00
Circulation	50,000.00
Deposits	160,180.08
All other liabilities.....	4,011.59

Total\$280,241.67

The present officials are as follows: Dr. Edward Douglas, president; Dan F. Brown, cashier; Frank McLean, assistant cashier; and Edward Douglas, J. M. Baker, C. W. Grassell, M. J. McMurray, R. J. Grantham, directors.

FARMERS NATIONAL BANK OF NOKOMIS.

The following is a statement of the condition of the Farmers National Bank of Nokomis on July 1, 1916:

Resources.

Loans and discounts.....	\$242,393.98
United States and other bonds.....	91,000.00
Redemption fund with United States treasurer	3,750.00
Banking house, real estate and fixtures	21,000.00
Cash and due from banks.....	49,367.22
Expense and taxes paid.....	448.05
Total	\$407,959.25

Liabilities.

Capital stock paid in.....	\$ 75,000.00
Surplus and undivided profits.....	25,657.30
Circulation	75,000.00
Deposits	232,301.95
Total	\$407,959.25

The following are the present officials: Alfred Griffin, president; August Weber, vice president; J. W. Scott, vice president; J. W. Shoemaker, cashier; and Alfred Griffin, August Weber, J. W. Scott, J. K. McDavid, J. H. Crickenberger, Fred C. Best, Edward T. McDavid, J. S. Griffin, Fred Law, directors.

NOKOMIS NATIONAL BANK.

The Nokomis National Bank was established in 1872. Its financial condition is as follows:

Capital stock	\$100,000.00
Surplus and profits.....	25,273.70
Circulation	100,000.00
Deposits	358,713.29
Re-discounts in federal reserve bank.	32,000.00
	\$615,986.99

The present cashier is W. F. Bald.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF RAYMOND.

The financial condition of the First National Bank of Raymond is as follows:

Resources.

Loans and discounts.....	\$221,901.82
Bonds, stocks, etc.....	26,500.00
Furniture and fixtures.....	7,500.00
Redemption fund	1,245.00
Cash and sight exchange.....	109,260.77
Total	\$366,407.59

Liabilities.

Capital stock	\$ 25,000.00
Surplus	25,000.00
Undivided profits	25,253.08
Circulation	24,995.00
Deposits	266,159.51
Total	\$366,407.59

The present officials are: Cyrus Fitzjerrell, president; John H. Miller, vice president; J. E. McDavid, cashier; C. McNaughton, assistant cashier; and Edward Grimes, Thomas Doyle, Cyrus Fitzjerrell, H. H. Hitchings, C. McNaughton, John H. Miller and J. E. McDavid, directors.

RAYMOND STATE BANK.

The Raymond Farmers & Merchants Bank was organized a few years ago and after several years of only fair business, in 1916, with the addition of some strong men on its working force, it was reorganized as a state bank July 3, 1916. The capital stock is \$25,000, and the surplus is \$5,000. The following are the present officers: W. L. Seymour, president; J. H. Cass, vice president; Abraham McNeill, cashier; C. T. Scherer, assistant cashier, and Fred Mondhink, Dr. J. R. Kenton, J. H. Cass, George J. Back, W. L. Seymour, Charles Weber, and Robert Schelp, directors.

FILLMORE BANK.

When the Fillmore Bank was first organized in July, 1890, it was called the Bliss & Allen Bank and the firm consisted of Alfred Bliss and Lyman Allen. After the death of Mr. Bliss in 1902 the name was changed to the Fillmore Bank, with Lyman C. Allen as president; N. B. Allen, son of L. C. Allen, as vice president; and Frank Herrin, son-in-law of L. C. Allen, as cashier. The financial responsibility of the owners is well known. Their collective financial worth, above all exemptions, is over \$150,000, every dollar of



Henry H. Hitchings and Wife

which is liable to the depositors and creditors of their bank. In this regard the liability of the partners in a private company is much greater than that of the stockholders in a corporation, for the stockholders are liable only to the extent of their stock and their private fortunes cannot be taken in payment of corporate indebtedness.

Patrons of a bank first want to be assured of careful, competent management, because the safety of any bank's funds depends upon the actual value of its loans and investments. The funds of the Fillmore Bank are loaned on good real estate mortgages and first-class personal security. The president, L. C. Allen, has lived in or near Fillmore for over fifty years, and the vice president and cashier were both born and reared in Fillmore and are, of course, both familiar with land values in that part of the county as well as with the individual responsibility of the residents there. The care they exercise in making loans or other investments is proverbial. They have never risked the bank's money in uncertain or questionable investments in the hope of making big profits, but have always pursued a conservative course, being satisfied with small profits from investments that are absolutely safe. The Bank of Fillmore was established more from patriotic than from personal motives and contrary to the advice of experienced bankers who said it could not be made to pay, but Mr. Allen felt that a bank at Fillmore was a business necessity in order to further the prosperity and development of the community. For several years the institution barely paid its running expenses. In the meantime it accomplished much good, helped to establish habits of thrift among the people in and around Fillmore, assisted with its advice, loaned the funds which made possible the starting of private enterprises which have made Fillmore the growing town that it now is.

FILLMORE STATE AND SAVINGS BANK.

The following is a statement of the present financial condition of the Fillmore State and Savings Bank:

Resources.

Loans and discounts.....	\$51,590.40
Banking house, furniture, etc.....	6,920.76
Due from banks.....	6,121.31
Currency, checks and overdrafts.....	3,808.37
Total	\$68,440.84

Liabilities.

Capital stock paid in.....	\$25,000.00
Undivided profits	430.69
Deposits	43,010.15
Total	\$68,440.84

John Q. Bost is the present cashier.

FARMERSVILLE BANK.

The Farmersville Bank of John Ball and Company was organized as a private institution and opened for business on May 26, 1892. The organizers and first stockholders were as follows: Charles G. Brown, Divernon, Ill.; William Humphrey, Virden, Ill.; J. Otis Humphrey, Springfield, Ill.; John Ball, Farmersville, Ill.

The capital stock of the same was \$25,000.00. The officers of the same were: John Ball, president, and C. H. Ball, cashier. John Ball remained as president until his death in April, 1914. The present officers are: E. W. Ball, cashier, and Lee M. Paul, assistant cashier.

The present capital stock is \$25,000.00 and the deposits are \$175,000.00, with an individual responsibility of over \$400,000.00. The present stockholders are: Judge J. Otis Humphrey, Springfield, Ill.; Mrs. John Ball, Farmersville, Ill.; Clarence H. Ball, Farmersville, Ill.; Elbert W. Ball, Farmersville, Ill.

COFFEEN NATIONAL BANK.

The present financial condition of the Coffeen National Bank is as follows:

Resources.

Loans and discounts.....	\$ 58,265.19
U. S. bonds.....	25,000.00
Bonds and other securities.....	8,975.25
Banking house and furniture, etc....	3,000.00
All other securities.....	31,143.26
Total	\$119,131.81

Liabilities.

Capital stock paid in.....	\$ 25,000.00
Circulation	25,000.00
Deposits	63,884.10
Bills payable	5,000.00
Undivided profits	247.71
Total	\$119,131.81

The present officials are: L. F. Wilderman, cashier; W. T. Edwards, Emory Wright and J. W. Edwards, directors.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK OF COFFEEN.

This is a good little private bank, the sole property of A. Studebaker, who is president and cashier. It was opened for business January 15, 1900, and has had a successful career. Its financial condition is as follows:

Capital	\$ 5,000
Surplus	1,600
Deposits	12,000

Mr. Studebaker claims the bank has no debts or obligations except to its depositors.

WITT NATIONAL BANK.

The following is a statement of the financial condition of the Witt National Bank:

Resources.

Loans and discounts.....	\$ 75,121.75
U. S. Bonds.....	32,500.00
Bonds, securities	1,000.00
Furniture and fixtures.....	13,830.91
Due from banks and United States treasurer	13,293.05

Totals\$135,745.71

Liabilities.

Capital stock paid in.....	\$ 50,000.00
Surplus and undivided profits.....	7,024.72
Circulation	32,500.00
Deposits	42,720.99
Bills payable	3,500.00

Totals\$135,745.71

The present officers are: H. F. Fesser, president; F. W. Pfertner, vice president; C. H. Rolston, cashier; J. M. Lounsbury, assistant cashier; and H. F. Fesser, F. W. Pfertner, W. F. Brice, Edward Bottomly, H. S. Butler, Wm. Lounsbury, Joseph Mitchell, C. H. Poland and C. P. Zimmer, directors.

OLAND NATIONAL BANK.

The following is a statement of the financial condition of The Oland National Bank:

Resources.

Loans and discounts.....	\$176,781.36
U. S. bonds	50,000.00
Bonds, securities, etc.....	43,900.00

Furniture and fixtures.....	8,000.00
Cash due banks and United States treasurer	43,589.68

Total\$322,271.04

Liabilities.

Capital stock paid in.....	\$ 50,000.00
Surplus and undivided profits.....	15,303.95
Circulation	49,200.00
Deposits	207,767.09

Total\$322,271.04

The present officers are: Robert Dixon, president; Chas. H. Lockhart, vice president; H. F. Hoehn, cashier; R. M. Short, assistant cashier; and Robert Dixon, C. H. Lockhart, Jesse W. Osborn, Fred Mitchell, H. F. Hoehn, J. E. Hitt, and Luke C. Weber, directors.

BANK OF WAGGONER.

The Bank of Waggoner was organized September 2, 1895. The present officers are: J. M. Waggoner, president; George Fooks, vice president; L. P. Brubaker, cashier. The stockholders are: L. P. Brubaker, J. M. Waggoner, George Fooks and H. C. Burnet. The responsibility of the stockholders is \$250,000.00.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK.

The following is a condensed report of condition at the close of business of the Irving National Bank, October 19, 1916:

Resources.

Loans and discounts.....	\$ 90,169.01
Banking house	4,500.00
Furniture and Fixtures.....	2,503.34
U. S. Bonds.....	20,000.00
Due from banks.....	14,308.83
Redemption fund	1,000.00
Bonds	1,548.25
Stock federal reserve bank.....	950.00
Cash	6,404.36

Total\$141,383.79

Liabilities.

Capital stock	\$ 25,000.00
Surplus	6,000.00
Undivided profits	1,289.44
Deposits	86,094.35

Circulation	20,000.00
Money borrowed	3,000.00

Total\$141,383.79

The present officers are as follows: James M. Kelly, president; R. L. Kelly, vice president; W. Milton Berry, cashier; and C. L. Neisler, assistant cashier.

FARMERS BANK OF OHLMAN.

Ohlman, in the northeast part of Audubon Township, is a thrifty little village on the line of the Big Four Railroad. Its large business in grain shipments, together with stock and other interests, made a bank an imperative necessity. Hence an institution known as the Farmers' Bank was organized and now enjoys a nice little business. Its capital is \$12,500. Its present surplus is \$2,357 and its deposits are \$97,382. Its officers are H. D. Gossmann, president; John Pieper, first vice president; Henry F. Schmidt, second vice president; and H. A. Husman, cashier. Its board of directors is composed of H. D. Gossmann, John Pieper, Henry F. Schmidt, J. C. Dahler, Henry Zimmermann, Andrew Ziefang, L. A. Srieber and H. A. Husman.

STATE BANK OF DONNELSON.

The State Bank of Donnellson was organized as a private bank July 16, 1903, by C. C. Mansfield. It was reorganized as a state bank May 20, 1913, with \$30,000.00 capital. Its present financial condition is as follows:

Resources.

Loans and discounts.....	\$ 80,000.00
Banking house, bonds, cash and.....	20,000.00

Total\$100,000.00

Liabilities.

Capital stock	\$ 30,000.00
Deposits and other liabilities.....	70,000.00

Total\$100,000.00

The present officers are: W. A. Allen, president; Charles L. Laws, vice president; C. C. Mansfield, cashier; T. S. Mansfield, assistant cashier; and W. D. Boone, C. L. Laws, John H. Shutt, W. A. Allen, C. C. Mansfield, as members of the board of directors.

BANK OF PANAMA.

The Bank of Panama was founded in 1907 by Frank A. Blair and Company, of Chicago, with a capital of \$5,000.00. In October, 1914, the present owners purchased the bank and it now is managed and owned by the following officers: W. W. Mitchell, president; S. E. Cress, vice president; E. A. Murray, cashier; H. Hockstra, assistant cashier; and Dr. T. O. Wilcox, E. F. Grabrick, E. A. Murray, directors. These parties constitute the Panama Holding Company.

HILLSBORO BUILDING AND IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION.

The Hillsboro Building and Improvement Association was incorporated in May, 1887, and has been successfully operated now for about twenty-eight years and though it has sustained some reverses, its supporters have loyally stayed by it, and today it is considered one of the strong financial institutions of the county. Its officers are: J. M. Baker, secretary; Amos Miller, attorney; George Fisher, treasurer; and J. M. Baker, C. A. Ramsey, C. W. Grassell, C. W. Bliss, Carl Weber, Bliss White, C. C. Baxter, T. M. Jett, Amos Miller, directors. Its June 30, 1916, statement showed:

Assets.

Loans	\$274,900.00
Real estate	4,931.87
Cash	22,720.61
Other items	10,227.38

Total\$312,779.86

Liabilities.

Installments paid and due.....	\$236,800.50
Contingent fund	19,000.00
Profits	56,789.39
Other items	189.97

Total\$312,779.86

Receipts and disbursements for the past year, \$160,143.63.

LITCHFIELD COOPERATIVE SAVINGS AND LOAN COMPANY.

The Litchfield Cooperative Savings and Loan Company was organized in 1889, its charter

taking effect January 1, 1890. It is a splendid company and has done much for the business interests and growth of the city. Its last semi-annual statement shows assets to the amount of \$140,150 and liabilities to the same amount, which includes over \$20,000 of surplus and profits. During the last fiscal year its receipts amounted to over \$66,000. It declares its object to be "the building and improving of homesteads and the accumulation of funds to loan among its members only." The officers and directors are: M. M. Milnor, president; H. A. Snell, vice president; A. R. Stansifer, secretary, Charles E. Morgan, treasurer; and M. M. Milnor, H. A. Snell, J. C. Strehle, A. R. Stansifer, M. Morrison, Charles E. Morgan, H. W. Bartling, Walter Holderead, and E. E. Burson, directors.

OIL CITY BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.

The Oil City Building and Loan Association of Litchfield was organized in April, 1883, and has an authorized capital of \$250,000. Its assets in October, 1916, were \$60,000. This association has matured forty-one series. The present officers are: H. W. Bartling, president; E. O. Eichelroth, vice president; S. M. Grubbs, treasurer; Mrs. Louretta Salzmann, secretary; and the above officials and Eli Miller, Irving Yeager, C. W. Graften, Hugh Hall, C. A. Tolle and John W. Rea form the board of directors.

LITCHFIELD ABSTRACT COMPANY.

The Litchfield Abstract Company was organized a few years ago, with the view of making abstracts for the Litchfield public and to save to themselves on the cost of making. The company has a paid up capital of \$2,000 which is invested in real estate mortgages, and also maintains an office in Hillsboro so as to have access to the county records. Fred E. Thompson is the manager of the Hillsboro office and is the company's abstractor. An office is maintained in Litchfield in connection with the business of A. R. Stansifer. The officers and directors are: L. F. Wood, president; W. H. Groner, vice president; A. R. Stansifer, secretary-treasurer; Fred E. Thompson, examiner of titles; and L. F. Wood, W. H. Groner, A. R. Stansifer, Eli Miller, Charles E. Morgan, H. B. Herrick and Fred E. Thompson, directors.

SOUTHERN ILLINOIS LIGHT & POWER COMPANY.

The Hillsboro Electric Light & Power Co. was incorporated in 1892 with a capital stock

of \$10,000. Its first board of directors was composed of the following: William Wurdack, W. A. Howett, and J. J. Frey. Later C. A. Ramsey became a director.

In 1900 the first transmission line was built from Hillsboro to Raymond and the Raymond plant purchased. Later the company was incorporated under the name of the Southern Illinois Light & Power Co., with \$100,000.00 capital stock and in 1916 the capital of this company was increased to \$1,000,000.00 and a subsidiary company developed under the name of the Saline Electric Co., with a capital stock of \$1,100,000.00 with the same board of directors and the same officers. They now control fifty-one towns, sixty-nine utilities, and have a gross investment of \$3,430,631.11.

The officers of the company are: J. J. Frey, president; W. A. White, vice president; M. J. Musser, secretary; C. A. Ramsey, treasurer; and C. A. Ramsey, Hillsboro, Ill.; W. A. White, Hillsboro, Ill.; F. H. Brown, Hillsboro, Ill.; R. R. Hammond, Chicago, Ill.; J. E. Hitt, Chicago, Ill.; A. W. Bullard, Chicago, Ill.; G. C. Lane, Hillsboro, Ill., as members of the board of directors, and Mr. Lane is the attorney for the company.

J. J. FREY BOND AND MORTGAGE COMPANY.

The J. J. Frey Bond and Mortgage Company was started in March, 1890, by J. J. Frey as a real estate, loan and insurance business, and in 1891 Charles H. Rolston was taken in as partner. The abstract books of Amos Sawyer were purchased and the firm was then known as Frey & Rolston. In 1893 Charles H. Rolston sold his interest to J. J. Frey and Mr. Rolston was employed in the office. In 1895 the business was conducted under the name of J. J. Frey and a general real estate, loan and abstract business was carried on. In 1900 the abstract books were sold to H. R. Crawford and in 1905 H. M. Beckwith came into the office and the firm was then known as J. J. Frey & Co.

In 1915 the St. Louis office was established and the company was incorporated with a capital of \$160,000.00 under the name of J. J. Frey Bond and Mortgage Company, which concern is doing business under that name at the present time. The company has been active and has taken a deep interest in any work pertaining to the progress, development and betterment of Hillsboro and its community. In the last twenty-five years it has never lost any money



H. S. Hodges



D. F. Hodges

for any of its patrons or customers. Some of the things that were features of J. J. Frey & Co. was its activity in the paving of the streets, laying out sewer districts in the city of Hillsboro and laying out active additions, such as Fairmont Place, Prairie Heights, Schram City, Taylor Springs, and its assisting in the incorporating of the Hillsboro Brick & Tile Co., Montgomery County Telephone Co., Hillsboro Electric Light Co. and Kortkamp Coal Co.

NOKOMIS BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.

The Nokomis Building and Loan Association, one of the strongest of its kind in the middle west, was organized in May, 1881, by David H. Zepp, Fred O. Paddock, John Marsland, Henry N. Randle and John E. Atchinson. Its first directors were: Smith Denman and John E. Atchinson for one year, David H. Zepp and Luther M. Hartsoch for two years, and George Sippell and Fred O. Paddock for three years. David H. Zepp was its first president, the other first officials being: Smith Denman, vice president; John Day, treasurer; and Fred O. Paddock, secretary. One outstanding feature is that the association has never had but two presidents, David H. Zepp, its first one, serving till his death in 1906, since which time Alfred Griffin has been president. It has had three secretaries, Fred O. and John H. Paddock acted secretary from 1881 till 1896, at which time Nathan B. Brophy took up the duties of the office and still fills the position. J. W. Wild is vice president at the present time, and W. F. Bald is the treasurer. The directors are: August Weber, J. D. Wilson, C. H. Kempton, J. W. Wild, Alfred Griffin, H. J. Bender and Nathan J. Brophy.

Assets.

Loans	\$284,900.00
Other credits	4,393.00
Total	\$289,293.00

Liabilities.

Installments	\$219,387.00
Other liabilities	69,906.00
Total	\$289,293.00

Shares of stock in force, 9,153.

CHAPTER XIII.

HIGHWAY IMPROVEMENTS.

OLD PLAN OF MAKING ROADS — AUTOMOBILES
CREATED NEW INTEREST—GOOD ROADS MOVEMENT
—AUTOMOBILE FUND.

OLD PLAN OF MAKING ROADS.

There are few questions of more importance to the people of Montgomery County today than that of the improvement of our public highways, and yet there are few that have received less attention. During the entire past history of our county, and that is probably true in other counties as well, the laying out and maintaining of our public highways has been unsystematic and wasteful to a lamentable extent. Under county organization the whole matter of the highways was under the control of the county commissioners' court, who appointed supervisors for the several districts or precincts, who superintended the work and establishment of roads under the direction of the commissioner. This plan, in the opinion of the writer, had some advantage over the township organization plan, being more general in its application. After the county changed to the township organization form of government the matter of the highways became vested in a board of highway commissioners in each township, who appointed overseers to manage the work of building bridges, making and repairing the roads. This plan localized every attempt to make roads and every township became a separate unit, with no relation to the other units of the county. Under this plan there was no cooperation between the townships, no road was built with an objective point in view, but the accommodation of the immediate locality was the only object served. The raising of funds for road purposes was limited by law, and the amount permitted given an opportunity to be worked out, each man usually working near his home. Usually the expenses of the commissioners, the overseers and the town clerk, with such incidentals as usually attend all such plans, consumed about fifty percent of the amount levied, leaving an amount insufficient for more than a sort of

patching up of the worst places in the township. The use of old road scrapers and the plow were the only mode of work, and most of our local commissioners were too conservative to adopt the more improved machinery for road making. As an illustration, we mention the fact that some forty years ago a prize was offered by the county fair association for the best essay written by some Montgomery County citizen on the best plan of making dirt roads. When the essays were in and referred to three judges to pass on their merits, three papers were before the judges, two of them recommended the use of the old road scraper and plow as the proper machinery needed, and the third recommended the road grader, then just coming into use. The judges threw out the last paper, and considered the other two, on the theory that they could not afford to approve plans based upon the new grader, as that would commit them to its use, which they were not ready to do, notwithstanding the last named paper was admittedly the best written one.

The inadequacy of the old methods of road making was apparent to every progressive man, yet our General Assembly, made up almost exclusively of young lawyers who knew nothing of roads, and cared less, took no interest in the matter, and thus for decades we made no improvement.

AUTOMOBILES CREATED NEW INTEREST.

The coming of the automobile may be said to have initiated the incentive to road building that was so apparently needed. State associations were formed and the agitation for better roads began, which has continued, and will continue until we have a system of roads in keeping with the great interests of the traveling public. The automobile, once a luxury, is now a necessity, and though the advance so far in road improvement has been crude, it is the beginning of an era of improved public highways that will at once be a credit to the state and to every locality where there are public spirited citizens. The old mossbacks who vote against a bonded debt for road making will be retired into "innocuous desuetude," and road making will be placed on a par with all other public improvements, that is, they will be constructed even though the limit of bonded power be strained to the last notch. New laws have already been put on our statute books, providing

for the surveying and establishing of certain highways as state aid roads and under this law about 240 miles of road has been selected in this county as state aid roads. There roads have beginning and objective, they have continuity, and relation with the contiguous counties in their road improvement plans.

GOOD ROADS.

Several so-called trails have been surveyed in this county, but our local authorities have paid but little attention to them, as they usually have to be forced to act to get anything accomplished, but the enactment of the law providing for state aid roads deprived the local authorities of the privilege of inaction, and has made improved roads a certainty, though it will take some time to reap the rewards.

In April, 1914, Pearl Bandy was appointed by the board of supervisors, under the provisions of the new law, as a superintendent of highways of the county, and has now for two and a half years been doing what he could to perform his official functions. It cannot be said that any great amount has as yet been accomplished but the foundations for great things in the future are now being laid and ere long our county will rank with the other counties of the state in having an asset in the form of highway improvement commensurate with its importance as a county. Already quite a lot of bridges and culverts of permanent character, and according to established grades, have been constructed, and before this history is put into print a good beginning will have been made in road grading on scientific principles. The board of supervisors at its meeting held in April, 1916, decided to grade in a thorough manner about twelve miles of road, using the proportion of the state funds available for that purpose, amounting to about \$10,000, and selected three sections of highway, as follows: Beginning at Litchfield and running north on the Springfield and St. Louis trail three and three-fourths miles; beginning at the Seymour bridge west of Hillsboro and running southwest on the old St. Louis road about three and one-fourth miles, and then beginning at Nokomis and running west about four miles. The contracts are let and the work is now in progress. Thus it will be seen that the time is near at hand when Montgomery County will have a satisfactory system of highways.

GOOD ROADS MOVEMENT.

The movement for better roads in Montgomery County, while discussed for several years, did not assume tangible shape till October, 1913. On the 25 of that month a committee, previously appointed by the board of supervisors, made a report to that body, recommending the adoption of the following resolution:

"Whereas, Article IV of the revised road and bridge law provides that the county board of supervisors of each county of the state may select and designate public highways in their respective counties which shall be known as state aid roads, not to exceed twenty percent of the public highways in counties of the second class; and,

"Whereas, The state proposes to improve, repair and construct these roads, the state paying one-half of the cost, and the county the other half of constructing such roads.

"Therefore, Be it Resolved, By the county board of Montgomery County in regular session convened, that the following described highways be selected and designated as state aid roads."

The resolution then proceeded to describe in detail 240 miles of highways, located in the several townships of the county, and selected with the view of accommodating the people of the whole county as fully as could be done, with the limited amount authorized to be selected, and also having in view making a continuous system reaching every township as much as possible and running to the borders of the county so as to connect with roads of adjacent counties and extending on to the important towns and cities in other counties. The board further appropriated the sum of \$13,000 as a state aid fund, to be used to construct such system of improved roads and in accordance with the provisions of the law the board elected a road superintendent who qualified as such officer, entering on his official duties. The superintendent selected was Pearl Bandy of Zanesville Township.

As stated, the scheme for road improvement by state aid includes about 240 miles of the most important highways in the county, and reaches every township in the county and every organized town but Walshville and Barnett. One road extends from Litchfield due north to the county line, and south from Litchfield to the south county line; one northeast from Litchfield through Raymond, Harvel and Bois D'Arc, with laterals across Butler Grove reaching Hillsboro

and Raymond roads; one from Hillsboro west to Litchfield and on to west county line, and east from Hillsboro to Irving, Witt, Nokomis, Wenonah and Ohlman, with laterals across Audubon to east county line; one from Raymond to Nokomis with a branch to Irving; and one from Hillsboro southeast to Coffeen and Hurricane, with laterals to Donnellson and Panama.

The work of the superintendent of roads has been rather slow, owing partly to the lack of cooperation on the part of the board of supervisors whose lack of support may be ascribed mainly to jealousy between the townships, each supervisor claiming that his township should have its proportion of the funds voted or received. Some contracts were completed during 1916 but they were made so late as to raise the question as to whether mistakes were not made in permitting them to be completed. The supervisors refused to make the necessary levy to secure the state aid funds, and referred the matter to a vote of the people at a popular election. The vote was strongly in favor of making the levy and thus securing the state aid funds held in reserve for the county. The board then, in compliance with the expression of the tax payers at the election, met and voted the levy and during 1917 the work went forward with earnestness.

AUTOMOBILE FUND.

Montgomery County received from the State Automobile Fund for the years of 1914 and 1915 the sum of \$10,818 per year, to be expended on the state aid roads of the county. Under the law the money is apportioned according to the road and bridge levied by the highway commissioners. During 1915 there were 949 automobile licenses issued to Montgomery County auto owners and doubtless for 1917 this number was not less than 1,500. So that this county paid into the state fund the sum of \$3,816 for 1915 and for 1916 the amount did not fall far short of \$6,000. Unfortunately all this money does not reach its ultimate object, that of road building, as it takes about one-fourth of it to maintain the state commission. The state aid roads are selected with the view of improving mainly continuous routes, those that have objective points both ways. The property of this county has a taxing value of about \$15,290,000, and from this sum about \$90,000 is raised annually

for the maintenance of the roads and bridges of the county. A peculiar fact about the new state aid law is that the counties having large cities get but little more than counties not having large cities. The reason for this lies in the fact that the amount is made on the number of miles of road rather than on the number of autos, and that is equitable as the tax is a road improvement one and should be for the road benefit irrespective of where the money came from. It will be seen from the above that it will not take many years to get the roads having objective points in fine condition and autos will be enabled to travel over them at all times of the year in almost any kind of weather.

CHAPTER XIV.

MILITARY HISTORY.

WAR IN GENERAL—REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY—OLD TIME MILITIA—WAR OF 1812—BLACK HAWK WAR—CAPTAIN BOONE'S COMPANY—CAPTAIN ROUNTREE'S COMPANY—WAR WITH MEXICO—MONTGOMERY COUNTY SOLDIERS OF THE WAR WITH MEXICO—MONTGOMERY COUNTY IN THE CIVIL WAR—NINTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY—CAPTAIN PHILLIP'S COMPANY, NINTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY—COMPANY C, NINTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY—NINTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY AT SHILOH—COMPANY F, TWENTY-SECOND ILLINOIS INFANTRY—COMPANY C, SEVENTEENTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY—COMPANY H, FORTY-THIRD ILLINOIS INFANTRY—NINETY-FIRST ILLINOIS INFANTRY—COMPANY A, NINETY-FIRST ILLINOIS INFANTRY—ONE HUNDRED SEVENTEENTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY—COMPANY B, ONE HUNDRED SEVENTEENTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY—ONE HUNDRED TWENTY-SIXTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY—COMPANY D, ONE HUNDRED TWENTY-SIXTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY—COMPANY F, ONE HUNDRED TWENTY-SIXTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY—COMPANY D, SEVENTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY—COMPANY E, FIRST ILLINOIS CAVALRY—COMPANY L, THIRD ILLINOIS CAVALRY—COMPANY G, SEVENTH ILLINOIS CAVALRY—COMPANY A, ONE HUNDRED FIFTY-FIFTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY—COMPANY D, THIRD CAVALRY—SOLDIERS OF THE CIVIL WAR, SCATTERING—SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR—COMPANY E, FIFTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY—

COMPANY K, EIGHTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY—FOURTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY—COMPANY E, FOURTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY—COMPANY K, FIFTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY—MISCELLANEOUS—COMPANY E, FIFTH INFANTRY, I. N. G.—A BIT OF OLD WAR TIME NEWS OF LITCHFIELD—MONTGOMERY COUNTY IN THE NAVY.

WAR IN GENERAL.

A complete history of Montgomery County's military achievements and experiences, both sad and heroic, would take far more space than is permissible in this volume. We therefore are compelled to limit our record to the enrollment and official muster of the several wars and insurrections that have occurred during the century of our county's organized political life. Our county was fathered in large measure by Revolutionary heroes and scarcely a decade of years had passed till the treacherous Indians under Black Hawk threatened our homes and possessions, and had to be subdued by armed force. Two decades later, after Texas had voluntarily joined her destinies with the country of opportunities, her privileges and rights were assailed and we were called upon to assist with powder and bayonet in resisting the unjustifiable onslaught made on her liberties. Less than twenty years later the war between the sister states of the Union came on, and the flower of our young manhood nobly responded. Even the more recent Spanish-American War drew upon our brave manhood to some extent. In 1916 our boys answered to the call to arms again to protect our Mexican border from the treacherous bandit hordes that threatened it. Today, in the World War, practically every household is, directly or indirectly, offering its best to our country. In all these death-dealing disturbances our county has developed a measure of patriotism and devotion to "home and country" both heroic and unselfish. We here give in chronological order the muster of those engaged in these several wars as fully as we can.

REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

An effort has been made to secure a complete record of all the Revolutionary soldiers who lived and were buried in this county. Mr. Jacob L. Traylor has furnished us with the major part of this information.



Fred Hoehn

Wooten Harris, of the Hurricane (Van Burenburg) settlement, enlisted in Captain Elliott's company of militia, Brunswick County, Va., in 1777, and was regularly discharged after a short period of ninety days. He re-enlisted thereafter under Capt. Williams Peterson of Colonel Harrison's regiment, with whom he served until the close of the Revolutionary War. He was personally acquainted with General Washington, General Greene, Colonel Morgan, General LaFayette and others. Wooten Harris died in 1837 and was buried in the Scribner graveyard in Fillmore Township. About fifteen years ago his remains, together with those of other members of the family, were removed to the Fillmore graveyard, where they now repose. The relationship of many of the families of Fillmore Township to Wooten Harris is direct, and but little effort will be required on their part to give them standing in the Societies of Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution.

Ezra Bostick, of Bostick settlement, now Irving, enlisted under Capt. Patrick Begans, in command of the mounted volunteers of Anson County, N. C., October 15, 1870. From that time until the close of the Revolutionary War he saw service under different officers. He was born in Queen Anne's County, Md., in 1753. He came to Montgomery County, Ill., in 1818, forming a settlement not far from the village of Irving. Many of the leading families can lay claim to membership in the aforementioned organizations by reason of being easily able to trace their ancestry to Ezra Bostick, whose remains slumber in the little graveyard not far from the corporate limits of Irving.

Jacob Sights, a resident of the Bostick settlement, enlisted under Capt. John Reese in 1776, was transferred to Captain Plunkett's company, Fourth Light Dragoons of the Pennsylvania line, for service during the American Revolution. He was taken prisoner in 1778, but shortly afterwards escaped and rejoined the army under General Washington and served with him until the close of the war. He was in the battles of White Plains, Trenton, Princeton, Brandywine, Germantown and others.

Harris Reeves, of the Hurricane settlement, enlisted under Sergeant Langham, Saulsbury, Rowan, County, N. C., in the fall of 1780. He was stationed at the Magazine and remained there until the close of the Revolutionary War. He was born in North Hampton County, N. C.,

in 1750. He was one of the commissioners of this county during its early history, and died at his home near Van Burenburg in 1837, and was buried in the Wright graveyard, near that place. Many of the families in that section of the county can trace their lineage to this old soldier of the Revolutionary War.

Thomas Craig, of East Fork Township, Montgomery County, entered the service of the American Revolution in Captain Smith's company, Colonel McKissick's regiment, Burke County, N. C., in 1781. He later re-enlisted in Lincoln County, N. C., in the Indian Spy service of the Southwest, and was sent into the Indian country, serving under Capt. Brown Stimson, and Colonel Sevier, and was personally acquainted with Col. Isaac Shelby. He was born in Granville County, N. C., in October, 1762. Many residents of Montgomery County can claim place in various associations by relationship to this old hero.

John Liget entered the service of the American Revolution under Capt. James Hall, first for six months, then for six weeks, and again for three weeks, serving a part of the time under Captain Gilmore. He was with Morgan in his campaigns against the Tories, and was at the battles of the Cowpens, and with General Greene at Guilford Court House, served at the siege of Yorktown and was present at the surrender. He was personally acquainted with General Washington and Colonel Pickens. He was wounded in the left hand, which crippled him for life. He was born in March, 1762, in Augusta County, Va. Where he died or was buried is unknown. His application for a pension from Montgomery County September 18, 1832 was allowed. He is known to have had children in Arkansas in 1836.

James Richardson, of Hillsboro, entered the American Revolutionary service under Capt. Lemuel Smith, Col. Peter Perkins' regiment, in Spottsylvania County, Va., in August, 1780. He served under Capt. Miner Smith of General Rutherford's command on the Yadkin, and was in the battles of the Brick House and at Georgetown. He was born in Middlesex County, Va., August 25, 1757. Several families about Hillsboro trace their ancestry back to James Richardson. He was buried in McCord cemetery.

Benjamin Gordon entered the American Revolutionary service in July, 1780, under Thomas Sumpter, near Charlotte, Mecklenburg County, N. C., and was sent, after the battle of Guil-

ford Court House, as wagoner to General Greene's army with the wounded. Later he served as a mountaineer ranger under General Clark of Georgia. He was discharged in Newberry County, S. C., in 1783, after serving three years. He was personally acquainted with General Morgan, General Greene, General Sumpter, General Clark and General Casey. Benjamin Gordon was born in Newberry County, S. C., August 30, 1762. That Benjamin Gordon belonged to the Hurricane settlement is evidenced by the fact that Rev. Henry Sears attested his papers as a Revolutionary soldier. Whatever became of him, or what lines of descendents he may have left, is unknown.

Thomas Brockman entered the service early in 1776 under Capt. John Marks, of Col. Charles Lewis' regiment in General Greene's divisions of the American army. He served in this particular company under Captain Marks for three years, and during the remainder of the Revolutionary War under Capt. Archibald Moon, and was in the battles of Brandywine, Germantown, Stony Point, and many other minor engagements. He was born in Albermarle County, Va., date uncertain, and died in Montgomery County about 1838. He recites in his application for a pension that he resides on the East Fork of Shoal Creek. His remains lie buried in an unmarked grave in the little graveyard at the side of the road that at the present is included in a pasture lot belonging to Joseph Spinner.

John Crabtree, a resident of "South District," Montgomery County, in his application for a pension as a Revolutionary soldier, recites the following facts: He was born in Randolph County, N. C., on May 3, 1763, and that he entered the service of the American Revolution, under Capt. Edward Williams, in 1780, under whom he served but a short time. He afterwards re-enlisted under Capt. John Knight, whose energies and efforts were directed against the Tories in his section of North Carolina. John Crabtree was among the first settlers of Montgomery County and lived in what was known as the "Street Settlement," about four miles southwest of Hillsboro. Many families of Montgomery County are directly connected with John Crabtree, the pioneer Revolutionary soldier. His remains lie buried in the family graveyard not far from the old homestead.

Benjamin Todd, father of the late Thomas Jefferson Todd, of Fillmore, claims a place in the galaxy of honored names. We find no docu-

mentary evidence to support this claim. If it exists it has escaped my notice in my investigations concerning these old heroes. Many descendents of Benjamin Todd live in Fayette County and in the eastern part of Montgomery County. His remains lie buried in the Ables cemetery, just over the line in Fayette County.

Jacob Sights was born in Germany in 1755 and came to America when quite young, and after the Revolutionary War settled in Kentucky. There he married a Miss Mary Black, and reared a large family. A few years after the establishment of Bostick settlement in this county he with his wife and the families of two daughters (Mrs. James Grantham and Mrs. Jack Bostick) came to what is now known as the Meadowfield District, one and a half miles southwest of Irving, in this county. He died here in 1845 at the age of ninety years, and his body lies in the Hopewell cemetery in this district.

Henry Briance, born March 27, 1760, in York County, Pa., enlisted in the American Revolution from Mecklenburg County, N. C., and was engaged in the following battles: Friday's Fort, Eutaw Springs and Monk's Corner. He applied for pension September 18, 1832, and the pension was allowed. His remains are buried in the Clear Springs cemetery. The following, written by S. E. T. Kessinger, is full of interest: "In the statement of the Revolutionary soldiers who lived or died in Montgomery County, it is said that Henry Briance, or as his relatives spell it, Bryens, entered the service of the United States in the war of the Revolution under General Rutherford in 1777; that he served also under Col. Wade Hampton, General Sumpter and General Marion; that he took part in the battles of Eutaw Springs, Friday's Fort, Thompson's Fort, Monk's Corner and Monroe's Old Field; that he knew most of the Generals who commanded the forces in the South; and that he made application for a pension in 1832 from this county and that nothing more is known of him. The above, so far as his folks know, is correct, and it is to complement this statement that this is written. Mrs. Amos Holbrooks, who lives near Sorento, and who is a granddaughter of Henry Briance and a daughter of Samuel Pen-ter, and who is the grandmother of my wife, has given me this information with regard to Henry Briance. He entered the Revolutionary service at the age of eighteen from the state of North Carolina. As his age was eighteen

when he entered, he was therefore born in 1759. Some time after the close of the Revolutionary War, and after he had married and had a family, he came to Illinois and settled in a log cabin which he built on what was afterwards known as the Edward McLain farm now owned by Frank McDavid. The cabin was at the foot hills, near the creek, and was torn down by Mr. McLain after he came into possession of the land. Her father, Samuel Penter, lived in the cabin for awhile before building on the farm in section one, township 7-5, and was the last to live in the cabin. And that after applying for the pension, and before receiving it, he died, while living in the aforementioned cabin, and his body was buried in the Clear Springs cemetery, and she thinks he was probably the first one to be buried in that cemetery. It is not likely that anyone now can point out his grave, but that his remains were buried there, there is no question."

Capt. Reuben Sibley was born in Sntton, Mass., February 20, 1743, and died March 3, 1810. Captain Sibley was chosen captain of the Second Sntton Company, Colonel Thomas' Fifth Regiment, and was ordered in council June 28, 1776, that said officers be commissioned. He is reported commissioned June 28, 1776. Captain Sibley was in service at Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, and North Castle, N. Y., in 1776. He also served in Col. Josiah Whitney's Regiment. Roll was made up for service in Rhode Island in August and September, 1778, and he was also in Col. Jacob Davis' Regiment July 30, 1780.

George McLain was born in Lincoln County, N. C., October 14, 1760, and while residing in said county he volunteered in July, 1779, and served in the American Revolution as a private under Capt. Samuel Martin and Col. John Barber for three months, when he volunteered in April, 1780, under Capt. John Mattocks and Col. William Graham and served three months. In the autumn of 1780 he volunteered under Capt. Samuel Martin and Col. John Barber, and was in a skirmish near King's Mountain the day before the battle. He served six months. Immediately after this he served three months under Capt. John Walker and Frank Ury and Col. John Barber, and then went out for three months under Capt. John Walker, Maj. Joseph Dixon and Col. William Graham. He next volunteered under Capt. Robert White and Col.

Robert Smith and was in engagements with Tories at the Raft Swamp and the Brick House, near Wilmington, N. C., and in this tour he served three months. Immediately after he served one month under Captain Null and was in a skirmish with the British at the Brick House. He was allowed a pension on an application executed November 7, 1832, while he was a resident of Bedford County, Tenn. He was married in Mecklenburg County, N. C., July 25 or 26, 1789, to Rebecca Alexander, who was born September 18, 1769. He died in Bedford County, Tenn., November 30, 1834. She was allowed pension on an application executed March 4, 1844, while a resident of Bond County, Ill. There were eight children, a son, Josiah Thomas, who signed McLain, was forty-six years old in 1844, and lived in Bond County, Ill., at that date. Names of other children not stated. The last named never lived in the county, but his descendents have since a very early day lived in Montgomery County, and his record is here given as information relating to this locality.

Joseph McAdams was born in York County, Pa., in 1759. He enlisted in the war of the Revolution from Hawfield, Orange County, N. C., serving under Colonel Armstrong, William O'Neal and Robert Melone, and was also with Captain Carrington and Captain Hodges. He was also a pilot under Colonel Lee and was in the battles of Stone, Hillsborough and Holt's Race Paths. Joseph McAdams came to Illinois with his brother, William McAdams, who became a resident of Madison County, and who was also a Revolutionary soldier. After a residence in Montgomery County for many years, in his old age he moved to Bond County, where he died and was buried.

Moses Owen. Reports from the government's records show that Moses Owen drew a pension from Montgomery County, but so far we have no data as to his history.

John Canaday applied for a pension in 1838 from Montgomery County but we have no further record of him. There were Canadays in this county and some living in Macoupin County not far from the Montgomery County line, and according to the recollection of D. M. Starr, there was one or more named John, but we do not know which one made the application, nor where he was buried.

OLD TIME MILITIA.

Mention has been made of trouble with the Indians and the pioneers in Montgomery County had great reason to fear so dangerous and wily a foe. The settler felt, especially after the murder of the Cox family near Greenville, mention of which will be found in another chapter, that in some measure he took his life, and that of every member of his family, in his hands when he came to this county to carve out a home, alone and unprotected by any law. Hence, when this feeling had grown sufficiently strong and a call was made to organize an armed state body for defense, every settler responded. The first meeting of the county commissioners was held April 7, 1821, with John Beck, John McAdams and John Seward as the court, and Hiram Rountree as the clerk and legal head. Sixteen days later the commissioners held another meeting, in accordance with a then new law in the state, for the purpose of dividing the county into militia districts and organizing for mutual protection under state control. The county was divided into three militia or company districts, known as battalions. The first district included all that portion of the county west of Shoal Creek and the Middle Fork, and the place of meeting was at the residence of William M. Crisp. The second district joined the first district line and the third district included all the county east of the second district line and the assembling place was the residence of Joseph Wright. According to the statute of the state, all males of legal age in the county were required to be enlisted as members of the state militia and to be enrolled in one of these three battalions. These companies were empowered and enjoined to hold an election for officers, these to include one captain, one lieutenant and one ensign, and such other officers as was found necessary for each district. That these companies or battalions met, organized and drilled, and maintained their organization during the crucial period of the county's pioneer days is certain. It reflects great credit on the good judgment and foresight of our pioneers and many were the occasions when this military force was able to protect the rights and lives of the lonely settlers. Not always were they able to reach the widely separated cabins in time and hence occurred massacres which make a dark page in the county's history, and not always were they able to at first successfully

cope with the cunning of the treacherous foe, but there were evidences that their presence reduced the number of border tragedies and subdued the craftiest of the Indian leaders.

WAR OF 1812.

Prior to 1812 the British in America incited the Pottawattomies and other Indian tribes to acts of violence toward the American settlers to force submission to the English rule. This was before the organization of this county, but several of those who enlisted in the war afterwards became settlers in this county, hence this mention. There was a fort near Edwardsville known as Fort Russell and Governor Edwards became apprehensive of an attack on that fort as forts in other places had been attacked. This caused many who lived near this county to enter the war and subdue the recalcitrant Indians and when this was accomplished, later as stated, many settled in this county. A list of these we have not at hand.

BLACK HAWK WAR.

From 1825 to 1832 the Indians were very troublesome, claiming lands and privileges not in keeping with prior treaties, or civilized rights. The Sioux, the Winnebagoes and Pottawattomies joining with the Sacs and Fox Indians under the leadership of Chiefs Red Bird and Black Hawk were the principal tribes causing the trouble. After some ineffectual efforts to settle the differences with them, during which time the whites sustained alarming attacks, Governor Reynolds called for volunteers to stop their rebellious attitude and quiet them till matters could be settled by treaty. The place of rendezvous for the volunteers was at Peru in LaSalle County. It will be remembered that our county was then less than twelve years old, and the state but a few years older. Every man going into that conflict left a family needing his services more than at any subsequent time in the history of the county, but the homes that they had sacrificed so much for to support and establish were threatened, and taking their lives in their hands, as well as subjecting the lives of those they left behind to danger, they volunteered as true patriots. The first company to organize from this county was that of Capt. Levi D. Boone. This company was sworn in April 20, 1832. The second one to organize



HENRY HOLDERREAD AND FAMILY

was that of Capt. Hiram Rountree. These companies were composed of the persons named below.

Black Hawk's Indian name was Ma-ka-tan-me-she-kia-kiah. He was born on the site of the present city of Rock Island, in 1767. Upon the close of the Black Hawk War a treaty was negotiated with General Scott by which the land lying east of the Mississippi River in Illinois and elsewhere was accepted by the Indians as neutral ground, and the Indians reluctantly withdrew from that part of the country.

CAPTAIN BOONE'S COMPANY.

Captain, Levi D. Boone; first lieutenant, James G. Hinman, second lieutenant, Absolem Cress; sergeants, C. G. Blockburger, Mikael H. Walker, Israel Fogelman, Wm. McDavid; corporals, John Prater, Alex T. Williams, C. S. Coffey, Newton Street; privates, James Brown, Samuel L. Briggs, Harrison Brown, Cobbert Blair, H. C. Bennett (quartermaster), Peter Cress, G. W. Canins, John Crabtree, George E. Duff, Michael Fanin, Wm. Griffith, James Grisham, Johnson Hampton, James Hawkins, Benjamin Halbrook, Joshua Hunt, Sam Ishmael, Wm. Jordan, A. H. Knapp, Eph. Killpatrick, Stephen Kilgworth, Geo. E. Ludwick, Robert A. Long, John K. McWilliams, Thomas J. Mansfield, Wm. Mayfield, Barnabus Michael, Samuel Peacock, Eli Rabb, James M. Rutledge, Wm. Roberts, Wm. D. Sherley, Daniel Steel, Curtis Schrivener, Thomas J. Toedd, McKensie Turner, James B. Williams, Easton Whitten, Ben R. Williams, James Young.

CAPTAIN ROUNTREE'S COMPANY.

Captain Rountree's company of the Second Regiment of the Third Brigade, was organized May 21, 1832, and mustered out August 16, of the same year. They were mostly from Hillsboro and the surrounding communities, as follows: Captain, Hiram Rountree; first lieutenant, John Kirkpatrick; second lieutenant, Thomas Phillips; sergeants Andrew K. Gray, John Stone, Samuel Jackson, David B. Starr; corporals, Spartan Grisham, Malachi Smith, Thomas McAdams, Thomas Edwards; privates, Clement C. Aydelott, John Brown, John Briggs, Joseph Burke, James M. Berry, Levi W. Boorer, Cleveland Coffey, David Copeland, John Carlew,

James Cardwell, John Duncan, Thomas Early, Thomas Evans, Ammon Forehand, Wm. Griffith, Thomas Gray, Alexander R. Gray, John Hart, George Harkey, John M. Holmes, William Harkey, Thomas W. Heady, Thomas C. Hughes, John Hannah, Alfred Johnson, William Jones, Jesse Johnson, Thomas Johnson, James Lockerman, John K. Long, John McCurry, Malcolm McPhail, David T. McCulloch, Horace Mansfield, Axrin McCulloch, Robert McCulloch, John M. McWilliams, Wm. McDavid, Samuel Paisley, Thomas Potter, James Potter, Jacob Rhodes, Willis Rose, Luke Sea Steel, Thomas Sturtevant, Zebedee Shriley, John Slater, William M. Tennis, James Wilson, David M. Williams, Wm. S. Williams, Joseph W. Wilson, Thomas Wood, Thomas Williford, William Young.

A. H. H. Rountree, a son of Capt. Hiram Rountree, in an article published in the Hillsboro Democrat, April 23, 1873, says of the Montgomery County soldiers in the Black Hawk War:

"Among the first to go was Dr. L. D. Boone, who formed a company and marched to the defense of his country. After his three months' campaign, Governor Reynolds called for more troops, and Hiram Rountree raised a company, and was elected captain, with John Kirkpatrick as first lieutenant; Thomas Phillips, second lieutenant; A. K. Gray, sergeant; John Stone, second sergeant; Samuel Jackson, third lieutenant; Spartan Grisham, first corporal; Malachi Smith, second corporal; Thomas McAdams, third corporal; Thomas Edwards, fourth corporal; D. B. Starr, fourth sergeant and privates as above listed. These men furnished themselves with arms, accoutrements, horses, as far as in their power, and marched to Peru, where we find them June 20, 1832, as the following letter shows:

"HEAD QUARTERS, June 20th, 1832.

"HIS EXCELLENCY GOVERNOR REYNOLDS:

"In obedience to your order of May 20, my company has repaired to headquarters for the defense of the country, with the expectation of enjoying what others are enjoying, and what wisdom of the United States intended they should enjoy in such emergencies—the arms provided by the United States for the benefit of Illinois. This has been denied us. The men at a distance of 200 miles from home are without provision and none in the immediate country had they the means of buying.

"This note is drafted to know of your Excel-

lency, and that immediately, what the men are to depend on. With great respect,

"Your obedient servant,

"HIRAM ROUNTREE.

"P. S.—As regards myself I shall never complain, but the condition in which the company is placed demands speedy attention. Their crops are lost, and they in debt for their preparation to defend their country—H. Rountree."

"However much this note may have seemed impudent to General Atkinson, when backed by Governor Reynolds himself, who was in full sympathy with the volunteer soldiery, most of whom were his personal friends, the arms were furnished to those who were in need, and provisions likewise on the following day. This company continued in the service and engaged in at least two of the battles and were discharged after Black Hawk had been destroyed and himself made a prisoner. Of the individual men some are still living, but death has sadly thinned the ranks, though none were killed in battle."

After Black Hawk was subdued and peace restored, he and many of his braves were held as prisoners of war for awhile, and on September 10, 1832, the Indian prisoners were taken to Jefferson Barracks below St. Louis. From there Black Hawk was sent to Washington where he was presented to President Andrew Jackson, and on April 26, 1833, he was sent to Fortress Monroe, where he remained until the 4th of June, when he was permitted to return to his people. Upon his return he was restored to his tribe as a chief, subordinate to Keokuk. Black Hawk died Oct. 30, 1838, at the age of seventy-one years. He was dressed for burial in a uniform presented him when in Washington by the president. The body was placed in the middle of the grave in a sitting posture on a seat constructed for the purpose. On his left side a cane given him by Henry Clay, was placed upright with his right hand resting on it. Many of the old warrior's trophies were placed in the grave.

WAR WITH MEXICO.

More than once in the history of the United States "trouble with Mexico" has presented serious problems for the government to solve and what is termed the Mexican War, 1845-7, settled some questions of great importance and at the same time brought into the limelight men who

subsequently attained great distinction in this country. This war with Mexico grew out of the annexation of Texas, formerly a possession of Mexico, to the United States. Many settlers in this territory desired a stable government rather than the guerilla warfare that was representative of Mexico's attempt to sustain laws of any kind, and they appealed, after Texas had revolted from Mexico at the battle of San Jacinto, to be admitted as a state in the Union. This proposition was favorably looked on by the Democratic party in the United States but was strongly opposed by the Whigs. The annexation of Texas was made one of the chief issues in the presidential campaign of 1844, when James K. Polk, the Democratic candidate, was elected. This was taken as sufficient endorsement of the will of the people, and admission of Texas to the Union followed early in 1845. At once Mexico broke off all diplomatic relations with the United States and war soon was declared.

One company of ninety-six men was this county's quota out of four regiments that were sent from Illinois. The four regiments from Illinois were commanded as follows: one at Jacksonville, commanded by Colonel Hardin, who was killed at Buena Vista in a charge made on the enemy; one from Murphysboro, commanded by Colonel Bissell; one from Cairo, commanded by Colonel Baker; and one from Vandalia, commanded by Colonel Foreman. The last named regiment, being the one nearest us, the company from this county was a part of that command. Seventeen of these men died while under enlistment, and the most of the remaining came back to this county, and, among their names, will be found the ancestors of many of the prominent families in the country today. It is always with a proper sense of pride when mention is made of these old people, to say that they were in the Mexican War. Indeed such is the feeling when speaking of a soldier in any of the past wars; not that all approve of war, but because these soldiers answered the call of their country and served in its defense.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY SOLDIERS OF THE WAR WITH MEXICO.

Company C, Third Regiment: Captain, James C. McAdams, died at Matamoros January 4, 1847; first lieutenant, Thomas Rose, in command after McAdams' death; second lieutenant,

ants, John Burk, John Corlew; sergeants, James M. Williford, promoted to sergeant; Miles Morris, Jep J. McDavid; corporals, William Stephenson, Benjamin Blockburger, Charles H. Rutlege; musicians, Joseph Mapes, left sick at Matamoros; James F. Witherspoon; privates, Claiborne Acres, Jas. B. Anderson, William R. Boyd, John Bodkin, John Q. A. Bennett, Nelson Bennett, Benson Card, Ransom Corlew, John Craig, LaFayette Cardwell, Robert W. Davis, Wm. A. Edwards, Mark W. Edwards, Johnson A. Frost, John Fuller, Jackson Finney, James B. Garner, Daniel Graff, Thomas Gunter, Higgason B. Grubbs, Stephen Harman, Achilles Harman, Wilborn Isaacs, Benjamin R. Ishmael, Wm. Kingston, John Knoots, Jacob Lyerla, John T. Loomis, John M. Lyngle, Thomas McWilliams, Joseph Penter, John Pruett, Major Pruett, George W. Rose, Abraham B. Starr, Wiley B. Smith, James M. Scott, John Turrentine, Alanson B. Thomas, Wm. H. Varner, Joseph G. Wright, Thomas F. Wright, James S. Williams, Jarrett Wright, Joseph C. Wilson.

The following were discharged or died: sergeants, J. B. McDavid, James M. Quellman; privates, Isaac J. Bishop, William D. Colyar, Martin A. Cress, Joel N. Fogleman, Edwin R. Grubbs, Samuel F. King, Isaac Lewey, William B. McCaslin, Thomas A. Norman, Eli Peacock, William Seymour, James Walker, were all discharged on surgeon's certificate; first sergeant, Robert Williamson, died at Camargo, 1846; corporal, Elijah Isaacs, died at Point Isabel, 1847; privates, William H. Barrett, Moses Barringer, Wm. C. Burke, George Bryants, died at Matamoros, 1846; Levi Card died at Jalapa, 1846; John J. Colman died at Matamoros, 1846; John C. Gaston died at Matamoros, 1847; Henry Hill died at Matamoros, 1846; Wm. S. Halford died at Camp Patterson, 1846; Ezra P. Knight died at Matamoros, 1847; Razin G. Lazenby died at Camargo, 1847; Chas. W. Lynch died at Matamoros, 1846; Alex W. Pearson died at Camp Patterson, 1846; Franklin Roper died at Camargo, 1846; John A. Williams died at Matamoros, 1846. This company was discharged at New Orleans, La., May 21, 1847.

Wiley B. Smith, a private of Company C of Third Regiment of the Mexican War Volunteers, who lived in the Baxter House, a mile north of Walshville, in his "Diary of a Soldier in Mexico," recently published in the Hillsboro Journal, throws much light on the experiences of those who went there in defense of the Texans.

The dates, routes of travel, the experiences, difficulties and dangers are faithfully stated, together with much descriptive of the country, its development and inhabitants. He also gives some very lurid descriptions of some of the engagements that our boys were in. For instance, we quote this from him of an engagement under date of February 15, 1848:

"When we came to the river we met General Worth's division that had camped here over night, and had moved on about four miles, where we were fired on by the enemy, and the General was forced to join his old camp until his strength was increased. General Shields and General Pillow's brigades came up the same day and General Patterson came up the next day, General Twiggs being in command until General Patterson came. He was not able to take command on account of a fall he had received from his horse, and he gave the command up to Twiggs. A charge on the enemy was ordered at four o'clock in the morning of the fourteenth, but General Patterson did not think it a good plan, and ordered Twiggs to wait until the commander-in-chief came, or until further orders from himself. That stopped all and saved many lives. Scouts were sent out to find out the position of the enemy.

"On the 15, General Scott came in, and on this night a counsel of war was held, as the scouting parties had discovered a way that might be made possible, to get around behind the enemy. General Twiggs was ordered to clear the way around so that cannon could be taken around and planted. This was done on the 16. In doing this we were attacked by the Mexicans and we had a desperate battle and along in the evening retreated to a fort that was nearby.

"Twiggs thought it good time to get possession of that fort and made a heavy charge on it, but the Mexicans rallied and fought desperately. After contending some time Twiggs was forced to retreat and he was pursued some distance by the enemy. But night came on and the battle ceased. General Shields was ordered to aid in planting battery. We worked all night in the rain and darkness of night, pulling cannon up a desperate high mountain. It required 500 men to move a cannon, while some of the others were engaged in collecting the wounded from among the weeds. This they were able to do by hearing them groan. They could not tell the Mexicans from our men so they brought all

together. Our doctors treated all alike. The ground was strewn thick with the dead of both sides. In passing over the mountain I would first stumble over a rock and then over a dead man. After much labor we got one cannon, a thirty-six pounder on the summit of the mountain in view of the enemy and within about 500 yards of their battery. They found us out and all at once they began to pour the grapeshot and cannister among us, like a heavy shower of hail. But they had to throw their missiles by guess and did not do much damage. In the course of the night we got two other pieces planted on the top of the hill. These twenty-two pounders were howitzers.

"On April the 18, the sun rose clear and pleasant. Many were the soldiers who saw it rise but never saw it set. Many brave hearts throbbed dread and desire. The plan of attack was altered over night and agreed upon. The attack was to be made at three points and precisely at nine o'clock. On these fronts, General Pillow and two Tennessee regiments were to stand on the left and two Pennsylvania regiments and General Twiggs, commanding the regulars, was to attack on the right while General Shields, commanding the Third and Fourth Regiments of Illinois Vounteer Infantry and one New York Regiment, was to attack on the rear and cut off their retreat. In doing this he found a front that was unexpected. As the sun rose and cannons roared and threw such a heavy fire on our battery that it was very destructive.

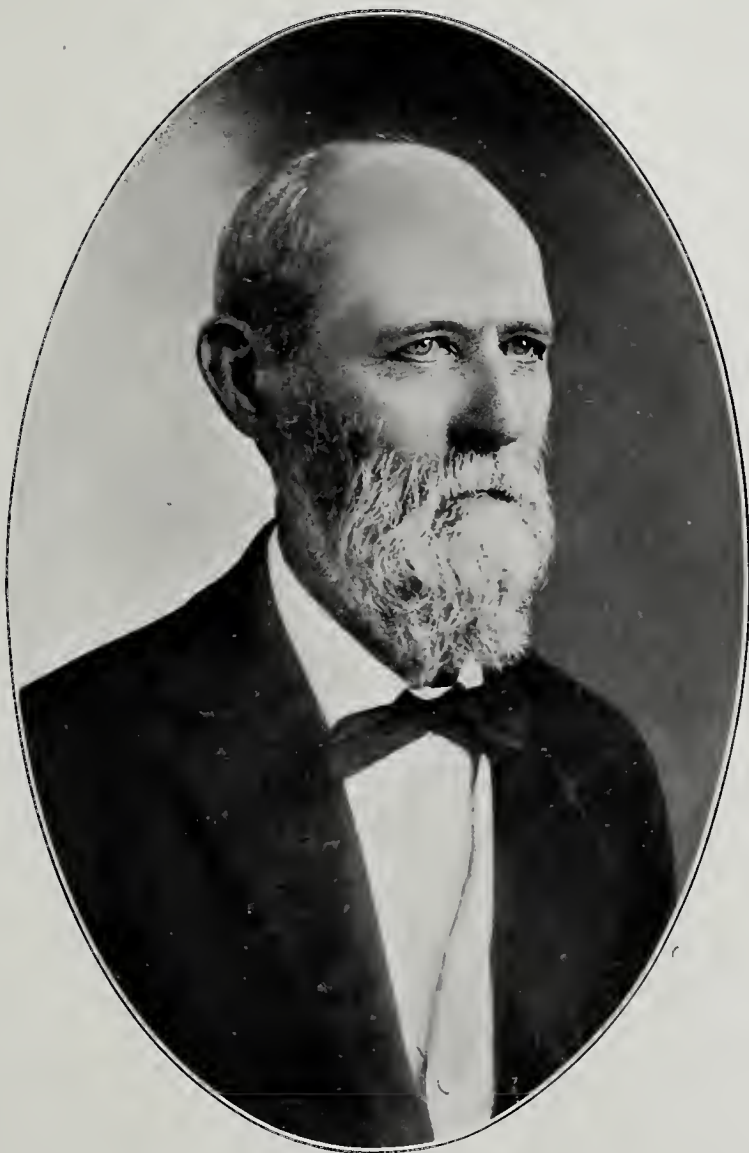
"They were well prepared with breastworks, but the shots did not stop at the battery for they fell among us like a heavy hail storm, wounding men and horses at every shot, but we were rather far from them for their shot to kill many. A charge was ordered sooner than the appointed time on account of the enemy's heavy fire. Soon the roaring of muskets spoke like one voice and carried death with them. Our brigade had to run three miles under a heavy fire from the enemy's guns and a great part of the time under a cross fire and at last we found ourselves in a few yards of the unexpected battery. The woods appeared to be alive with Mexicans from their guns and clouds of smoke that ascended, but they appeared that they did not want close quarters and soon we reached the road. There were many Mexicans trying to get off their wounded officers but their mules were shot down before their wagons and soon they fell with them. The battery was soon charged.

It consisted of nine fuses, four of which were loaded to the muzzle with grape and cannister, pointed and primed and the cannoniers with the fire in their hands to touch them off. But they were shot down by our musketmen at the breach of their own guns. They were soon turned and touched off on the enemy and strewed the earth with their dead. General Shields was shot down but a short distance from the battery in advance of his brigade. The struggle lasted about three hours before the enemy retreated clear away. Old Santa Anna was in a close place but made his escape in a by-way that led off through the chapparel, but in order to do this he had to cut one horse from his coach and leave it standing, with the others standing close to it, with his cork leg and \$2,000 in it. There was plenty of ammunition, provisions and clothing stores left for us on our race. I would occasionally look up at my left on the top of the mountains where the regulars were fighting, as it was in full view.

"The Mexicans stood until we charged bayonets and at last they gave way and I saw our soldiers tear down the enemy's flag and raise the stars and stripes in a cloud of smoke that ran together from both armies like one solid cloud. Shouts of victory opened in every rank of our army. I could not tell what was going on in the other brigades but the continued roaring of guns told us they were having a desperate hard time of it. I afterwards heard that Pillow's Brigade beat back the charge. We had had nothing to eat since yesterday morning, and were unwilling to eat of the Mexican provisions for fear the Mexicans had poisoned them. But the boys drank some of their whiskey and struck off after them and pursued them fifteen miles that night. They overtook many of them, cut them off and took them prisoners. As for my part, with a number of others, we were left on detail to take care of the wounded and bury the dead. On this night we were forced to make use of water that had run over two or three dead Mexicans, but a short distance above us."

Wiley B. Smith thus describes the bluffing tactics of the Mexicans when their cause was failing at Vera Cruz:

"The Mexicans kept up fire on us with their cannon, bombs and rockets. All we did was to dig breastworks, stand guard and dodge bombs. This continued till the 19 of March (1846) by which time we had succeeded in getting our heavy guns and mortars set. General Worth



HUMPHREY H. HOOD

then gave the soldiers an address, the guns backing off and giving him a salute. We still kept increasing our guns and mounting more, while the firing continued from both sides. On the 20 of March the enemy's fire had decreased while we were keeping on increasing ours with more heavy guns. On the 23 the Mexicans sent a flag of truce and begged for time to bury their dead, and twelve hours were given them. At dark our cannon opened fire upon the town again, the balls howling through the air like hungry lions in search of prey. The enemy fired back slowly. On the 24 the Mexican General Morales sent another flag of truce stating to General Scott that he would give him four days to get his troops away from there safely. General Scott sent him word in reply to come on with his fire. The fire boiled heavily for awhile, then gradually died away. On the 25 they sent another flag of truce desiring a conference, in reply to which General Scott gave them till the next day to make a general surrender. The fire of the enemy was again resumed but did not last long till the flag of truce was returned. That was on the 26. The demand of the Mexicans this time was that the Americans should retire within twenty-four hours. But before the end of the twenty-four hours it was agreed that on the 27 the Mexicans would march out and stack their arms and surrender. The 28 was Sunday, and on the 29 their flag was seen to come down and they fired a salute to General Scott and marched out under mournful music. Many of them were accompanied with their wives and children and household effects, some with tears in their eyes, their children begging bread. When they had reached the place appointed the soldiers were formed into lines with the American flag floating in the air, and when halted the Mexicans threw down their arms before the invading foe, and 12,000 of them bowed to the stars and stripes. They also laid their flag at our feet. It seemed exceeding humiliating for them to do. A strong guard was placed over the arms and property and the surrendered soldiers marched off without their arms at our mercy. General Scott let them go with the exception of a few that he thought best to hold. General Worth sent some of his men into the town to take possession, and the proud eagle of the Republic of the United States of America was raised in different parts of the town and over the castle. There were ten forts around

the town, and the castle that had stood for 500 years. And when they united in a salute it seemed that the sound came from both the land and the sea. We lay here till the 9 of April when we left here for Jallappa."

MONTGOMERY COUNTY IN THE CIVIL WAR.

All honor is due, and we believe accorded, to the brave boys from Montgomery County who answered the call of the President in 1861 and later, and volunteered to aid in rebuking the South in her mistaken determination to disrupt the Union. All honor is also due to the noble women, who not only undertook the care of the dependent at home, but aided and cared for, as fully as possible the sick and wounded, and who by exposure and overwork consecrated their lives, their loyalty and honor to country that a united Republic might be maintained. For some years prior to 1861 there were mutterings of discontent to be heard between the North and the South. Such events as the "Dred Scott Decision" and other irritating circumstances created an uneasiness that foreshadowed trouble. The storm gathered, centering about the great question of slavery, although there were other contributory issues, and the time came when the tempest broke in fury and civil war became a fact between the North and the South. Illinois was intensely loyal to the Union and the fall of Fort Sumter started a blaze of patriotism that reached every hamlet and countryside. On every side there was abundant evidence that men loved their country as a whole, not as a part or separate section, and were ready to sacrifice their all, even to their lives, to preserve the Union. Many peaceful years have passed since the close of the Civil War, but the intimate memories of that struggle, because of the brave deeds done, willing self-sacrifices made and thousands of bereaved homes, still are kept green in both North and South. It could not be otherwise. Time's healing touch has done much and in the face of national calamity a perfectly united people has again arisen. A complete list of the residents of Montgomery County who served in the Civil War necessarily takes in many who joined companies being organized in neighboring counties and in some cases in neighboring states. The following record includes many but is not entirely complete.

NINTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY.

The history of the Ninth Infantry from the date of its organization until mustered out July 9, 1865, reflects credit on all its members. It was one of the six regiments which was allotted to Illinois under President Lincoln's first call, for three months and under this call Montgomery County Company H was officered as follows: J. J. Philips, captain; J. W. Kitchell, first lieutenant; William F. Armstrong, second lieutenant. During the three month term Captain Philips was promoted major and on the organization of the regiment for three years, became lieutenant colonel. Kitchell was promoted captain and James Munn became first lieutenant. Armstrong entered another regiment at the close of the three-months' service in which he subsequently became major.

The Ninth Illinois Infantry, organized for the short term on April 28, 1861, at the end of which about 500 of its members re-enlisted for three years. The winter of 1861 was spent at Paducah, Ky., engaged in numerous expeditions in the southern and western part of the state. In February it moved up the Tennessee River and took part in the battle of Fort Donelson, in which it suffered 166 men in wounded and thirty-five killed. On March 6, 1862, it left Nashville for Paducah and proceeded to Pittsburg Landing, participating in the battle of Shiloh on April 6 and sustaining a loss of sixty-one men killed and 287 wounded. Out of the twenty-six commissioned officers who went into that battle, twenty-one were either killed or wounded. During the advance on Corinth, the Ninth formed a part of the brigade commanded by Brig. Gen. R. J. Oglesby, and on the evacuation of Corinth, was attached to the Third Army Corps under the command of Maj. Gen. Pope and pursued the flying enemy to Booneville. In the battle of Corinth the regiment lost nineteen in killed, eighty-two killed and fifty-two taken prisoner. After this the regiment served mainly in Mississippi, performing arduous service. The Ninth in its entire career participated in 110 battles and skirmishes, according to the report of the adjutant general.

CAPTAIN PHILIPS' COMPANY, NINTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY.

The following roster with the officers above named composed the company: Captains, J. J.

Phillips, John W. Kitchell; lieutenants, John W. Kitchell, James M. Munn, W. F. Armstrong; sergeants, James M. Munn, Hillsboro; John H. Rutledge, Hillsboro, April 19, 1861, mustered out July 26, 1861; Cyrus H. Gilmore, Hillsboro, April 19, 1861, mustered out July 26, 1861; John S. Titcomb, Hillsboro, April 19, 1861, mustered out July 26, 1861; corporals, Frances D. Hubbel, Hillsboro, April 19, 1861, mustered out as sergeant July 26, 1861; Marcus E. Taylor, Hillsboro April 19, 1861, mustered out July 26, 1861; Daniel Penzer, Hillsboro, April 19, 1861, mustered out July 26, 1861; Zaccheus C. Wilson, Hillsboro, April 19, 1861, mustered out July 26, 1861; musicians, Warren L. Jenkins, Hillsboro, April 19, 1861, mustered out July 26, 1862; Jacob Miller, Hillsboro, April 19, 1861, mustered out July 26, 1861; privates, James M. Arthurs, Addison Anderson, William E. Adams, John M. Bostick, William S. Boone, William S. Berry, Robert Bryant, Henry Borgfeld, Robert S. Best, Hilliard L. Carriker, Ira S. Clark, George W. Carson, John B. Carey, James Cannon, Albertus Cass, James L. Candiff, Geo. H. Clotfelter, Jaspar Cary, John Edwards, all of whom were from Hillsboro, enlisted April 19, 1861, and were mustered out July 26, 1861; Snowden R. Ferree, Hillsboro, April 19, 1861, died at Cairo July 18, 1861; Reuben House, Hiram Issacks, Joshua H. Jenkins, William L. Knight, William Keep, Rufus J. Lepe, N. H. M. Lingle, Chauncey Lee, Boon Ludwick, W. A. McLain, William Manchester, John Mitchell, Henry Miller, all of Hillsboro, April 19, 1861, mustered out July 26, 1861; Augustus Miller, Hillsboro, discharged June 28, 1861, on account of disability; Alonzo McEwen, Addison J. Niles, John M. Nicodemus, Timothy O'Brian, Martin O'Hale, Andrew N. Perrin, John F. Poage, Martin Preslin, James H. Preslin, William Richkard, Paul Roberts, W. S. Roberts, Samuel O. Russell, Gideon Suits, all of Hillsboro, April 19, 1861, mustered out July 26, 1861; Orin Sprague, Hillsboro, April 19, 1861, deserted April 28, 1861; Edwin S. Stephenson, Samuel Sheridan, Francis M. Stickle, all of Hillsboro, April 19, 1861, mustered out July 26, 1861; Robert Shelton, Hillsboro, April 19, 1861, discharged June 13, 1861, on account of disability; George Short, Hillsboro, April 19, 1861, mustered out July 26, 1861; Ambrose J. Shelton, Hillsboro, April 19, 1861, mustered out July 26, 1861; Sebastian Schwinderman, Hillsboro, April 19, 1861, mustered out July 26, 1861; William H. Scott, Hillsboro, April 19, 1861, mus-

tered out July 26, 1861; Andrew P. Shattuck, Hillsboro, April 19, 1861, mustered out July 26, 1861; John W. Trueworthy, Hillsboro, April 19, 1861, mustered out July 26, 1861; Moses H. Turner, Hillsboro, April 19, 1861; mustered out July 26, 1861; Theodore Watson, Hillsboro, April 19, 1861, mustered out July 26, 1861; William Webber, Hillsboro, April 19, 1861, mustered out July 13, 1861; William J. Williams, Hillsboro, April 19, 1861, mustered out July 26, 1861; Samuel W. Young, Hillsboro, April 19, 1861, mustered out July 29 1861.

Company C, Illinois Ninth Infantry: Captains, Samuel T. Hughes and Jacob Miller, Hillsboro, August 12, 1864, mustered out July 9, 1865; first lieutenant, Ambrose J. Shelton, Montgomery County, August 20, 1864, mustered out July 9, 1865; second lieutenants, George Short, Montgomery County, August 20, 1864, killed in battle, November 23, 1864; John Droesch, Hillsboro, July 4, 1865, mustered out July 9, 1865; first sergeant, George A. Short, Montgomery County, August 23, 1862, promoted second lieutenant; sergeants, Jacob Miller, Hillsboro, March 23, 1864, promoted captain; John Webber, Hillsboro, September 24, 1864, mustered out September 24, 1864; A. J. Shelton, Montgomery County, August 23, 1862, promoted first lieutenant; George Everett, Montgomery County, August 1, 1862, mustered out July 9, 1865; corporals, Henry M. Lee, Hillsboro, January 4, 1864; John Droesch, Hillsboro, January 23, 1864, mustered out July 9, 1865; Martin Preston, Hillsboro, January 4, 1864, mustered out July 9, 1865; R. M. McAnnelly, Hillsboro, August 1, 1862, mustered out July 9, 1865; Jordan Bluford, Hillsboro, August 1, 1862, mustered out July 9, 1865; J. A. Clotfelter, Montgomery County, September 24, 1861, mustered out September 24, 1864; privates, Oliver W. Boutwell, Hillsboro, August 23, 1862, discharged order war department, 1865; William S. Boone, Hillsboro, March 23, 1864, mustered out July 9, 1865; Conrad Blattier, Hillsboro, March 23, 1864, mustered out July 9, 1865; James M. Davis, Hillsboro, January 4, 1864, deserted December 7, 1864; John G. Lamb, Irving, January 4, 1864, mustered out June 24, 1865; John F. Moore, Hillsboro, March 23, 1864, mustered out July 9, 1865; George W. Qualls, Hillsboro, March 23, 1864, mustered out July 9, 1865; Joseph E. Taulbee, Irving, January 4, 1864, mustered out July 9, 1865; George Weigert, Litchfield, March 23, 1864, mustered out June 15, 1865; George H. Boutwell, Hillsboro,

December 29, 1863, mustered out June 9, 1865; William B. Bishop, Litchfield, March 26, 1864, mustered out June 9, 1865; William Berry, Hillsboro, April 22, 1864, mustered out June 9, 1865; W. B. Hickman, Litchfield, February 11, 1864, mustered out June 9, 1865; S. M. Jenkins, Hillsboro, February 2, 1864, taken prisoner May 9, 1864; Harvey Moran, Hillsboro, March 1, 1864, mustered out July 9, 1865; George H. Dry, Montgomery County, March 31, 1862, mustered out July 9, 1865; W. G. Daughtery, Montgomery County, August 15, 1862, mustered out July 9, 1865; Fred William, Montgomery County, August 31, 1861, died in prison at Andersonville; Simeon Fry, Montgomery County, August 15, 1862, died August 15, 1864; Calvin Fletcher, Montgomery County, August 15, 1862, mustered out July 9, 1865; Jefferson Gower, Montgomery County, August 1, 1862, mustered out July 9, 1865; Thomas Glass, Montgomery County, August 1, 1862, mustered out July 9, 1865; William Gregory, Montgomery County, August 1, 1862, mustered out July 9, 1865; Phillip Moynihan, Montgomery County, November 17, 1862, captured October 27, 1864; M. H. Nicodemus, Montgomery County, August 23, 1862, discharged May 9, 1865, on account disability; Benjamin Phelts, Montgomery County, August 15, 1862, transferred to V. R. C., 1865; John Powell, Montgomery County, August 14, 1862, mustered out May 30, 1865; G. W. Pooteete, Montgomery County, August 1, 1862, mustered out July 9, 1865; Newton Pitcock, Montgomery County, August 15, 1862, mustered out July 9, 1865; Samuel Richardson, Montgomery County, August 14, 1862, mustered out July 9, 1865; C. J. Stephens, Montgomery County, August 14, 1862, mustered out July 9, 1865; David Stephens, Montgomery County, August 15, 1862, mustered out July 9, 1865; F. M. Stephens, Montgomery County August 14, 1862, died September 5, 1864; J. C. Stroud, Montgomery County, August 14, 1862, mustered out June 13 1865; J. P. Stroud, Montgomery County, August 14, 1862, died at Andersonville; Perrine Spillers, Montgomery County, August 15, 1862, mustered out July 11, 1865; F. M. Stickle, Montgomery County, July 28, 1862, taken prisoner October 9, 1863.

NINTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY AT SHILOH.

A history of the experience, privations and services in defense of the country would make a large volume. As an illustration, we insert

here a paper by Warren L. Jenkins, describing a little of those of one company. Other companies had similar experiences.

"Sunday morning, April 6, 1862, was a most beautiful spring morning. We received orders to prepare for inspection. We brightened our buttons and brasses, brushed our clothes, blackened our shoes and presented a really splendid appearance. The camp guard had been detailed and was ready for guard duty. Just then a sudden outbreak of musketry, with now and then the hoarse boom of artillery, was heard about a mile to our front. We listened a few minutes and then the long roll was beaten by Jack McCann of Company C and the other drummers. The entire regiment fell into line, 578 strong, both rank and file, Colonel Phillips and Major Kuhn took their places at the head of the column. The martial band struck up *The Blue Jay* and we marched a half mile to the left center to an old field. We and the Twelfth Illinois were dressed in gray that the state of Illinois had furnished us. This we had worn through the battle of Fort Donelson and had suffered much on that account. The officers did not wish to take us into action again with the gray on, so in this old field we took off the gray and donned the blue. Some did not get a very good fit and had to roll up their trousers, which in some instances were 6 inches too long. We boxed our gray uniforms to send home. Then came the command to fall in and we marched to the front to the tune of *Yankee Doodle*.

"After leaving the main road we left the main line, at the head of a ravine to our left. My recollection is that the Eighty-First Ohio was on our right and the Twelfth Illinois on our left. We stood here for some time without firing a shot. Meantime the rebel artillery was playing on us, but were shooting too high and the tree tops were being shot off and were falling among the men. We then marched further to the left to close up with the Twelfth. A shell burst over Company A on the right wing, killing three and wounding five of the men. The field band carried off the wounded to a little bend in the branch to our rear, where Doctor Gulic had established a field hospital. Not far north of this was a pond of water which some of the citizens of that neighborhood afterwards called the 'bloody pool.' After marching some distance to the left we were ordered to lie down at this place. We were in exact range of the enemy's guns with the shells falling among us.

In our immediate front was a ravine. It was not very deep where the right wing stood, but further down from Company H to K it was something like 20 feet deep and served as a very good protection. The order up and forward came and we charged across the ravine at a run on double quick and stopped after gaining the brow of the hill on the other side. We there got the order to commence firing at will. After delivering their fire our boys would fall back into the ravine and reload, then advance to the top and fire. We held this point, some say, for hours, but my recollection is that we stood there about an hour and fifteen minutes. We defeated every effort of the enemy to dislodge us. Right here in front of our line and opposite our colors General Albert Sidney Johnson was killed, certainly from the fire of our guns. A clipping from the *Little Rock Gazette* of April 7, 1863, says: 'John P. Broom, the man in whose arms the great Confederate commander died, yesterday related the details of General Johnson's death as follows:

"I am the only man living who saw General Albert Sidney Johnson die. On Saturday, April 5, 1862, at Corinth, Miss., I was detailed from the Georgia Hussars and made a courier to General Johnson. That made it my duty to be at his side during the battle. At noon on Sunday, the day of the battle, I was riding with the General, Doctor Yandall and Governor Harris. When we came upon a group of wounded Federal soldiers General Johnson ordered Doctor Yandell to look after them. The doctor protested that he should stay with the general but the general replied: 'These men are suffering and I command you to stay and attend to them.' When we had been fighting for two hours and the bullets were falling as thick as hail, General Johnson turned to Governor Harris and remarked that General Hurlbut was mighty stubborn. Then he rode around to the front of the brigade and when about 150 yards in front of the Illinois troops under General Hurlbut he stopped and took off his hat. 'Boys,' he said, 'General Hurlbut seems to be mighty stubborn. We'll have to see what we can do with the bayonet. We have been fighting here two hours already and can't move him. I don't tell you to go but I ask you to come with me' and with that, at thirty or forty yards ahead of his men, he charged and the column followed. Hurlbut's line was broken, but these Illinois soldiers were as good soldiers as ever pointed a gun. They



John L. Huber and wife

rallied in little groups as they retreated, loaded and fired as they went. It was a shot from one of these groups that hit the commander. When I first saw him hit Governor Harris remarked: 'General Johnson is wounded and General Johnson replied, 'Yes, and I believe fatally.'

"During this engagement, which General Johnson had said had been going on for two hours, I carried off two wounded men from Company A, and went back for the third and found him sitting behind a stump. I said, 'Come and I will take you to the field hospital.' He said, 'Oh, no, I'm mortally wounded. See here,' and opened his blouse and showed me his wound. A shell had torn four or five ribs out of his breast and I could see his heart beating. He took out his watch, telling me to send it to his girl, a German name that I cannot remember. I wrote it on a small piece of paper and closed it up inside the watch. I bade him good-bye and left him. I gave the watch to Captain Armstrong with the directions and he sent it to the young lady in Belleville, Ill. From this dying soldier I started west to where the regiment was in action. I met George Clark of Company I. He was shot in the side of the head and was crazy. I took him off the field. He mistook me for a Reb, as we were all black and dirty from the smoke, and drew his gun on me. I told him who I was and quieted him and then guided him to the hospital. I made several other trips back and forth to the firing line. The fighting was terrible. The shells were bursting all around our heads and the minie balls were knocking up the leaves under the trees and tearing off the limbs and the tops.

"I found Sergeant Alonzo F. McEwing, who had been shot through the right shoulder, the ball having passed clear through. He was bleeding very freely. I took him on my back and carried him about 200 yards to the hospital. I started again for the firing line, covered with blood. I fell in with Jack McCan, the drummer of Company G. We started to cross a low ridge in the rear of the firing line. The balls were flying so thick that Jack said: 'Oh, murder, Jenkins, no living creature can cross that ridge and live. What shall we do?' I said, 'Let us run down the hollow and up the other side to the rear of the line.' We did so and found that the line had given way and the boys were falling back, firing as they went. Here Frank D. Hubble, our orderly sergeant, pierced in the small of the back, fell. The bullet passed

through his bowels and came out in front. I stooped and took him on my back and fell back with the other boys. Hubble died that night. I got some heavy, rough pine boards and buried him a little before daylight the next morning.

"The line fell back to the brow of the hill, just above the landing at the river and formed a fourth line. Here artillery was massed so close that the hubs nearly touched, and the infantry lay down in front of the guns. This was about four o'clock in the afternoon and the fight continued with the infantry lying down and the artillery firing over their heads. We could feel the grains of powder hit our ears. The roar of the artillery was so loud and continuous that it nearly ruined our hearing. Just before sundown our line arose, charged the enemy and drove them back. Just at dark General Grant gave the gunboats, John Tyler, Conestoga and Lexington, which were on the Tennessee River, orders to move up so as to be in line with the enemy's front and fire (fuses and shells) alternately all night. The gunboats opened fire and drove the enemy back.

"About sundown a pouring rain commenced. I do not think that I ever saw it rain harder in my life. Of course, we lay down in the line of battle without shelter. The rain was a godsend to the wounded on the field, as many of them were perishing from thirst and loss of blood. That night General Buell came up, just a little before sunset, on the Savannah or north side of the river and sent over a few regiments. They came up in the rear of our line and lay there until near daylight, Monday morning, April 7, when they passed through our line and took the front. The fight was renewed at daylight and lasted until nearly ten o'clock, when the enemy fell back and toward noon they retreated and stampeded toward Corinth, leaving their wounded on the field. Buell, by all means, ought to have followed them, but he did not. I never knew why. We certainly had them whipped, for they never could have broken through our line.

"On Wednesday, April 9, I was one of a detail to go on the field and gather up and bury the dead. We gathered up 103 of the Ninth Illinois. There were forty-two who died later from mortal wounds. This made a total loss in our regiment of 145. The wounded numbered 221, making a loss of killed and wounded of 336 out of 578 that answered the roll call the Saturday morning of the battle or sixty-three per cent. The

historian, Colonel Fox, in his history of the 300 fighting regiments says of the Ninth Illinois:

"This gallant command fought on the bloody Shiloh battlefield at the deadly point known as the "Hornets Nest," where it suffered a loss of 366 out of 578 men engaged, 103 of whom were killed on the field. Its loss at Shiloh was sixty-three per cent of the number engaged. The Light Brigade in the historic charge of the 600 at Balaklava lost 246 killed and wounded out of 600, or thirty-three per cent. The heaviest loss in the Franco-Prussian War occurred at Mars-la-Tour by the Third Westphalia (Sixteenth Infantry), which lost forty-nine per cent. Yet this gallant band of Illinois youths stood their ground at Shiloh, and fought on, hour after hour, in the face of a musketry fire which cut down sixty-three per cent of their number, the heaviest loss ever known to an infantry regiment, either in modern or ancient history."

"I went into this battle unarmed, for being a fifer, I was a non-combatant. The musician's duty in action is to carry off the wounded. I made some twenty trips from the firing line to the field hospital, and became familiar with the lay of the land. In passing over a little ridge that intervened between the hospital and the firing line, the minie balls were coming thick. One struck my hand, opening the flesh to the bone, yet I felt I could not stop. My hand bled freely and I was covered with blood from head to foot from carrying the dead and wounded. The sickening smell of human blood and the pandemonium of battle almost rattled me. I never wanted to see another battle. I told the officers they could never get me into action again without a gun and they never did. I got hold of a short gun which I slung on my back with a leather strap. Although I was in action a number of times, I always took a gun and went to the firing line in preference to carrying off the wounded."

COMPANY F, TWENTY-SECOND ILLINOIS INFANTRY.

Second lieutenant, Alvis Sharp, Montgomery County, September 4, 1862; sergeant, William H. Terry, Montgomery County, August 15, 1862; corporal, William F. Raymond, Montgomery County, August 15, 1862; musician, Harrison Share, Zanesville, August 15, 1862; privates, Hiram O. Bridges, Zanesville, August 15, 1862; William J. Bridge, Zanesville, August 15, 1862; Joseph S. Bagley, Montgomery County, August

15, 1862; Joseph Bayers, Zanesville, August 15, 1862; Daniel Deeds, Zanesville, August 15, 1862; James F. Fite, Zanesville, August 15, 1862; John H. Fite, Zanesville, August 15, 1862; James Haynes, Zanesville, August 15, 1862; Amos Hensen, Zanesville, August 15, 1862; James F. Johnston, Zanesville, August 15, 1862; Milton H. King, Zanesville, August 15, 1862; William F. Lepple, Montgomery County, August 15, 1862; Moses M. Lester, Zanesville, August 15, 1862; Tilmon Lynch, Zanesville, August 15, 1862; Oliver G. Lyerly, Zanesville, August 15, 1862; William Lynch, Zanesville, August 15, 1862; George T. Malcom, Zanesville, August 15, 1862; Martin D. Miller, Zanesville, August 15, 1862; Ezra Mackey, Zanesville, August 15, 1862; John Moore, Zanesville, August 15, 1862; Freeman Nichols, Zanesville, August 15, 1862; John H. Parrott, Zanesville, August 15, 1862; Felix G. Richardson, Zanesville, August 15, 1862; Charles Reynolds, Zanesville, August 15, 1862; John Sharp, Zanesville, August 15, 1862; Jasper Sharp, Zanesville, August 15, 1862; William Sharp, Zanesville, August 15, 1862; Eli Sharp, Zanesville, August 15, 1862; Joseph N. Street, Montgomery County, August 15, 1862; James Thurston, Montgomery County, August 15, 1862; James M. Whitrow, Montgomery County, August 15, 1862; Charles E. Brown, Zanesville, August 15, 1862; George E. Milbourne, Zanesville, August 15, 1862.

COMPANY C, SEVENTEENTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY.

Captain, John T. Maddox, Hillsboro, July 4, 1862, mustered out October 23, 1862; first lieutenant, Thomas G. Black, Hillsboro, July 4, 1862; mustered out October 23, 1862; second lieutenant, James G. Seward, Hillsboro, July 4, 1862; mustered out October 23, 1862; first sergeant, William Abbott, Hillsboro, July 4, 1862, mustered out October 23, 1862; sergeants, John B. Carey, Hillsboro, July 4, 1862, mustered out October 23, 1862; Robert P. Dixon, Hillsboro, July 4, 1862, mustered out October 23, 1862; Samuel W. Young, Hillsboro, July 4, 1862, mustered out October 23, 1862; James T. Blackburn, Hillsboro, July 4, 1862, mustered out October 23, 1862; corporals, Thomas L. Burns, Hillsboro, July 4, 1862, mustered out October 23, 1862; John C. Vrooman, Hillsboro, July 4, 1862, mustered out October 23, 1862; Leonard Bailey, Hillsboro, July 4, 1862, mustered out October 23, 1862; Martin L. K. Scherer, Hillsboro, July 4, 1862, mustered out October 23, 1862; Jerome

Wickoff, Hillsboro, July 4, 1862, mustered out October 23, 1862; Henry Bacon, Hillsboro, July 4, 1862, mustered out October 23, 1862; Ezra Hobson, Hillsboro, July 4, 1862, mustered out October 23, 1862; John Coe, Hillsboro, July 4, 1862, mustered out October 23, 1862; musician, George Blockberger, Hillsboro, July 4, 1862, mustered out October 23, 1862; privates, Jacob F. Adams, Hillsboro, July 4, 1862, mustered out October 23, 1862; James H. Bingham, Irving, July 29, 1862, mustered out October 23, 1862; Edward P. Bartlett, Hillsboro, July 6, 1862, mustered out October 23, 1862; Samuel S. Bennett, Hillsboro, July 6, 1862, mustered out October 23, 1862; Adolph C. Berry, Hillsboro, July 6, 1862, mustered out October 23, 1862; Francis M. Betty, Hillsboro, July 6, 1862, mustered out October 23, 1862; Asa W. Bowers, Hillsboro, July 6, 1862, mustered out October 6, 1862; George Britten, Hillsboro, July 6, 1862, mustered out October 6, 1862; George L. Brookman, Hillsboro, July 6, 1862, mustered out October 6, 1862; William Brown, Hillsboro, July 6, 1862, mustered out October 6, 1862; Robert H. Blackburn, Hillsboro, July 6, 1862, mustered out October 6, 1862; William Berry, Hillsboro, July 6, 1862, mustered out October 6, 1862; William Cottrell, Irving, July 6, 1862, mustered out October 6, 1862; James Clark, Hillsboro, July 6, 1862, mustered out October 6, 1862; James O. Clark, Hillsboro, July 6, 1862, mustered out October 6, 1862; William Cavinder, Hillsboro, July 6, 1862, mustered out October 6, 1862; William Clotfelter, Hillsboro, July 6, 1862, mustered out October 6, 1862; Thomas F. Cooley, Hillsboro, July 6, 1862, mustered out October 6, 1862; James Corey, Hillsboro, July 6, 1862, mustered out October 6, 1862; James Craig, Hillsboro, July 6, 1862, mustered out October 6, 1862; Albert W. Davis, Irving, July 6, 1862, mustered out October 6, 1862; Martin Desert, Hillsboro, July 6, 1862, mustered out October 6, 1862; George W. Donald, Hillsboro, July 6, 1862, mustered out October 6, 1862; Allen J. H. Dart, Hillsboro, July 6, 1862, mustered out October 6, 1862; James B. Eames, Hillsboro, July 6, 1862, mustered out October 6, 1862; James Edwards, Hillsboro, July 6, 1862, mustered out October 6, 1862; Nicholas G. Edwards, Hillsboro, July 6, 1862, mustered out October 6, 1862; James Franklin, Hillsboro, July 6, 1862, mustered out October 6, 1862; Richard Fuller, Hillsboro, July 6, 1862, mustered out October 6, 1862; W. L. Gregory, Hillsboro, July 6, 1862, mustered out October 6,

1862; John B. Garrison, Hillsboro, July 6, 1862, mustered out October 6, 1862; John Gwinn, Hillsboro, July 6, 1862, mustered out October 6, 1862; Samuel H. Hoffman, Hillsboro, July 6, 1862; mustered out October 6, 1862; Andrew J. Johnson, Hillsboro, July 6, 1862, mustered out October 6, 1862; George Jones, Hillsboro, July 6, 1862, mustered out October 6, 1862; William Jones, Hillsboro, July 6, 1862, mustered out October 6, 1862; Hail Kinsley, Hillsboro, July 6, 1862, mustered out October 6, 1862; George W. Kessinger, Hillsboro, July 6, 1862, mustered out October 6, 1862; George W. Knowles, Hillsboro, July 6, 1862, mustered out October 23, 1862; Samuel P. Laws, Hillsboro, July 6, 1862, mustered out October 23, 1862; Levi Lynch, Hillsboro, July 6, 1862, mustered out October 23, 1862; J. S. Hamilton, Irving, July 29, 1862, mustered out October 23, 1862; Alonzo Hansel, Irving, July 29, 1862, mustered out October 23, 1862; Willard Hansel, Irving, July 29, 1862; mustered out October 23, 1862; James L. Hurd, Irving, July 29, 1862, mustered out October 23, 1862; Boon Ludewick, Irving, July 29, 1862, mustered out October 23, 1862; Jacob Lyerly, Irving, July 29, 1862, mustered out October 23, 1862; James M. Moore, Irving, July 29, 1862, mustered out October 23, 1862; Grundy McClure, Hillsboro, July 6, 1862, mustered out October 23, 1862; M. L. McCaslin, Hillsboro, July 6, 1862, mustered out October 23, 1862; Phillip Maynihan, Hillsboro, July 6, 1862, mustered out October 23, 1862; Robert Martin, Hillsboro, July 6, 1862, died August 8, 1862; Martin McHenry, Hillsboro, July 6, 1862, mustered out October 23, 1862; William Neal, Hillsboro, July 6, 1862, mustered out October 23, 1862; James Nichols, Irving, July 23, 1862, mustered out October 23, 1862; Edward Paddock, Hillsboro, July 6, 1862, mustered out October 23, 1862; David M. Painter, Hillsboro, July 6, 1862, mustered out October 23, 1862; John M. Paisley, Hillsboro, July 6, 1862, mustered out October 23, 1862; Charles Rockwell, Hillsboro, July 6, 1862, mustered out October 23, 1862; Charles H. Richardson, Hillsboro, July 6, 1862, mustered out October 23, 1862; James H. Risk, Hillsboro, July 6, 1862, mustered out October 23, 1862; John H. Rutledge, Hillsboro, July 6, 1862, mustered out October 23, 1862; B. F. Sweet, Irving, July 29, 1862, mustered out October 23, 1862; Harrison Swords, Irving, July 29, 1862, mustered out October 23, 1862; Benton W. Smith, Hillsboro, June 6, 1862, mustered out October 23, 1862;

Louis Smith, Hillsboro, June 6, 1862, mustered out October 23, 1862; Truman S. Suvers, Hillsboro, June 6, 1862, mustered out October 23, 1862; Thomas Staten, Hillsboro, June 6, 1862, mustered out October 23, 1862; John G. Stokes, Hillsboro, June 6, 1862, mustered out October 23, 1862; James Stafford, Hillsboro, June 6, 1862, mustered out October 23, 1862; Orange S. Swords, Hillsboro, June 6, 1862, mustered out October 23, 1862; David Titsworth, Hillsboro, June 6, 1862, mustered out October 23, 1862; William Towell, Hillsboro, June 6, 1862, mustered out October 23, 1862; Charles B. Turner, Hillsboro, June 6, 1862, mustered out October 23, 1862; D. C. Vaughn, Hillsboro, June 6, 1862, mustered out October 23, 1862; John H. Vanhooser, Hillsboro, June 6, 1862, mustered out October 23, 1862; Lafayette Vansickle, Hillsboro, June 6, 1862, mustered out October 23, 1862; Charles Wesley, Hillsboro, June 6, 1862, mustered out October 23, 1862; Henry S. Wickoff, Hillsboro, June 6, 1862, mustered out October 23, 1862; William Wiley, Hillsboro, June 6, 1862, mustered out October 23, 1862; J. M. Whitesides, Hillsboro, June 6, 1862, mustered out October 23, 1862; Marion Wright, Hillsboro, June 6, 1862, mustered out October 23, 1862; Reesen Walker, Irving, July 29, 1862, mustered out October 23, 1862; Jacob H. Young, Hillsboro, June 6, 1862, mustered out October 23, 1862.

COMPANY H, FORTY-THIRD ILLINOIS INFANTRY.

Captain, James G. Seward, Butler, June 11, 1864; first lieutenant, William R. Truesdell, Hillsboro, June 11, 1864; second lieutenant, George P. Fowler, Litchfield, June 11, 1864; first sergeant, James L. Hurd, Hillsboro, May 5, 1864; Adolphus C. Berrie, Hillsboro, May 5, 1864; Robert A. Williamson, Hillsboro, May 5, 1864; corporals, Israel S. Hurd, Hillsboro, May 5, 1864; William C. Donnell, Hillsboro, May 5, 1864; Joseph R. Chapman, Hillsboro, May 11, 1864; James R. Chapman, Hillsboro, May 5, 1864; James K. Polston, Hillsboro, May 5, 1864; John Q. McPhail, Litchfield, May 19, 1864; musician, Clarence Cole, Hillsboro, May 5, 1864; wagoner, Robert Kennedy, Hillsboro, May 3, 1864; privates, William H. Armentrout, Hillsboro, May 5, 1864; Walter T. Akers, Litchfield, May 11, 1864; James M. Crane, Hillsboro, May 11, 1864; James C. Compton, Hillsboro, May 5, 1864; Lewis A. Condry, Hillsboro, May 5, 1864; Francis N. Colvin, Hillsboro, May 5, 1864;

Thomas Colvin, Hillsboro, May 9, 1864; Columbus F. Clotfelter Hillsboro, May 9, 1864; Marshall Elder, Hillsboro, May 5, 1864; Henderson Frame, Hillsboro, May 5, 1864; James A. Henderson, Litchfield, May 11, 1864; Charles D. Haywood, Hillsboro, May 5, 1864; Joseph E. Hurley, Litchfield, May 12, 1864; Francis M. Henderson, Litchfield, May 16, 1864; George Harrison, Hillsboro, May 5, 1864; Charles D. Honeycut, Litchfield, May 13, 1864; Robert Jolley, Hillsboro, May 5, 1864; James Kelly, Litchfield, May 20, 1864; Charles A. Kelly, Hillsboro, May 5, 1864; Columbus Kellar, Litchfield, May 11, 1864; James A. Kirkland, Hillsboro, May 5, 1864; Charles P. B. Knight, Donnellson, May 25, 1864; William Metty, Hillsboro, May 18, 1864; William Mitchell, Hillsboro, May 5, 1864; William A. Mansfield, Hillsboro, May 5, 1864; William N. Neal, Hillsboro, May 5, 1864; Andrew Polston, Hillsboro, May 5, 1864; Richard H. Peter, Hillsboro, May 5, 1864; Francis A. Roche, Hillsboro, May 5, 1864; Martin L. Razor, Litchfield, May 11, 1864; Thomas Stainthorpe, Litchfield, May 11, 1864; George N. Shockley, Litchfield, May 11, 1864; Francis Smith, Litchfield, May 11, 1864; James Sackett, Litchfield, May 11, 1864; Oscar N. Stith, Hillsboro, May 5, 1864; John W. Williamson, Hillsboro, May 5, 1864; Seth E. Washburn, Hillsboro, May 5, 1864; Henry Wilson, Hillsboro, May 5, 1864; Samuel Wyett, Hillsboro, May 6, 1864; John L. Washburn, Hillsboro, May 5, 1864.

NINETY-FIRST ILLINOIS INFANTRY.

Company A of the Ninety-First Illinois Infantry, composed largely of men of Montgomery County, was organized at Camp Butler in August, 1862, and mustered in in September of the same year. In October the regiment went to the front, going first into camp at Shepherdsville, Ky. From October till December the regiment did scouting after General Morgan, and on December 27, 1862 met his forces in battle, and on the account of having old and out of date muskets and being out of ammunition the regiment was forced to surrender. We speak here of the regiment as a whole, and not the individual companies. In February, 1863, after being exchanged the regiment went again into camp at Benton Barracks, Mo., and it was supplied with an equipment of arms and prepared again for the front. From there it went to Vicksburg in aid of General Grant, where



CHARLES P. HUBER



OLIVIA K. HUBER



LEO J. HUBER



HARRY J. HUBER

the regiment lost heavily, partly from poisoned waters. In July, 1863, the regiment was sent to Port Hudson, where scouting was done till August, when the regiment was sent to New Orleans, and remained in New Orleans till September, then was sent to Morganza Bend, and from there to the Atchafalaya River, where the enemy was engaged and driven back. In September the regiment was sent to New Orleans again, and remained on patrol duty until October, and in November was ordered to Brownsville, Tex., there going into winter quarters. In January, 1864, the regiment marched back to the Rio Grande, and from there to Santiago, Tex. At Bagdad a battle was fought with the enemy and the enemy was defeated. In December, 1864, the regiment was sent to Mobile Point, Ala., and there they remained on duty till March, 1865. A series of engagements with the enemy followed in which the regiment was usually successful and in May, 1865, the war having practically ended, the men were permitted to return home.

COMPANY A, NINETY-FIRST ILLINOIS INFANTRY.

Captains, Isaac Skillman, Litchfield, September 8, 1862; William R. Peck, Litchfield, March 10, 1863; Valentine Hoffman, Litchfield, June 2, 1863; first lieutenants, William R. Peck, Litchfield, September 8, 1862; James F. Renbert, Litchfield, March 10, 1863; James McBraine, Litchfield, December 15, 1863; second lieutenant, William R. Blackwelder, Litchfield, July 12, 1865; sergeants, Thomas W. Hefley, Litchfield, August 11, 1863; William Cave, Litchfield, August 11, 1863; corporals, M. C. McWilliams, Litchfield, August 11, 1863; Charles C. Waters, Litchfield, August 11, 1863; William J. Yoakum, Litchfield, August 11, 1863; Ralph W. Swimburn, Litchfield, August 11, 1863; William J. Miller, Litchfield, August 11, 1863; Samuel T. Harris, Litchfield, August 11, 1863; Charles W. Ward, Litchfield, August 11, 1863; Leroy F. Wood, Litchfield, August 11, 1863; privates, John A. Armentrout, Litchfield, August 11, 1863; Reuben Akers, Litchfield, August 11, 1863; William M. Atterberry, Litchfield, August 11, 1863; James W. Andrew, Litchfield, August 11, 1863; Seth Barnes, Litchfield, August 11, 1863; William F. Bennett, Litchfield, August 11, 1863; Lafayette W. Berrie, Litchfield, August 11, 1863; Edmon M. Berrie, Litchfield, August 11, 1863; Eli F. Bewley, Litchfield, August 11, 1863; Henry P. Bewley, Litchfield, August 11, 1863; George J. Bowles, Montgomery County, August 11, 1863; Benjamin B. Bowles, Montgomery County, August 11, 1863; James T. Bryant, Montgomery County, August 11, 1863; William Crecy, Litchfield, August 11, 1863; Lindsey Corlew, Montgomery County, August 11, 1863; Jefferson A. Corzine, Montgomery County, August 11, 1863; John H. Corlew, Montgomery County, August 26, 1863; Gildeon Dolbow, Montgomery County, August 12, 1863; William B. Estes, Montgomery County, August 11, 1863; William Fiuley, Montgomery County, August 11, 1863; John W. Frost, Montgomery County, August 11, 1863; Charles A. Frost, Montgomery County, August 11, 1863; I. P. Fogleman, Montgomery County, August 11, 1863; Willis C. Gardner, Montgomery County, August 11, 1863; John W. George, Montgomery County, August 11, 1863; Reuben A. George, Montgomery County, August 11, 1863; William H. Groner, Montgomery County, August 11, 1863; William J. Gorline, Montgomery County, August 11, 1863; William Herelson, Montgomery County, August 11, 1863; John M. Herring, Montgomery County, August 11, 1863; Jacob Kaufman, Montgomery County, August 11, 1863; William Kell, Montgomery County, August 11, 1863; Henry W. Kerley, Litchfield, August 11, 1863; Willis F. Kessinger, Montgomery County, August 11, 1863; Orhuey Kilmel, Montgomery County, August 11, 1863; Robert N. Kirkland, Montgomery County, August 11, 1863; George Lockerman, Montgomery County, August 11, 1863; Alvin W. Long, Montgomery County, August 11, 1863; Joseph C. Long, Montgomery County, August 11, 1863; Jehu Lindley, Litchfield, August 11, 1863; John Q. McPhail, Montgomery County, September 1, 1862; Joseph M. Pierce, Montgomery County, September 1, 1862; David R. Perriu, Montgomery County, September 1, 1862; Thomas Painter, Montgomery County, September 1, 1862; Andrew J. Renbart, Litchfield, August 11, 1862; John Renbart, Litchfield, August 12, 1862; Lewis N. Tapp, Litchfield, August 11, 1862; Asa Turner, Litchfield, August 11, 1862; William A. Van Pelt, Montgomery County, August 11, 1862; William W. Wheeler, Montgomery County, August 11, 1862; James W. Walker, Montgomery County, August 11, 1862; Henry A. Wells, Litchfield, August 11, 1862; Samuel White, Litchfield, August 11, 1862; Samuel E. Wood, Montgomery County, August 11, 1862; William Williams, Litchfield, August 11, 1862; James W. Wharton,

Montgomery County, August 11, 1862; William H. Williams, Montgomery County, August 26, 1862; Isiah Yowell, Montgomery County, August 11, 1862; Jeremiah Yowell, Montgomery County, August 14, 1862; Frederick Young, Montgomery County, August 12, 1862; recruits, John A. Briggs, Litchfield, October 1, 1865; William W. Berrie, Hillsboro, December 9, 1863; Isaac E. George, Litchfield, November 6, 1863; Thomas Hambrook, Butler, August 3, 1864; William P. McAdams, Montgomery County, October 1, 1862; Normandike Williamson, Litchfield, February 20, 1864.

ONE HUNDRED SEVENTEENTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY.

Company B of the One Hundred Seventeenth Illinois Infantry, known as Robert McWilliams' Company, was organized at Camp Butler in September, 1862, and mustered in during the same month. From Camp Butler the regiment went to Memphis, Tenn., on November 17, where the men remained until July, 1863, when the regiment was sent to reinforce Helena, Ark., and returned on December 25. The regiment was then sent after Forrest, in western Tennessee, losing three men killed in a skirmish at La-Fayette, Tenn. On December 29, 1863, it moved to Vicksburg and was attached to the Third Brigade, Third Division, Sixteenth Army Corps; was engaged in the Meridian Campaign; on February 5 was engaged in a skirmish, losing two killed and five wounded; returned to Vicksburg, March 4. On March 10 the regiment embarked for the Red River Expedition; assisted in the capture of Fort DeBussey, March 14, 1864; engaged in the battle of Pleasant Hill, April 9; moved to Grand Ecore, April 11; April 14 was sent to the relief of the gunboats and transports at Campta, La.; and was engaged at Cloutierville and Cane River; at Bayou Rapids, May 2; at Governor Moore's plantation and Bayou Rapids, May 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 11. The regiment continued on return march to the Mississippi River, on the 14 skirmishing daily. It was in the battle of Yellow Bayou, May 18, and arrived at the Mississippi River May 20, and at Vicksburg on the 27th. Took part in driving Marmaduke from Chicot Lake and Columbia, Ark., and arrived at Memphis, Tenn., June 10, 1864. It marched to the relief of Sturgis on June 14, and on the 23rd commended the Tupelo Campaign; was engaged at Tupelo July 14, and at Old Town Creek, 15; commenced Oxford Cam-

paign, August 5; was engaged at Hurricane Creek on the 18, 19 and 20, and returned to Memphis on the 30. It arrived at Jefferson Barracks September 19; was engaged October 1 at Franklin; moved via Jefferson City, Sedalia, Lexington, Independence and Harrisonville and returned to St. Louis, November 19.

The regiment moved to Nashville, Tenn., and took position in the forts, December 1, 1864; was engaged in the battle of Nashville, December 15 and 16; and then went in pursuit of Hood. The regiment captured enemy's battery of three guns, December 15, and turned them upon the retreating enemy. It reached Clifton, January 4, 1865; embarked at Eastport for New Orleans, arriving January 17; embarked at Chalmette March 7, and moved to Dauphine Island; from whence it moved to Fish River, with the Sixteenth Corps, Major A. J. Smith commanding. It was engaged at Spanish Fort, from March 27, till April 2, and at Fort Blakely until the 9th, taking part in its capture. It then marched for Montgomery, April 13, and thence to Camp Butler, Ill., where the regiment was mustered out, August 5, 1865, by Captain James A. Hall, United States Army. Distance traveled by rail, miles, 778; distance traveled by water, miles, 6,191; distance marched, miles, 2,307. The regiment engaged in six battles and thirty-three skirmishes.

From the report of the last annual reunion of this company we quote:

Those members of Company B who have not yet answered the final summons and a list of the surviving widows of deceased members is here appended. Comrades: A. E. Austin Green, Iowa; T. B. Britt, Coffeen, Ill.; J. B. Blackwell, San Diego, Tex.; A. J. Collins, Osburn, Kan.; W. H. Cunningham, Rockford, Ill.; F. H. Gillmore, Wellington, Kan.; L. B. Gwyn, Litchfield, Ill.; E. M. Desart, Donnellson, Ill.; W. F. Hickman, Hillsboro, Ill.; J. M. Harvell, Garden Plain, Kan.; J. E. Knight, Pueblo, Cal.; Gideon Low, Quincy, Ill.; Simeon Low, Ollie, Iowa; W. H. Lohr, Irving, Ill.; A. J. Nash, Sullivan, Ill.; M. F. Paisley, Urbana, Ill.; Geo. W. Potter, Hillsboro, Ill.; M. J. Roberson, Greenville, Ill.; Truman Sovers, Reeds Springs, Mo.; T. J. Whitten, Peoria, Ill.; S. W. Young, Omaha, Neb. Widows, Mesdames: Sophronia Cress, Irving, Ill.; J. A. Hampton, Donnellson, Ill.; H. Hawkins, Donnellson, Ill.; Joseph Jones, Donnellson, Ill.; J. H. McGown, Pana, Ill.; J. A. Phipps, Greenville, Ill.; J. B. Reed, Oconee, Ill.; J. M.

Truitt, Hillsboro, Ill.; Sam Williamson, Nebraska City, Neb.; J. B. Williams, Hillsboro, Ill.; E. K. Bigham, Donnellson, Ill.; J. V. Turner, Litchfield, Ill.; J. M. Crow, Lockwood, Mo.; G. M. Ludewick, Pana, Ill.; J. W. Hampton, Donnellson, Ill.; W. A. McLean, Fairfield, Neb.

COMPANY B, ONE HUNDRED SEVENTEENTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY.

Captain, Robert McWilliams, Hillsboro, September 19, 1862; Frank H. Gilmore, Hillsboro, July 29, 1864; first lieutenants, Frank H. Gilmore, Hillsboro, October 28, 1862; George W. Potter, Hillsboro, April 13, 1864; second lieutenant James M. Truitt, Hillsboro, April 13, 1864; sergeants, James R. Turner, Addison C. Holcomb, John E. Knight, Montgomery County, August 14, 1862 corporals, Thomas J. Whitten, Johnson Paisley, Perry Gordon, Robert McNickle, Wilson Smith, James W. Hampton, Montgomery County, August 14, 1862; musicians, Benjamin Fowler, Joseph R. Blackwell, Montgomery County, August 14, 1862; wagoner, Wesley Hampton, Montgomery County, August 14, 1862; privates, John Armon, William F. Bostick, Montgomery County, August 14, 1862; John M. Bostick, Hillsboro, August 14, 1862; George Berry, John W. Birt, Emmanuel K. Bigham, John Q. Blackwood, Edward L. Barringer, Thomas B. Britt, James Banning, Andrew Banning, Harry C. Cadwell, John M. Crow, Montgomery County, August 14, 1862; Jasper N. Cary, Hillsboro, August 14, 1862; Joshua M. DeSart, James Duke, Doctor C. Dockery, James Darity, Montgomery County, August 14, 1862; Joshua T. Elliot, Hillsboro, August 14, 1862; Thomas Easley, N. C. Feltz, Montgomery County, August 14, 1862; Levi T. Higby, Hillsboro, August 14, 1862; Alexander Hawkins, Montgomery County, August 14, 1862; Henry Hawkins, Hillsboro, August 14, 1862; Michael Hoffman, James P. Hampton, Joseph A. Hampton, William H. Henderson, Walker F. Hickman, John M. Harvel, George W. Ishmael, William S. Jones, Edward F. Knight, William H. Lohr, Simeon Low Gideon Low, Allen Lane, Henry Lane, Gilbert M. Ludewick, Phillip G. McGaslin, Philip G. McGaslin, William A. McLane, Montgomery County, August 14, 1862; John H. McGowan, Butler, August 14, 1862; Abel McGowan, Frederick Miller, James D. Mills, Zachariah W. Mills, Andrew J. Nash, William H. H. Owens, George C. Poland,

James A. Phipps, Montgomery County, August 14, 1862; George W. Potter, Hillsboro, August 14, 1862; Moses F. Paisley, Norris L. Robertson, Levi Rains, Moses Sparks, William J. Williams, Samuel Whitten, Montgomery County, August 14, 1862; recruits, Enos M. Desart, Hillsboro, December 29, 1863; Francis M. McCaslin, Donnellson, January 20, 1864; Charles K. Neal, Mohlan J. Robison, Hillsboro, December 29, 1863; Truman S. Severns, Irving, December 1, 1863; Samuel T. Williamson, Montgomery County, August 15, 1862; John Wood, Hillsboro, August 15, 1862; James F. Williamson, Thomas Whalen, Montgomery County, August 15, 1862; James W. Wilson, Montgomery County, April 7, 1863; Charles D. Wright, Hillsboro, December 29, 1863.

ONE HUNDRED TWENTY-SIXTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY.

Company D, known as Captain Slaughter's Company, and Company F, known as Captain Kabrick's Company of the One Hundred-Twenty-Sixth Illinois Infantry, were chiefly made up in Montgomery County. We here give the history of the regiment in the Civil War. The One Hundred Twenty-sixth, Infantry Illinois Volunteers, was organized at Alton, Ill., by Colonel Jonathan Richmond, and mustered in September 4, 1862; moved November 20, to Columbus, and thence to Bolivar, Tenn. On the 28th, it moved to Legrange; on December 19, six companies marched to Jackson, Tenn., to reinforce that place, and afterwards moved to Humbolt, where they were joined by the remaining four companies, January 20, 1863. On March 25, it moved to Jackson, and was assigned to Second Brigade, Colonel James M. True commanding, Second Division, Brig. Gen. Nathan Kimball commanding, Sixteenth Army Corps, Major General Hurlbut commanding. It then moved by rail to Memphis, and embarked for Vicksburg, landing at Haines' Bluff, June 2. On July 24, it embarked for Helena, Ark.; marched with General Steele's Army, participating in the capture of Little Rock, September 10, and then marched to Duvall's Bluff, October 24, 1863, and Colonel Richmond was assigned to the command of the post. On August 19, 1864, it marched via Little Rock, to Pine Bluff, Ark. On February 12, 1865, moved to the mouth of White River; and returned to Pine Bluff, June 4, and July 12, 1865, was mustered out. The regiment participated in the siege of Vicksburg; six companies were engaged on the skirmish line, near Hum-

bolt, Tenn., December 21, 1862, in capture of Little Rock, Ark., and in the fight at Clarendon, Ark., June 26, 1864.

COMPANY D, ONE HUNDRED TWENTY-SIXTH
ILLINOIS INFANTRY.

Captains, Larkin R. Slaughter, Hillsboro, September 4, 1862; Edwin T. Sammons, Hillsboro, July 23, 1864; first lieutenants, Daniel W. Mann, Hillsboro, September 4, 1862; Louis Wagner, Hillsboro, July 23, 1863; second lieutenants, Joseph W. Newbury, Irving, September 4, 1862; Edwin T. Sammons, Hillsboro, October 24, 1863; James M. Boone, Hillsboro, July 15, 1865; first sergeant, Edwin T. Sammons, Hillsboro, August 15, 1862; sergeants, Whittson Hefley, Irving, August 15, 1862; James M. Boone, Hillsboro, August 15, 1862; Ambrose W. Kelley, Irving, August 15, 1862; Franklin C. Bushway, Hillsboro, August 15, 1862; corporals, John F. Pogue, Hillsboro, August 15, 1862; Henry Haller, Irving, August 15, 1862; Dwight M. Hennlin, Montgomery County, August 15, 1862; Louis Wagner, Hillsboro, August 15, 1862; Robert M. Horton, Hillsboro, August 15, 1862; William C. Brown, Hillsboro, August 15, 1862; Josiah Weeks, Irving, August 15, 1862; Aaron Carriker, Hillsboro, August 15, 1862; musicians, Christopher Sides, George W. Sides, Irving, August 15, 1862; privates, George R. Alexander, Hillsboro, August 15, 1862; John H. Berry, Irving, August 15, 1862; William F. Blevins, James C. Boone, William R. Boyd, Farington Barneklow, Hillsboro, August 21, 1862; John A. Carriker, Israel A. Carriker, Jacob W. Carriker, Hillsboro, August 15, 1862; John L. Card, Prestley F. Card, Hillsboro, August 21, 1862; Lewis Dunn, Hillsboro, August 15, 1862; Isaac H. Dunn, Augustine Dale, Hillsboro, August 21, 1862; John C. Edwards, Oliver Edwards, Robert F. C. Evans, William R. Evans, Hillsboro, August 15, 1862; Dillard Franklin, Irving, August 15, 1862; Godfrey Foland, Butler, August 15, 1862; James R. Gallihur, Edwin R. Grubbs, Ransom M. Grubbs, James H. Garther, Hillsboro, August 15, 1862; Benjamin F. Gamble, Enoch Gilpin, Richard Gilpin, Hillsboro, August 21, 1862; Francis Hornton, Hillsboro, August 15, 1862; R. G. Helmerichs, George M. Harkey, James W. Huffman, Joseph Jolley, John J. Jackson, Hillsboro, August 21, 1862; Jonathan Kime, Hillsboro, August 15, 1862; William A. Leroy, Thomas Moynohan, Irving, August

21, 1862; Joseph Morain, Irving, August 15, 1862; Samuel H. Mann, Hillsboro, August 15, 1862; Preston Maddox, Walshville, August 15, 1862; James W. Newberry, Irving, August 21, 1862; Daniel Ociniel, Butler, August 21, 1862; Henry C. Osborn, Elija Osborn, Irving, August 15, 1862; John S. Perkins, Hillsboro, August 15, 1862; James H. Preston, Irving, August 21, 1862; John A. Rolston, Hillsboro, August 15, 1862; Norris C. Richmond, Butler, August 15, 1862; C. Richardson, Edwin C. Stephenson, Hillsboro, August 21, 1862; John L. Sides, Alexander Sides, William H. Spangler, John Spangler, Irving, August 15, 1862; Joseph Sanguynett, David S. Wykoff, Butler, August 15, 1862; Stephen R. Wharton, Albert E. Wharton, Butler, August 21, 1862; recruits, Edward Amos Boone, Butler, December 1, 1863; Robert C. Betty, November 24, 1862; Samuel S. Bennett, William G. Gaither, Hillsboro, December 14, 1863; Alfred P. Maury, Hillsboro, December 29, 1863; Edwin C. Seymour, Hillsboro, August 15, 1862; Levi L. Taulbee, Nokomis, December 14, 1863.

COMPANY F, ONE HUNDRED TWENTY-SIXTH
ILLINOIS INFANTRY.

First lieutenants, John J. Wetmore, Nokomis, September 4, 1862; Martin V. Easterday, Nokomis, January 26, 1864; John J. Chute, Nokomis, June 18, 1864; second lieutenant, Willard F. Weber, Irving, July 15, 1865; first sergeant, John C. Roberts, Irving, August 8, 1862; sergeants, James W. Cottingham, Josephus R. Wells, Nokomis, August 9, 1862; corporals, Augustus Hastings, Nokomis, August 8, 1862; Peter E. Rupert, Nokomis, August 9, 1862; William M. Brown, Irving, August 8, 1862; John N. Watson, William W. Wright, Nokomis, August 9, 1862; John J. Lingle, Irving, August 8, 1862; James R. Osborne, Hillsboro, August 20, 1862; Brownell W. Frazer, Hillsboro, August 9, 1862; privates, Addison Anderson, Irving, August 14, 1862; George Brown, Nokomis, August 9, 1862; James Brown, Irving, August 21, 1862; Dennis P. Brophy, Eugene K. Brightman, Nokomis, August 9, 1862; James Bass, Irving, August 22, 1862; William Carman, James B. Campbell, John Chandler, Freeman Chandler, Nokomis, August 9, 1862; John C. Cooper, John Q. A. Cook, Irving, August 8, 1862; Francis M. Cook, Hillsboro, August 22, 1862; Hilliard L. Carriker, Irving, August 22, 1862; Isaac H. Corkren,



Richard Huerfeld Johanna Huerfeld

Audubon, August 9, 1862; Ferdinand Comstag, Hillsboro, August 22, 1862; John Ferrell, Nathan Frazer, Irving, August 22, 1862; Nathaniel C. Freeman, William Freeman, Fillmore, August 20, 1862; Ezekiel Grantham, Thomas Grantham, John P. Grantham, William Grantham, Irving, August 8, 1862; Levi P. Gallup, Nokomis, August 22, 1862; James P. Hancock, Hillsboro, August 9, 1862; John Henry, Leonidas Hard, Joseph Hunter, Nokomis, August 9, 1862; George W. Hunter, Samuel J. Hunter, Irving, August 12, 1862; Joseph W. Halford, Hillsboro, August 18, 1862; Daniel T. Defley, Irving, August 22, 1862; John Irving, Irving, August 9, 1862; James W. Jewitt, Reuben L. Kellogg, Nokomis, August 9, 1862; John N. Kelley, Irving, August 20, 1862; Jacob L. Lipe, Hillsboro, August 15, 1862; Columbus J. Lipe, Hillsboro, August 12, 1862; Jacob Lant, Nokomis, August 9, 1862; Thomas W. Lewis, Butler, August 14, 1862; Albert Lee, Hillsboro, August 9, 1862; Albert S. Lee, Marshall J. Lee, Nokomis, August 9, 1862; William N. Lee, Nokomis, August 18, 1862; Wilbur F. Lee, Hillsboro, August 9, 1862; Nicholas M. Mace, Irving, August 8, 1862; Dexter W. Mack, Butler, August 11, 1862; Chandler Martin, Nokomis, August 15, 1862; James B. Mills, Irving, August 12, 1862; John W. Mills, Irving, August 22, 1862; Samuel Morell, Irving, August 16, 1862; Andrew W. Neal, Hillsboro, August 20, 1862; Marion Nicholson, Hillsboro, August 21, 1862; Patrick O'Donnell, Hillsboro, August 9, 1862; John Prose, James Riley, Irving, August 12, 1862; John Sanders, Nokomis, August 9, 1862; William R. Satterlee, Henry W. Satterlee, Marion B. Satterlee, Irving, August 14, 1862; C. Dewint Seys, Wilson Silsby, Morris Skinner, Nokomis, August 9, 1862; Levi Stump, Butler, August 11, 1862; Jesse Taylor, Irving, August 22, 1862; William Temple, Nokomis, August 9, 1862; David R. Thompson, Litchfield, August 18, 1862; Jacob Weber, Hillsboro, August 11, 1862; Moses C. Wetmore, Nokomis, August 9, 1862; Lyman L. Whitaker, Irving, August 20, 1862; John W. Whitmore, James Wooley, Nokomis, August 9, 1862; William H. Ward, Irving, August 16, 1862; Russell Ward, Nokomis, August 9, 1862; recruits, William Cottrell, John H. Rutledge, Butler, February 10, 1865.

COMPANY C, FORTY-THIRD ILLINOIS INFANTRY.

Second lieutenant, Shepherd Amerine, Nokomis, June 11, 1861; sergeants, E. H. Kitch,

Irving, May 11, 1864; David W. Watson, Nokomis, May 11, 1864; privates, William T. Ault, Irving, May 12, 1864; Elias P. Baxter, Nokomis, May 25, 1864; Horace C. Derr, Lancaster Darby, Nokomis, May 11, 1864; William L. Gregory, Irving, May 11, 1864; George Harkey, Nokomis, May 10, 1864; William H. H. Henthorne, Nokomis, May 11, 1864; Antonie Leon, Irving, May 16, 1864; Martin Lipe, Irving, May 13, 1864; John C. Latticker, Nokomis, May 16, 1864; Thomas J. Nuseman, Nokomis, May 21, 1864; Charles H. McCaslin, Nokomis, May 20, 1864; Jeremiah Reed, Samuel Rodecker, Nokomis, May 11, 1864; George T. Sanders, William Sides, John P. Smith, Nokomis, May 20, 1864; John Weeks, Irving, May 11, 1864; Amos G. Wells, Byron Whitmore, John M. Wilson, Nokomis, May 11, 1864.

COMPANY D, SEVENTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY.

Captains, Benjamin M. Munn, Litchfield, July 25, 1861, resigned January 12, 1862; first lieutenants, James M. Munn, Litchfield, January 12, 1862, resigned May 30, 1862; Seth L. Raymond, Litchfield, October 5, 1862, promoted; second lieutenant, Michael McEvoy, Litchfield, October 5, 1862, mustered out July 24, 1864; sergeant, Woodford Maddox, Litchfield, July 25, 1861, promoted first sergeant; corporal, Henry Draper, Litchfield, July 25, 1861, reduced, re-enlisted; musician, John C. Runge, Litchfield, July 25, 1861, reduced, re-enlisted; wagoner, C. M. Allen, Litchfield, July 25, 1861, discharged July 29, 1864; privates, Archibald S. Butler, Litchfield, July 25, 1861, mustered out July 22, 1865; David Crothy, Litchfield, July 25, 1861, discharged January 10, 1862; William C. Draper, Litchfield, July 25, 1861, discharged November 24, 1862; James A. Goodman, Litchfield, July 25, 1861, discharged October, 1861; Frederick Kent, Litchfield, July 25, 1861, discharged November 8, 1861; Perry O. Moody, Litchfield, July 25, 1861, re-enlisted; Achilles C. Maddox, Litchfield, July 25, 1861, discharged June 21, 1862; Theodore D. Raymond, Litchfield, July 25, 1861, re-enlisted as veteran; William Ross, Litchfield, July 25, 1861, re-enlisted as veteran; John E. Winch, Litchfield, July 25, 1861; John A. Ford, Litchfield, December 1, 1861; A. V. Maddox, Litchfield, July 25, 1861, mustered out December 26, 1864; Charles Raymond, Litchfield, August 12, 1862, mustered out June 2, 1865; William Egbert John C. Runge, Litchfield, December 22, 1863, mustered out July 9, 1865.

VARIOUS COMPANIES—INFANTRY.

Stephen L. Latimer, second lieutenant, Company F, Fifty-fourth Illinois Infantry, Nokomis; Simeon Walch, sergeant, Company F, Fifty-fourth Illinois Infantry, Nokomis; William Allen, Company F, Fifty-fourth Illinois Infantry, Nokomis; Adison Armentrout, H. H. Bennett, Henry Luttison, W. S. Martin, Isaac Wilson, Nokomis, Company F, Fifty-fourth Illinois Infantry, December 15, 1861; Joseph A. Hard, Nokomis, Company F, Fifty-fourth Illinois Infantry, January 1, 1864; J. H. VanHouser, Nokomis, Company F, Fifty-fourth Illinois Infantry, February 29, 1864; J. S. Bntler, Litchfield, Company G, Fifty-fourth Illinois Infantry, November 2, 1863; Dan Qnin, Litchfield, Company G, Fifty-fourth Illinois Infantry, December 10, 1861; John Tyler, Hillsboro, Company G, Fifty-fourth Illinois Infantry, December 10, 1861; John A. Mitchell, Hillsboro, Company F, Twenty-seventh Illinois Infantry, December 31, 1861; William Johnson, Litchfield, Company F, Twenty-seventh Illinois Infantry, March 21, 1865; Andrew Westbrook, Zanesville, Company G, Fiftieth Illinois Infantry, November 30, 1864; Gilbert J. Frick, Montgomery County, Company G, Fiftieth Illinois Infantry, December 1, 1864; John Wilkinson, Litchfield, Company C, Fifty-third Illinois Infantry, December 8, 1864; Peter McLean, Montgomery County, Company H, Fifty-third Illinois Infantry, December 8, 1864; William V. Carr, Nokomis, Company A, Fifty-fourth Illinois Infantry, March 7, 1864; John H. Eaton, Hillsboro, Company E, Fifty-fourth Illinois Infantry, April 7, 1865; John N. Green, Walshville, Company G, Forty-ninth Illinois Infantry, March 1, 1865; John L. Walters, Bois D'Arc, Company G, Forty-ninth Illinois Infantry, March 1, 1865; W. H. H. Brooks, Henry Burke, Glen Cundiff, Montgomery County, Company G, Fiftieth Illinois Infantry, November 28, 1864; William Meyers, Montgomery County, Company G, Fiftieth Illinois Infantry, November 16, 1864; Joel Sanders, Montgomery County, Company G, Fiftieth Illinois Infantry, November 28, 1864; Joseph Blair, Montgomery County, Company G, Forty-ninth Illinois Infantry, October 7, 1861; A. P. Cline, Montgomery County, Company G, Forty-ninth Illinois Infantry, December 7, 1861; T. J. Lockerman, George W. Phillips Litchfield, Company G, Forty-ninth Illinois Infantry, December 7, 1861; James W. Phoenix, Litchfield, Company G, Forty-ninth

Illinois Infantry, January 20, 1864; William Cline, Josiah Green, Litchfield, Company G, Forty-ninth Illinois Infantry, March 1, 1865; John Rook, Jacob Young, Irving, Company A, Forty-first Illinois Infantry; John Weller, Irving, Company I, Forty-third Illinois Infantry; James G. Madison, Bntler, Company K, Forty-third Illinois Infantry; George E. Low, Pinkney A. Newton, Charles Sommers, Hillsboro, Company A, Forty-seventh Illinois Infantry; William Wilson, Irving, Company A, Forty-seventh Illinois Infantry; Alexander Smith, Montgomery County, Company H, Twenty-fifth Illinois Infantry.

COMPANY E, FIRST ILLINOIS CAVALRY.

Captain Paul Walters' Company was organized in Alton in 1861, and mustered in July 3, of that year. From Alton the regiment moved to St. Charles, Mo., where Col. U. S. Grant was then in command. After remaining at this place a few days drilling, and receiving arms and uniforms, the regiment moved in a westerly direction, until it arrived at Jefferson City, remained there but a few days; from thence it moved to Mexico; from Mexico to Hannibal; and from Hannibal to Lexington. The battle of Lexington was the principal engagement in which the regiment took part, though it was ever on the alert and did much scouting and valuable service in various ways. At Lexington the regiment was joined by the Irish Brigade under command of Col. James Mulligan, and a small body of Missouri Home Guards. The battle of Lexington really commenced on Monday, September 11, at which time an advance force of 3,000 men under General Harris advanced upon the place. The First Illinois Cavalry and the Thirteenth Missouri were ordered out to meet them. A sharp decisive action occurred which resulted in considerable loss to the Confederates. After this there was little of moment until the 18th, each party anxiously watching for reinforcements and Colonel Mulligan making his position as strong as possible. Colonel Mulligan met the attack of the enemy with undaunted bravery and although overwhelmed with a greatly superior force it was only after fifty-two hours of hard and uninterrupted fighting he surrendered the place. Colonel Mulligan's force all told numbered less than 2,500 men while that of the enemy was 10,000 or more. The surrender

took place on September 20. The officers were put on parole while the privates were given their choice of taking an oath to not again take up arms until they were exchanged or to remain as prisoners of war. They chose to take the oath and they were escorted to the railroad where they took passage for Quincy and from thence to St. Louis where they remained until they were joined by the officers of the regiment a week later.

The regiment was paid off at St. Louis about the last of September, and returned to their homes to await an exchange. In November, however, the government having failed to effect an exchange of the non-commissioned officers and privates, ordered them to Springfield and discharged them. The commissioned officers were exchanged in December, and were ordered to re-organize the regiment and it was also ordered that such of the non-commissioned officers and privates as wished might return with their respective companies and receive pay as if they had remained continuously in the service, and to complete the re-organization by the enlistment of recruits. With this understanding the regiment was re-organized at Benton Barracks in June, 1862. Quite a number of the non-commissioned officers and privates of the original organization returned to their respective companies. The regiment remained at Benton Barracks a month or more when it was moved westward and was engaged for a time in guarding supply trains and supply depots at Rolla, Houston, Westplains and other places. In the re-organization of the regiment there were one or two vacancies in nearly if not all the companies; some of the officers having been promoted or assigned to other regiments while others had resigned. In attempting to fill these vacancies a great dissatisfaction ensued throughout the entire regiment which culminated in an order from the war department disbanding and mustering out of the service the officers and men which took place at Benton Barracks July 14, 1862.

Captain, Paul Walters, first lieutenant, Isaac Skillman, second lieutenant, Morgan Blair, first sergeant, Francis M. Crabtree, Q. M. Sergeant, William A. Young, sergeants, Charles G. Berry, Daniel C. Horkey, Robert M. Morrison, George W. Beck, corporals, Mortimer W. Nelson, Shelby D. Young, George W. Dyer, Martin Bass, Joseph M. Coatney, William J. Wood, John Boren, Day-

ton T. Miller, buglers, Robert D. Burton, Reuben E. Whitmore, farrier, Isaac J. Knight, blacksmith, saddler, Ambrose Wells, wagoner, James S. Cooper, privates, Benjamin F. Brown, George M. Blair, James H. Beghorn, John Basset, William Barrow, Francis F. Bingham, David M. Beck, John Black, J. F. Blackwelder, Robert Y. Best, John H. Crabtree, George A. Coney, James W. Cline, Robert A. Cortney, N. A. Case, Francis Davis, J. M. Dornsell, Benjamin F. Davis, Henry I. Denny, Oliver S. Dale, John B. Denny, George W. Emery, Samuel T. Finley, William Frost, William H. Flint, Isaac Elwood George, James H. Gilmore, George W. Gordon, James Griffith, Charles B. Haven, Joseph H. Hord, Peter Hill, Henry Hill, Lewis Harkey, Michael Henson, Willard Hansell, Michael Hampton, Jefferson Hefley, Aaron Hawkins, Alonzo Handsell, Chauncey Lee, John B. Libbey, John S. Lipe, Gaines E. Lormont, Aaron H. Lee, Albert B. Lee, Theodore F. Luse, John W. McCasslin, James M. Moore, Hugh McClain, Peter Nelson, William N. Potter, William Pence, Gilbert B. Potter, Henry F. Potter, William Roach, Francis Roach, William F. Rankin, Isham B. Simphins, Harrison Sword, James B. Vinman, Ira Wood, John Wells, Joshua E. White, George L. Warren, Reuben L. Warren, Austin Whitten, John M. Whitlock, James L. Whitlock, Simon Welch, John J. R. Whitten, William J. Roakum, Hillsboro, July 7, 1861; recruits, Thomas J. Asher, Oliver J. Boutwell, Hillsboro, November 23, 1862; Lewis F. Beck, Hillsboro, February 7, 1861; Gustave Berryman, Hillsboro, March 28, 1861; Cullen E. Cline, Hillsboro, November 23, 1868; Charles A. Case, Hillsboro, July 7, 1861; George Clary, Hillsboro, March 30, 1862; Albert W. Davis, Lewis Dunn, Hillsboro, November 23, 1868; Stephen George, Hillsboro, February 1, 1868; Daniel T. Hefley, Hillsboro, February 2, 1862; Samuel F. Harris, Hillsboro, November 23, 1861; Squire Hill, Hillsboro, March 12, 1862; Alexander Hawkins, Hillsboro, November 23, 1861; Asa Hill, Hillsboro, July 7, 1861; John G. Koaster, Hillsboro, March 23, 1862; Thomas Lay, Hillsboro, April 1, 1862; Boone Laudwick, Hillsboro, March 30, 1862; John S. Moody, James H. Punstom, Richard A. Robert, Paul Robinicker, Hillsboro, November 23, 1861; John A. Rogers, Hillsboro, April 5, 1862; Andrew P. Shattuck, Francis M. Striplin, Edwin Stephenson, Joseph Shup, Hillsboro, November 23, 1862; Marcus E. Taylor, Hillsboro,

July 7, 1861; Edwin Townsend, Hillsboro, November 23, 1861; David Whitlock, Hillsboro, February 1, 1862.

COMPANY L, THIRD ILLINOIS CAVALRY.

Captain Sparks' Company was raised principally in Macoupin County, but quite a number of men living along the western boundry of Montgomery County enlisted therein. Captain Sparks of Alton was the captain and Benjamin F. Cowell of Montgomery County was the second lieutenant. The regiment was organized at Camp Butler, in August, 1861, by Col. Eugene A. Carr, an officer of the regular army, and a graduate of West Point. Here it remained under instruction in drill and the school of the soldier, until September 25, at which date the regiment moved to St. Louis, Mo.

On October the regiment advanced to Jefferson City, and from thence marched to Warsaw, where it arrived on the 11th, capturing a large store of supplies; remaining in camp building a bridge across the Osage River, which being completed, the march was continued on the 23rd, in the direction of Springfield, Mo. The regiment was in Colonel Carr's Brigade, Brigadier General Asboth's Division, under the personal command of Major General Fremont. Soon after arriving at Springfield, on November 2, Major General Hunter assumed command of the army, superseding General Fremont, being the last to leave Springfield to the occupancy of the enemy. The regiment arrived at Rolla on November 19, and remained until December 29, when it moved in the advance of General Curtis' army for Springfield and the southwest. Tarrying for a few days at Camp Ruggles, the regiment with Colonel Carr's Division arrived at Marshfield on February 11, a small force of the enemy fleeing before it. On the 13th, the regiment went into camp about eight miles from Springfield, when Major Ruggles asked and obtained leave to advance with his battalion four miles further on, where the enemy was met and the first engagement fought, and the first victory won in the Curtis campaign, by the Third Battalion of the Third Cavalry. On the 14th, the army occupied Springfield, General Price and his army fleeing to the south. On the 15th, our forces came up on the retreating army at Crone Creek, and captured some prisoners. On the 15th, at Sugar Creek, the Third Battalion participated in a cavalry charge, routing the enemy.

February 20, the Third Battalion marched to Cross Hollows, Ark., where a portion of the army remained until March 5. On the afternoon of that day, our scouts encountered an overpowering force advancing on Cross Hollows. Couriers were at once sent to Colonel Vandevere's Brigade at Huntsville, and to General Siegel's Division at Bentonville, (already engaged with the enemy) notifying them to concentrate forces at Pea Ridge. Our army supplies at Cross Hollows were burned and destroyed and during that cold and dreary night we fell back on Pea Ridge. On the 6th, we were getting ready for the battle that was soon to be fought. Meanwhile Vandevere's Brigade, with the First and Second Battalion of the Third Cavalry, arrived in the evening after a long and tedious march of forty-eight miles, and General Siegel, being reinforced by Major Ruggles' Battalion, had fallen back to within three miles of Pea Ridge, forming the extreme left of our forces. Major Ruggles was selected as officer of the day and rode all night posting and visiting the line of pickets, some of whom were driven in during the night by the closing of the enemy. At sunrise on the 7th, the battle opened fiercely with artillery and small arms, Siegel being three miles to the left of the main battle ground. The First and Third Battalions in Dodge's Brigade and the Second in Vandevere's Brigade, were engaged all day doing good service. At the end of the day's battle our forces had been beaten back, our army stores captured and the night closed in with a gloomy prospect. On the morning of the 8th, General Siegel having defeated the enemy in his front, moved up and joined his forces on the left supported by Major Ruggles' Battalion. The artillery opened all along our line, and soon the enemy became badly demoralized and the demoralization ended in a rout and stampede in all directions, giving us the field and the victory before noon of that eventual day. In this three days' desperate struggle against three times our number of men the Third Cavalry performed its full share in the achievement of the victory, losing ten killed and forty wounded. A week later the third Cavalry in command of General Asboth, made a flying visit to Fayetteville, Ark., driving out the enemy from that place.

On the 19th the cavalry, with the army moved back to Keytesville, Mo., where Lieutenant Colonel McCrellis, who had been absent for some time, and Major Hubbard joined the regiment.



Frank Jansson & Wife

On April 10, the regiment went into camp for a few days at Forsyth; on the 29th, it arrived at West Plains, and on May 3, went into camp at Batesville, Ark. On the 14th, it moved to Little Red River. On the 25th, in crossing White River, Captain McClellan of Company H, a brave and gallant officer, with five enlisted men, were drowned by the overturning of the ferry boat,—a sad calamity. On June 4, the regiment fell back to Fairview. On the 7th, Captain Sparks and sixty-six men were surrounded by 300 of the enemy's cavalry, but cut their way out losing four wounded and four taken prisoners. On the 11th, the regiment returned to Batesville, and moved on to Jacksonport. On July 5, the cavalry, with the army began its march for Helena, following down the course of the White River and arrived at its destination on the 15th, after ten days of marching, fighting, starving and famishing for water, our supplies and communications being cut off and the country having been laid waste by the enemy. During the long encampment at Helena, the regiment participated in many raids, scouts, and foraging expeditions. Of the notable incidents, Captain Kirkbride made a raid on the St. Francis River, and Lieutenant Colonel Ruggles, with five companies, accompanied General Washburn in his expedition to Grenada, Miss., the object being to destroy railroads and bridges in rear of the enemy who were at the time being backed by General Grant in the direction of Holly Springs. The raid was successful, but General Grant changed his plans, turned back, and we had to fall back on Helena in double-quick time. The long stay at Helena proved to be demoralizing and disastrous. The place was sickly, from malaria and bad water, and the men languished with disease and inactivity.

On December 23, the regiment expecting Companies E and G under command of Lieutenant Colonel Ruggles, embarked on transports, joining the forces moving on to Vicksburg, under command of Major General Sherman. Arriving at Chickasaw Bayou, the regiment was detailed for picket duty and escorts for commanding generals, and did good service in the disastrous attack on Haines' Bluff, Companies A, K, L, and M in command of Captain Carnahan, being the last to embark after the battle. Retiring from the bayou, the regiment moved up the river with the expedition in command of General McClelland, in the advance on Arkansas Post, where a lively battle was fought, 5,000 prisoners

captured, and valuable service rendered by the Third Cavalry, which returned with the victorious army to Vicksburg. In February, 1863, on account of high water interfering with cavalry operations, General Grant ordered five companies with the colonel and headquarters, to Memphis. From this time on the regiment was decimated and crippled somewhat in its efficiency, Company L was assigned as escort to Major General McClelland, and Companies A, G, K, and E in command of Captain Carnahan, were assigned to duty under Brig. Gen. P. J. Osterhaus, in the Eighteenth Army Corps. This battalion took an honorable part in the battles of Port Gibson, Champion's Hill, Black River Bridge, and the siege of Vicksburg. On August 16, the battalion reported for duty to Major General Banks, and was assigned to Brigadier General Lee's Cavalry Division, taking part in the Western Louisiana campaign and at Vermillionville, Opelousas and Carrion Crow Bayou. In December, Major O'Connor took command of the battalion, and moved to Port Hudson, and from thence to Memphis, again joining the regiment which had since leaving Vicksburg, been engaged in active service along the line of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, participating in the battles of Tupelo, Oklahoma, Guntown, Salem and other engagements.

In the month of July, 1864, a large portion of the regiment re-enlisted as veterans. The non-veterans, in command of Major O'Connor, were placed in charge of the garrison at Germantown. Captain Carnahan commanded a detachment of the regiment in a scout into Western Kentucky during the month. On August 21, 1864, a large number of the regiment whose term of service had expired, embarked on transports for their homes in Illinois, which most of the enlisted men had not seen for three years, accompanied by Colonel McCrellis and Lieutenant Colonel Ruggles, the latter having never been absent from the army since he entered the regiment. Arriving at their old camp, near Springfield, they were mustered out of service on September 5, 1864, many of them disabled by the casualties of war and the ravages of disease.

The veterans remaining took part in the repulse of Gen. N. B. Forrest in his daring raid on Memphis, on the night of August 31. On August 24, the veterans were consolidated into six companies and Captain Carnahan was promoted to lieutenant colonel. On September 27, the regiment, as re-organized, left Memphis;

marched to and crossed the Tennessee River at Clifton, where it confronted Hood's army. Then it fell back, and took part in the battles of Lawrenceburg, Spring Hill, Campbellsville, and Franklin. On December 15, the regiment was on the extreme right of the First Brigade, Fifth Division, under command of Brig. Gen. Hatch, when the enemy's left was turned, and it was the first to enter the enemy's works. In January, 1865, the enemy having been driven across the Tennessee, the cavalry, under General Wilson, camped at Gravelly Springs, Ala., and in February, moved to Eastport. In May, 1865, the regiment returned to St. Louis, and from thence went to St. Paul, Minn., reporting for duty to Major General Curtis. On July 4, it started on an Indian expedition over the plains of Minnesota and Dakota, going north to the British possessions, and from thence returning by way of Devil's Lake and Fort Berthold; thence to Fort Snelling, arriving on October 1, and reaching Springfield, Ill., on October 18, 1865, where it was mustered out of service, the last act in the drama of the Third Cavalry.

As will be seen, the Third Illinois Cavalry, during the fifty months of its service, did some quarreling, some fighting, some raiding and scouting, some ornamental work around headquarters,—possibly too much of that, and it marched more thousands of miles than any one can tell. Some of the boys may have plucked ripe chickens from the enemy's roosts, and they may have been in at the untimely death of some of the enemy's pigs, and they may have done other things not necessary to be mentioned in history, but in the aggregate of all that was done and accomplished by this military organization, by both officers and men, it may be said in all candor that as a body of patriotic men, as soldiers and citizens, they are well deserving of the gratitude of the state and the nation.

In Company L, Third Illinois Cavalry were the following Montgomery County men:

Second lieutenant, Benjamin F. Cowell, Walshville, May 1, 1862; sergeants, George M. Sanders, George A. Garrison, Solomon W. Murphy, Walshville, August 12, 1861; corporals, George W. Davenport, Samuel A. Sackett, Andrew Simmons, Walshville, August 12, 1861; saddler, Ferdinand Baetman, Litchfield, August 12, 1861; privates, Hiram Akebouer, Harm Akebouer, John Akebpier, William F. Barlow, Charles W. Brown, John N. Brown, Walshville, August 12, 1861;

Wesley W. Duncan, Litchfield, August 12, 1861; Thomas H. Evans, George Horial, Robert Hobson, Jasper N. Sacket, Elisha Sacket, Harry Santhoff, Thomas W. Sigley, Nahum Swallow, William E. Watkins, Henry Wilbourne, Walshville, August 12, 1861; veterans, Thomas H. Evans, Walshville, March 31, 1864; Joseph M. Barlow, Walshville, August 23, 1862; Nathan Blevins, Walshville, February 25, 1864; Jacob R. Bowman, Walshville, February 29, 1864; Joseph M. Barlow, Walshville, February 5, 1864; William M. Cratty, Walshville, August 23, 1862; Joseph Cratty, Walshville, September 30, 1861; Hiram Chestnut, Walshville, December 22, 1863; Daniel Crotzer, Walshville, February 25, 1864; William T. Ferguson, Walshville, February 11, 1864; Joseph B. Garrison, Walshville, August 19, 1862; George M. Green, Walshville, May 1, 1862; William R. Holliday, Walshville, September 13, 1861; Ezra Hobson, Walshville, February 29, 1864; Walter Lees, Walshville, September 20, 1861; John A. Lynn, Walshville, January 18, 1864; William S. McPhail, John A. Murphy, John McCurry, Walshville, August 23, 1862; James Masterson, Litchfield, January 9, 1864; John Simpson, Walshville, February 29, 1864; James H. Towell, Walshville, May 1, 1862; Isaac G. Thompson, Walshville, August 23, 1862; Isaac T. Towell, Walshville, August 7, 1862; Daniel M. C. Taulbee, Walshville, February 29, 1864; Richard W. Terentine, Walshville, February 23, 1864; David C. Werts, Litchfield, December 31, 1864.

COMPANY G, SEVENTH CAVALRY.

First lieutenant, James M. Gaston, Litchfield, December 5, 1861; privates, Horace T. Dort, Butler, August 21, 1861; Richard F. Ives, Henry C. Ludeke, R. C. Morris, William Scherer, Butler, August 20, 1861.

COMPANY A, TENTH CAVALRY.

Privates, Theodore Arkebaour, George Diamond, White Oak, September 21, 1861; Barton F. Fox, Montgomery County, September 21, 1861; James Keys, Charles Smith, George Warlick, J. K. Winant, H. H. Weston, White Oak, September 21, 1861.

COMPANY K, TWELFTH ILLINOIS CAVALRY.

Privates, Richard C. Fuller, Litchfield, November 21, 1863; Andrew Jones, Irving, Novem-

ber 12, 1863; Dan or Dave Pentzer, Hillsboro, November 3, 1863; George R. Ray, Litchfield, November 21, 1863; James Simpson, Litchfield, November 21, 1863; Benton W. Smith, Litchfield, December 3, 1863; Andrew Sweeney, Walshville, November 27, 1863.

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF, THIRD CAVALRY.

Walshville, Company A, William M. Towell; George M. Sanders, Donnellson, February 23, 1864; Company E, C. B. Hampton, Butler, December 8, 1864; John W. McCaslin, Donnellson, February 23, 1864; J. P. Haley, Butler, February 23, 1864; Jacob H. Young, Donnellson, February 24, 1864.

COMPANY A, ONE HUNDRED FIFTY-FIFTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY.

First sergeant, Lusk Wilson, Litchfield, February 10, 1865; corporal, John G. Martin, Irving, February 20, 1865; musician, A. D. Skelton, Litchfield, February 16, 1865; Francis Spangler, Irving, February 9, 1865; privates Rufus J. Lipe, Hillsboro, February 9, 1865; James Martin, Irving, February 9, 1865; William Thompson, Litchfield, February 9, 1865.

COMPANY K, ONE HUNDRED FORTY-FOURTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY.

Alexander Blaney, Montgomery County, October 27, 1864; William Gamble, Litchfield, October 17, 1864; George F. Lincoln, Litchfield, October 10, 1864.

COMPANY K, ONE HUNDRED FORTY-FIFTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY.

J. F. Farquar, J. A. Morrison, John White, White Oak, May 3, 1864.

COMPANY G, ONE HUNDRED FIFTIETH ILLINOIS INFANTRY.

James D. Lonf, Walshville, February 3, 1865.

COMPANY E, ONE HUNDRED FIFTY-SECOND ILLINOIS INFANTRY.

John Monasdel, Zanesville, February 9, 1865.

COMPANY D, ONE HUNDRED FORTY-FOURTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY.

George Blockburger, Litchfield, August 26, 1864; Samuel H. Penter, Walshville, September 7, 1864; James M. Redman, Litchfield, August 7, 1864; Henry Brockman, Duncan Klutz, Andrew Perine, Hillsboro, October 5, 1864.

COMPANY D, ONE HUNDRED FIFTY-FIFTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY.

Nicholas Archer, Zanesville, February 9, 1865.

FIRST ILLINOIS CAVALRY.

Robert D. Burton, bugler, Hillsboro, July 7, 1861.

COMPANY D, THIRD CAVALRY.

Martin O. Hale, Ora S. Clark, Eli A. Bonsall, Miles Desart, Edward Harrison, Hillsboro, August 12, 1861; B. C. Baker, Uriah Ensor, Hillsboro, December 5, 1861; James H. Russell, Donnellson, June 12, 1864.

COMPANY I, NINTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY.

Albert Fitz Jerrell, artificer, Litchfield.

COMPANY H, NINETY-FIRST ILLINOIS INFANTRY.

Jacob Hazelwood, Litchfield, February 20, 1865, transferred to Company G.

COMPANY K, ONE HUNDRED SEVENTEENTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY.

John B. Williams, Montgomery County, August 14, 1862; Josiah Williams, Litchfield, February 26, 1864.

COMPANY K, ONE HUNDRED TWENTY-SECOND ILLINOIS INFANTRY.

Elisha Ash, Litchfield; George E. Milbourn, Zanesville, March 29, 1864.

SCATTERING SOLDIERS OF THE CIVIL WAR.

Praster Manning, Nokomis, Company A, Seventh Illinois Infantry; Lipscomb Strider, No-

komis, Company A, Seventh Illinois Infantry; Balderman, Hillsboro, March 23, 1864, Company D, Ninth Illinois Infantry; Vantan Larby, Butler, January 1, 1864, Company D, Ninth Illinois Infantry; William Paul, Zanesville, January 1, 1864, Company D, Ninth Illinois Infantry; Martin Robb, Walshville, August 1, 1861, Company A, Twelfth Illinois Infantry; James A. Robb, Walshville, December 19, 1861, Company A, Twelfth Illinois Infantry; Isaac Moore, Litchfield, May 25, 1861, Company C, Fourteenth Illinois Infantry; Oliver W. Boutwell, Hillsboro, August 23, 1862, Company B, Ninth Illinois Infantry; Jasper N. Murray, Zanesville, October 8, 1864, Eighth Illinois Infantry; Sidney B. Phillips, Hillsboro, August 2, 1861, died of wounds; George W. Williford, captain of Company F, Ninth Illinois Infantry, enlisted July 26, 1861; William Poll, Zanesville, Company D, Twenty-seventh Infantry, re-enlisted as veteran; William Paul, Zanesville, Company D, Twenty-seventh Infantry, transferred, Company G, Ninth Illinois; John A. Mitchell, Hillsboro, Company F, Twenty-seventh Infantry, discharged December 31, 1863; William Johnson, Litchfield, Company F, Twenty-seventh Infantry; William H. Moore, Hillsboro, Company D, Thirty-third Infantry, re-enlisted as veteran; Alfred W. Warwick, Montgomery County, Company D, Thirty-third Infantry, deserted September 19, 1861; Henry Shaw, Litchfield, Company D, Thirty-third Infantry, discharged October 19, 1865, disabled; Walter E. Webster, Litchfield, Company D, Thirty-third Infantry, killed March 2, 1865; John Bailey, Butler, Company G, Fifty-seventh Illinois Infantry, December 3, 1864; Patrick Callihan, Litchfield, Company G, Fifty-seventh Illinois Infantry, December 17, 1864; Charles Engleman, Hillsboro, Company G, Fifty-seventh Illinois Infantry, November 26, 1864; Joseph Hindman, Litchfield, Company A, Fifty-ninth Illinois Infantry, October 12, 1864; D. W. Anderson, Litchfield, Company B, Fifty-ninth Illinois Infantry, June 13, 1863; George F. Gage, Litchfield, Company C, Fifty-ninth Illinois Infantry, October 22, 1864; John T. Laws, Litchfield, Company C, Fifty-ninth Illinois Infantry, October 7, 1864; James Hogan, Litchfield, Company D, Fifty-ninth Illinois Infantry, January 3, 1865; Stephen Riley, Hillsboro, Company D, Fifty-ninth Illinois Infantry, January 3, 1865; John Duffee, Litchfield, Company I, Fifty-ninth Illinois Infantry, August 16, 1861; James Carpenter, Hillsboro, Company H, Fifty-ninth Illi-

nois Infantry, January 5, 1865; John McKinley, Walshville, Company H, Fifty-ninth Illinois Infantry, December 29, 1864; Andrew J. Foster, Litchfield, Company I, Fifty-ninth Illinois Infantry, August 16, 1861; John L. Lock, Litchfield, Company I, Fifty-ninth Illinois Infantry, August 16, 1861; Perry Bennett, Litchfield, Company K, Fifty-ninth Illinois Infantry, December 29, 1864; William Ronan, Litchfield, Company K, Fifty-ninth Illinois Infantry, December 30, 1864; John Court, Litchfield, Company D, Sixty-first Illinois Infantry, March 15, 1865; Vincent Richie, Litchfield, Company D, Sixty-first Illinois Infantry, March 15, 1865.

To give an account of all the manoeuvres and engagements of all the companies to which Montgomery County boys were attached, would be to embrace the whole history of the Rebellion. Space forbids more than a mention of their enlistment, and brief accounts of the companies having the larger number of men from this county.

SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.

The Spanish-American War in 1898, was the first combat of this country with a foreign foe for over fifty years. It grew mainly out of the tragedy of the sinking of the MAINE. The country was by this outrage aroused and Illinois contributed seven regiments of infantry, one of cavalry and one battery in the prosecution of the war. We here give a list of names of those who went from Montgomery County as correctly as we are able to secure them.

COMPANY E, FIFTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY.

Captain, Arthur E. Harding, Hillsboro, mustered out; first lieutenant, Joseph C. Grimes, Hillsboro, mustered out; second lieutenant, Ezra C. Chacey, Hillsboro, mustered out; corporals, George A. Schwartz, Hillsboro, promoted quartermaster sergeant; Joseph B. Helston, Hillsboro, promoted sergeant; Harry S. Wilton, Hillsboro, promoted sergeant; Stuart Young, Hillsboro, mustered out; privates, Jesse S. Barnes, Hillsboro, discharged; Jesse W. Barry, Hillsboro, promoted corporal; Jesse O. Brown, Hillsboro, promoted corporal; Edward Burns, Hillsboro, mustered out; Francis J. Card, Hillsboro, discharged; Homer Clotfelter, Hillsboro, promoted corporal; Leonard A. Clotfelter, Hillsboro, mustered out; Ralph J. Clotfelter, Hillsboro, pro-



Q. Johannes

moted corporal; Charles Colombo, Hillsboro, mustered out; George R. Douglas, Hillsboro, mustered out; Frank R. Field, Hillsboro, mustered out; George W. Frey, Hillsboro, mustered out; Frank H. Harkey, Hillsboro, mustered out; Henry Hofacker, Hillsboro, mustered out; Robert B. Hefley, Hillsboro, mustered out; Joseph L. Kimball, Hillsboro, promoted wagoner; Horace F. Mansfield, Hillsboro, mustered out; Raymond Masur, Hillsboro, mustered out; Robert E. Manning, Hillsboro, mustered out; Joseph Oppenheimer, Hillsboro, promoted artificer; Gilbert G. Potter, Hillsboro, mustered out; Thomas Phillips, Hillsboro, transferred to Company K; William C. Sharp, Hillsboro, promoted musician; Frank W. Swartz, Hillsboro, mustered out; Delbert I. Scott, Hillsboro, mustered out; Norman L. Taulbee, Hillsboro, mustered out; James M. Taulbee, Hillsboro, mustered out; Ivan Teter, Hillsboro, mustered out; Roy E. Tobias, Hillsboro, mustered out; Carl Wayne, Hillsboro, promoted corporal; recruits, Lynne S. Brown, Hillsboro, mustered out; Criss W. Crabtree, Hillsboro, mustered out; John O. Crabtree, Hillsboro, mustered out; Sydney R. Davis, Hillsboro, transferred to regimental band; Frank Dunn, Hillsboro, mustered out; Lyman T. Hammond, Irving, mustered out; Louis Hile, Raymond, mustered out; Aaron Jones, Coffeen, mustered out; Jacob N. Jones, Coffeen, mustered out; Thomas F. Jones, Coffeen, mustered out; Charles H. Lippard, Hillsboro, mustered out; John G. Lozenby, Donnellson, mustered out; Laten W. Lyerly, Hillsboro, mustered out; Walter H. Redfield, Donnellson, mustered out; Adolph Steege, Raymond, mustered out; John H. Sibert, Donnellson, mustered out; Frederick Ward, Donnellson, mustered out; George W. Westbrook, Raymond, mustered out.

COMPANY K, EIGHTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY.

First lieutenant, William Carter, Litchfield, June 28, 1898; first sergeant, George D. Carter, Litchfield, June 28, 1898; quartermaster sergeant, Henry O. Bryant, Litchfield, June 28, 1898; sergeants, Joseph E. White, Joseph E. Yeager, Rufus Yeager, Litchfield, June 28, 1898; corporals, William H. Alexander, Evert C. Redman, William Redwood, John W. Spearman, Litchfield, June 28, 1898; privates William Birch, Austin Claypool, William W. Crockett, Litchfield, June 28, 1898; Robert Hayes Hillsboro, June 28, 1898; Joseph L. James, Edward

Lee, Litchfield, June 28, 1898; Earl Summers, Hillsboro, June 28, 1898; recruit, Walter Evans, Litchfield, September 1, 1898.

COMPANY G, THIRD ILLINOIS INFANTRY.

Marion W. Schoonever, Zanesville.

COMPANY A, FIFTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY.

Sidney D. Davis, Hillsboro.

FOURTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY.

The Fourth Illinois Infantry was mustered in at Springfield, May 20, 1898, Col. Cassinor Andel, commanding. It went to Jacksonville, Fla., was transferred to Savannah, Ga., where it remained until January, 1899, when it took ship for Havana, Cuba. There it remained until April, 1899, when it returned to Augusta, Ga., and the regiment broke up.

COMPANY K, FOURTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY.

Captain, David Davis, Jr., Litchfield, resigned; first lieutenant, George L. Link, Jr., Litchfield, promoted captain; second lieutenant, William F. LaForce, Litchfield, resigned; first sergeant, Norton A. Simmons, Litchfield, mustered out; quartermaster sergeant, George R. Furr, Litchfield, discharged; sergeants, Perley J. Rose, Litchfield, promoted second lieutenant; Harry C. Foulke, Litchfield, mustered out; Adolphus A. Schwarz, Litchfield, mustered out; corporals, Joseph U. Collins, Litchfield, promoted sergeant; Francis P. Machler, Litchfield, mustered out; Cullum A. Cline, Litchfield, discharged; LeRoy J. McBrain, Litchfield, mustered out; Robert J. George, Litchfield, promoted sergeant; Francis E. Green, Litchfield, drowned near Havana; musician, Albert C. Owing, Litchfield, transferred to regimental band; artificer, Gilbert Campbell, Litchfield; wagoner, Horace Smith, Litchfield, mustered out; privates, Elmer E. Allen, Litchfield, mustered out; William D. Baits, Litchfield, discharged; Henry M. Beck, Litchfield, promoted corporal; Gustave E. Boyd, Litchfield, mustered out; Charles W. Briggs, Litchfield, mustered out; James C. Burge, Litchfield, transferred to hospital corps; Chancey L. Cave, Litchfield, mustered out; Ollie Coffey, Irving, discharged; Frank O. Cole, Donnellson, mustered out; Albert Cole, Donnellson, mustered

out; William T. Cox, Litchfield, mustered out; Asa Cripe, Waggoner, promoted corporal-sergeant, quartermaster; George Ducrow, Irving, mustered out.

FIFTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY.

The Fifth Illinois Infantry, Col. James S. Culver commanding, started for Camp Thomas at Chickamauga, Ga., May 14, 1898. In August it returned to Newport News, Va., and several attempts were made to reach the front but they were unsuccessful and in September, the regiment returned to Springfield, where on October 16 it was mustered out.

COMPANY K, FIFTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY.

Privates, Amos Edwards, Litchfield, discharged; John Evans, Litchfield, discharged; Frank Freelove, Litchfield, discharged; William Finley, Litchfield, mustered out; Charles E. Ferguson, Litchfield, mustered out; Harlan P. Grubbs, Litchfield, promoted corporal; Charles E. Howey, Litchfield, mustered out; John J. Harbaugh, Litchfield, mustered out; Charles Hefley, Irving, mustered out; Willis Jones, Litchfield, mustered out; Perl E. Lane, Litchfield, mustered out; Robert E. Lee, Litchfield, promoted corporal; Frank E. Marsh, waggoner, discharged; James Moncravie, Irving, discharged; Chip Niccum, Waggoner, discharged; Charles E. Nall, Donnellson, transferred to regimental band; William Potter, Litchfield, mustered out; Benjamin J. Ripley, Waggoner, mustered out; John E. Roberts, Litchfield, discharged; Edgar Sanders, Litchfield, mustered out; Luther H. Scherer, Litchfield, promoted corporal; Fritz Schoof, Litchfield, mustered out; Bert Seymour, Litchfield, mustered out; Charles H. Spence, Litchfield, mustered out; Josiah Stacey, Litchfield, mustered out; Roy Stears, Litchfield, promoted corporal; John W. Taulbee, Litchfield, discharged; Harry S. Tuttle, Litchfield, mustered out; Nimrod Walters, Donnellson, promoted corporal; Earle Williams, Litchfield, mustered out; David Whitenach, Litchfield, mustered out; Henry J. Zuber, Litchfield, mustered out; recruits, John C. Edwards, Litchfield, discharged; Henry W. Eichelreth, Litchfield, mustered out; Frederick Ehrhardt, Litchfield, mustered out; Joseph F. Freat, Litchfield, discharged; Thomas H. Gabel, Litchfield, discharged; Charles W. Huber, Litchfield, pro-

moted artificer; Harry J. Machler, Litchfield, mustered out; Richard E. Roberts, Litchfield, discharged; Frank Thole, Litchfield, mustered out; Lewis Whitaker, Litchfield, mustered out.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Albert C. Owens, Litchfield, noncommissioned staff; Sydney R. Davis, Hillsboro, noncommissioned staff; Walter H. Thomas, Litchfield, noncommissioned staff; Adam Dietrich, Hillsboro, transferred to band; Price W. Woods, Litchfield, noncommissioned staff; William Carter, first lieutenant, Litchfield, mustered out; Harry T. Wandling Company D, Ninth Illinois Infantry-Litchfield, mustered out; Albert Fitzgerald, Company I, Ninth Illinois Infantry, Litchfield, mustered out.

COMPANY E, FIFTH INFANTRY, I. N. G.

Company E, Fifth Infantry, Illinois National Guard, was organized in 1916, in Hillsboro by consolidating the hospital corps, with a list of volunteers as a branch of the Illinois National Guard. The following are enrolled: Leroy Newton and James M. (Cotton) Taulbee are regimental sergeants and were called to the colors when the Fifth went to the front. The names of Hillsboro I. N. G. boys who may be depended upon to do their duty in the World War are: First lieutenant, Charles L. Hill; second lieutenant, James P. King; privates, John Beneze, Russell Brown, Earl Campbell, Harold Campbell, Edward Cassidy, Charles Carter, John Dagon, Joseph Dort, Otto Edwards, Thomas Elam, Leroy Fath, Dallas Fleming, Walter Frame, Roy Gilmore, Thomas Grisham, Keith Hudspeth, Lee Hughes, Glenn Ivy, Lloyd Johnsey, James Knox, James Landers, Earl Landers, Dewey Landers, Jesse Mey, Wayne Lewey, Thomas Manley, John Miller, Russell Moore, Harold Moyer, Cecil Murphy, Darb Purdy, Henry Reghi, C. G. Richardson, Harvey Roberts, Homer Robertson, Andy Robinson, Orville Slagle, George Stevens, Harvey Taulbee, Jesse Taulbee, Bliss Troutman, Lester Smith, John King, Clarence Rhodes, Edward Rebstock.

The members of the hospital corps attached to the Fifth Infantry when at Hillsboro were as follows: Major G. A. Clotfelter, Hillsboro; captain, E. M. Eckard, Peoria; first lieutenant, E. T. Douglas, Hillsboro; second lieutenant, J. R. Neal, Springfield; sergeants, W. L. Winklemann;

F. N. Mason; R. Masur; V. Cress; privates, E. Campbell; W. Canaday; G. Cooper; C. Cress; O. Dammann; L. Denton; A. Dort; W. Scherer; F. Stephenson; L. Welge; L. Wiley; Wayne Williamson; Ralph Kiggins.

A BIT OF OLD TIME NEWS OF LITCHFIELD.

In searching the records of the City of Litchfield with the view of writing a concise history of the city, I ran across the following minutes of the city council which seem to me to be of great interest to all citizens, both old and young.

"April 15, 1865.

"Special meeting of the Council: present, Mayor R. N. Paden, and Aldermen John Lindsey, W. S. Palmer, Thos. G. Kessinger, and D. R. Sparks.

"On motion Council dispensed with regular order of business.

"On motion a committee of three was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of sorrow on the death of the President Abraham Lincoln. The honorable mayor appointed said committee consisting of Aldermen Palmer, Lindsey and Sparks, who retired for a time, drafted the resolutions which were accepted, and ordered that a page of these records be dedicated to the memory of our beloved President, Abraham Lincoln, and that the said resolutions be spread thereon.

"Resolutions.

"Page No. 170 of the first journal of the city council bears the following:

"This page is dedicated by the City Council of the City of Litchfield to the memory of Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, who was assassinated April 14, A. D., 1865.

"Whereas, information has this day been received of the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, and of William H. Seward, Secretary of State;

"1. Therefore Resolved: That in the opinion of this Council the Nation has met with an irreparable loss in the death of our beloved President, Abraham Lincoln.

"2. That this crowning act of treason was conceived as that same poisonous and dangerous doctrine that inaugurated the rebellion.

"3. That while we mourn with the nation at this great calamity, we have an ever abiding hope that the loyalty of the people will carry the Nation through the great struggle until the last vestige of treason shall be swept from the land.

"4. That although we cannot comprehend that mysterious Providence that has thus called us to mourn, we have a firm, abiding hope that the God of all doeth all things for the best.

"5. That all the country papers be furnished with a copy of these resolutions with a request to publish the same.

"April 15, A. D., 1865.

"W. S. Palmer,

"D. R. Sparks,

"John Lindsey,

"Committee.

"Attest,

"George P. Fowler,

"City Clerk."

"By May 15, 1861, the citizens of Litchfield were well aware that the War of the Rebellion was not a matter of a summer holiday, as the following resolution passed by the City Council on that date most conclusively proves.

"Whereas, in the event of the secession of Missouri, and St. Louis falling into the hands of the rebels, the property of the railroad at this point might be in danger of destruction by invasion from that state, thus rendering useless an important military road, and

"Whereas, in view of this danger, a military company has been organized in this town, as a home guard, therefore be it

"Resolved by the City Council of the City of Litchfield that a commission to consist of Andrew Miller be appointed to proceed to Springfield to confer with the governor of the state in reference to procuring arms and ammunition from the state for the purpose of equipping said company, and that the said Andrew Miller be empowered, on behalf of the city, to enter into such contract with the state as he may deem just and liberal. And be it further

"Resolved that the city clerk be instructed to furnish to Andrew Miller a copy of this preamble and these resolutions, and that an order in favor of Andrew Miller for the full amount of the expenses of said commission be drawn upon the city treasury.

"Inasmuch as there is no further record of a report from the 'commission,' its appointment was unnecessary, and the fears of the people were at rest.

"S. W. Kessinger."

MONTGOMERY COUNTY IN THE NAVY.

In view of the declaration of war in April, 1917, it is interesting to know who were in the

navy from this county at that time. We quote this from the Hillsboro Journal, and will add that this list was largely increased in a very short time.

"We here publish a partial list of Montgomery county 'jackies,' together with the ships on which they are serving and the waters in which their ships were when last heard from.

"Harry Purdy, Hillsboro, son of Wm. S. Purdy; U. S. S. South Carolina, Panamá waters. William Dean, Hillsboro, son of Jos. J. Dean of this city; U. S. S. Michigan, Panama waters. Fred Karnes, Hillsboro, son of O. Karnes; with the marines; U. S. S. Vermont, Hampton Roads, Virginia. Frank Barry, Hillsboro. We are not advised as to who the young man's relatives are nor to his ship. Jesse Toberman, E. St. Louis, son of Mrs. Ella Frarer, Hillsboro. Young Toberman is now out on an honorable discharge, but we understand is subject to recall. Linus Jones, Nokomis, son of William Jones, of Nokomis. Carl Randall, Nokomis, son of A. K. Randall, or near Nokomis. Lieut. Albert R. Mack, Hillsboro, son of D. W. Mack, of Hillsboro; U. S. S. Hopkins, now in Pacific waters. Perry Asher, Fillmore, son of the late Wm. Asher, of Fillmore, and adopted son of the late Johnny Allen of Fillmore, U. S. S. Arkansas. Mr. Asher is now serving on his second enlistment. He is an expert gunner and has had the distinction of pitching the championship baseball game of the entire fleet. John and Carl Sutter, sons of Mr. and Mrs. August Sutter, of Harvel. Carl Redfield, Hillsboro, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Redfield, of Hillsboro; U. S. S. Minnesota, Philadelphia waters. Redfield is now serving on his third term of enlistment and is now chief machinist on the Minnesota. He is at the head of a number of men and it is his job now to guide the ship during his shift. His next enlistment will raise him to an officer's rank and when he shall have served eight more years he will be able to retire on full pay. Wm. Dallas, son of Mrs. Fred Dallas-Jones, formerly of Hillsboro, but now of Royalton; U. S. S. Yorktown, an inspecting vessel. The above list is most likely incomplete. However it is compiled after extensive inquiry." The following are also in navy service: Fred B. Cole, of Fillmore; Edgar Copeland, of Walshville; Lieut. Albert Mack, Hillsboro; Water Sawyer, Litchfield; Joe Ingram, Hillsboro, is in aviation service.

In April, 1917, it appeared that our peace loving country, with its great-hearted President,

was being inevitably drawn into the great world's conflict of arms, air dragons and sea devils, without provocation on our part, and with remorseless disregard for the rights of individuals or nations. It is the struggle for power, and more power, by the Kaisers and Kaiserism of the so called royal families, against the people, against Democracy, and against individual liberty of action and conscience.

We have heretofore noticed the organization of a company of militia, in Hillsboro, and here record the fact that on March 31, 1917, it received the order to go into actual service in the government's defense. The company was quickly filled up to about its maximum strength, and respond to the call with promptness and patriotic ardor. Before starting to the station, under the leadership of Mayor Butler, and led by the Mollman Band, the citizens of Hillsboro gathered at the court house and short and stirring addresses were made by the mayor, Captain Tuggle, Captain Glenn, and Lieutenant Abbot, the whole city following the boys to the depot in a spirit of deepest regret mingled with patriotic pride, bidding them adieu and God speed.

The company as recruited was composed of the following: Captain Tuggle of Danville, first lieutenant, Charles J. Hill; second lieutenant, J. P. King; first sergeant, James P. Knox, and sergeants, Horton Taulbee and John Dagon, Charles Carter and John Miller; quartermaster sergeant, Joseph Dort, and corporals, LeRoy Fath, John Beneeze, Russell Moore, Walter Frame, Homer Robertson, and G. C. Richardson; cooks, Clarence Rhodes and Frank Dunn; musician, Thomas Allen; artificer, Lloyd Johnsey; and privates, Norman Buchannan, Harold Campbell, Jesse Cress, Edward Cassidy, Otto Edwards, Earl Felkel, Dalas Flemming, Roy Gilmore, Thomas Grisham, Omar Garrison, Charles Helfer, Louis Hower, Keith Hudspeth, Dorsey Hughes, Lee Hughes, Glenn Ivy, Lloyd Jett, Walter Goff, John W. King, Earl Landers, Dewey Landers, John Laurant, Wayne Lewey, Clarence Lipe, Thomas Manly, Harry Manning, Baxter Mansfield, Frank Mansfield, Trueman Mansfield, Wesley Mansfield, Russell Moore, Cecil Murphy, Robert Nesbit, William Rayne, James Rebstock, Andrew Robinson, Henry Rheghi, Orville Slagel, Verne Slagel, Ernest Smith, Estel Smith, Lester Smith, Elmer Small George Stevens, Henry Stokes, Jesse Taulbee, Bliss Troutman, William Walls, Chester Westbrook, Jesse Mey, William Hutchins, Ralph Robinson,



Abbott Family.

Clyde Taulbee, Hiram Lafavers, Ace Jododiznski, John Holmes, Chester Farmer, Floyd Stewart, Aaron Butler, Frank Carter, Palmer Owens, Roy Gossage, Charles White, B. E. Sturgeon, Lloyd Stout, H. P. Owens, Walter Seibert, Otis Waller, and Samuel Maguire.

These were ordered to be divided, for the time, into two squads, one under command of Captain Tuggle going to Cairo, Ill., and a smaller squad under Sergeants Fath and Dagon going to Thebes.

HOSPITAL CORPS OF THE FIFTH REGIMENT, I. N. G.

Not only has Company E been called into actual service, but the sanitary attachment of the Fifth Infantry, also of Hillsboro, and under the command of Maj. George A. Clotfelter, has been ordered to be divided into small detachments and sent to various locations where there are militia, to cooperate with them, and aid them in such hospital and sanitary work as may be necessary.

Those composing the corps, so far as we have been able to learn, are Maj. George A. Clotfelter, Capt. E. M. Echard, first lieutenant, J. R. Neal; first sergeant, William R. Winkleman; sergeants, Frank Mason, Raymond Masur, Lester Denton; privates, Warren Canaday, Frank Clower, Glenn Cooper, Oscar Damann, Amos Dort, Elmer Droste, W. O. Owen, Frank Stephenson, Lemar Wiley, Wayne Williamson, Victor Root, Goble Collins, Emil French, Harden Nelson, Clem Cress, Elmer Lafavers, Leo Roberts, Welby Collins, Earl Hendricks, and Louis Spinner.

The major part of these have been carefully trained under Major Clotfelter, and are prepared to engage in all kinds of hospital and life saving work.

DRAFT STATISTICS.

The statistics compiled as data in regard to the first draft for military service in the World War in Montgomery County, give information as follows: Total registered between the ages of 21 and 31 inclusive, 3,485; total not called, 2,424; total called but rejected, 863; total called and accepted, 198. The nationalities represented include: the United States, Belgium, France, England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, Canada, Greece, Italy, Russia, Denmark, Switzerland, Mexico, Austria-Hungary, Turkey and Germany.

Almost every industry and occupation are represented, agriculture leading.

THE WORLD WAR.

Another great war, world-wide in extent, unprecedented in its destructiveness, regardless of international treaties, and remorseless in its devastation of life and property, and as immoral and unjustifiable as those of the dark ages, and further destined to have greater force on the world's thought, and the relation of nations, as well as of the geographical lines than all the wars of the past century, has been forced upon us, and we reluctantly add this division to our already long chapter of Military history. The flower of our young manhood has responded to the call of the nation, and gone to the front, not the front of the United States, but the front of Liberty in its struggle against the domination of autocracy, and for the freedom of national rights and individual conscience.

On the first call for registration on June 5, 1917, 3,476 men between the ages of twenty-one and thirty-one responded, being less than a dozen of the whole number eligible. An exemption board for the county was created, consisting of Dr. H. A. Seymour and Judge M. J. McMurray of Hillsboro, and Hon. William Webster of Nokomis, and as aids they were given Joe Major, Otta Gannon, Carrie Latham, Nellie Bray, Evelyn Wolfe, Marion Irons, Nora Cutter, Bertha White, Bessie Harkey, and Bliss Seymour.

A government drawing, from those registering, took place on July 20, and following that drawing, largely by volunteering, the list to enter the war on the first call was made up, and is, as nearly as we have been able to secure, as follows:

DRAFT REGISTRATION.

On the date set forth for registration for the purpose of selecting an army from those between twenty-one and thirty-one the men of the county responded magnanimously, and after the sifting out process of the Board of Exemption in the first call, 106 of the county's quota of 235 men for the National Army, were selected to send to Camp Taylor at Louisville, Ky.

Russel Wesley Brawley, Litchfield; Henry Edw. Bitterburg, Raymond; Joseph McKenna, Nokomis; Guy Louis Farquhar, Litchfield; Carl

Ernst, Witt; William G. Cress, Harvel; Earl Bechtel, Harvel; Melville Ray Digman, Nokomis; Edgar C. Hammond, Irving; Joseph Mehochko, T. Springs; Joseph P. Spinner, Hillsboro; Hiram G. Robertson, Fillmore; Clarence John Pare, Witt; John R. Fox, Witt; Anthony A. Vapos, Litchfield; Benjamin Hadley, Irving; Clarence Oral Neatherly, Raymond; William N. Phillips, Panama; Louis Carlock, Taylor Springs; Anton Nicolotti, Witt; Lloyd E. Mathewson, Coffeen; Earl Martin, Raymond; Lawrence E. Hawley, Hillsboro; Christian Bertram, Litchfield; David Lindsay, Nokomis; Tony Ferrari, Panama; George W. Flynn, Litchfield; Edward B. Hilger, Litchfield; Glen N. Neal, Hillsboro; John H. O. Schoenewies, Litchfield; Premo Tavan, Panama; John Turchan, Witt; John Mikinda, Nokomis; Eury A. Holliday, Litchfield; Lambert Smalley, Butler; Fred R. Duff, Litchfield; Antonia Cruciana, Panama; Tony F. Harmer, Hillsboro; August H. Cooler, Harvel; Arch A. Bunton, Coffeen; Ernest L. Broughton, Witt; Stephen E. White, Coffeen; Lloyd E. Sturgeon, Hillsboro; Hiram Jones, Nokomis; William A. Daech, Litchfield; Edward C. Bailey, Litchfield; Oscar L. Hughes, Hillsboro; Frank Haigh, Nokomis; Earl Micheimer, Donnellsen; Roy Koontz, Litchfield; Dennis Bennett, Witt; Fred William Gangwish, Litchfield; William W. Davis, Litchfield; Edward Gronewald, Litchfield; Walter W. Bockewitz, Harvel; Ur. Martin Kaegy, Litchfield; Alva C. Bailey, Irving; Frank Codemo, Hillsboro; Mike Chervenack, Jr., T. Springs; Jesse Cornelius Jackson, Panama; Fred E. Eaton, Fillmore; Alvin T. Lee, Litchfield; William Griffin, Litchfield; Joe Moracs, Witt; Martin M. Bray, Litchfield; Cecil H. Cramer, Litchfield; Otto C. Steinbick, T. Springs; John Kacura, Nokomis; John Daly, Nokomis; John L. Jones, Coffeen; Clarence O. Mitchell, Barnett; Joseph Major, Hillsboro; Robert Emmett O'Brien, Litchfield; Donald B. Davis, Litchfield; John H. Marsh, Waggoner; Maurice Toberman, Fillmore; Parry Sumner Hampton, Donnellsen; Ettore Cinotti, Nokomis; William Fines, Nokomis; Mike Prebeck, Witt; Joseph Miller, Mt. Olive; Paul Blazick, Nokomis; Adrien Charveron, Hillsboro; John Panieri, Witt; Joseph E. Whalen, Litchfield; Walter Henry Bakeman, Litchfield; Ralph Augustus Bridge, Nokomis; Frank J. McGee, Nokomis; James Douglas Skelton, Litchfield; Oscar Johnson, Raymond; Claude

D. Reubart, Fillmore; Henry Bias, Harvel; Roy Earl Wefenstette, Farmersville; Peter Cashin, Waggoner; George Starkey Stevens, Donnellsen; James Edgar Long, Walshville; Jesse Joe Meyer, Coffeen; Delbert Gass, Fillmore; Chester L. Hill, Chapman; Herman Hendricks, Morrisonville; John Booher, Coffeen; Henry T. Wempen, Raymond; Clay Rogers, Irving; Arthur W. Littleton, Harvel; Wm. L. O'Brien, Litchfield; Harry Verne Evans, Nokomis; Joseph Pinson, Harry Don Duncan, H. W. Bartling.

The second contingent to go from this county to Camp Taylor at Louisville, Ky., who went from Hillsboro, October 3, 1917, were as follows: Willis A. Downs, Irving; Jesse Spangler, Irving; Henry L. Stockamp, Litchfield; John W. Englehoft, Raymond; Leo W. Spitzer, Litchfield; Peter Meyers, Jr., Barnett; Otto Fritz Monke, Walshville; Arthur C. Edwards, Hillsboro; Dallas Fardell, Walshville; Roy M. Emmons, Litchfield; Roy Hannabarger, Fillmore; William M. Rhoades, Jr., Hillsboro; Mike Jasecko, Witt; Walter J. Meyer, Witt; William McIlheran, Nokomis; Thomas Parry, Witt; Lester Phillip Bauers, Nokomis; Claude P. Allen, Litchfield; Claude Mace, Farmersville; Martin Bashel, Nokomis; Arch P. Kinder, Litchfield; Harry Lee Potts, Raymond; Jacob M. Law, Litchfield; Martin Bote, Nokomis; James Wilton McPherson, Litchfield; William E. Sharp, Nokomis; June Dammann, Hillsboro; Robert E. Lentz, Hillsboro; Earl D. Brue, Litchfield; Raleigh Scott, Hillsboro; Enrico Cioni, Witt; William Dodds, Nokomis; Cleo Otwell Smith, Hillsboro; Elmer Edwin Rainey, Hillsboro; Homer L. Parkill, Hillsboro; Basil F. Greenwood, Litchfield; Andy Hovenac, Taylor Springs; Jesse C. Root, Hillsboro; John J. Trainor, Hillsboro; Thos. G. Jones, Witt; Steve Garuzubek, Litchfield; Thos. Sommerfield, Witt; Clarence Homer Denny, Harvel; John Chervinko, Witt; Frank Shopo, Hillsboro; Ray Criswell, Hillsboro; Benjamin H. Brockman, Nokomis; Arthur E. Mann, Hillsboro; George L. Rintz, Austin Petten.

Some of the third contingent was as follows: Agastino Gongals, Taylor Springs; Harten N. Stenzel, Litchfield; William E. Seelback, Raymond; Steven E. Cassedy, Litchfield; James Reid, Nokomis; George Barzini, Nokomis; Robert Reed, Nokomis; Edgar D. Groves, Litchfield; Henry T. Janssen, Nokomis; Harold W. Charles, Litchfield; William Rasetta, Nokomis; Anthony Caderko, Taylor Springs.

COMPANY E, FIFTH I. N. G.

Company E, which was composed almost exclusively of Montgomery County men, was disbanded, to make up other organizations, and the men assigned to such divisions as their services were most needed. The following shows the reassignments in part:

122nd Machine Gun Battalion: Major G. A. Clotfelter, M. C. 130th Infantry; Captain Edmund E. Douglas, M. C.; First-lieut. Julius Seidel, D. C.; Sergeant Hardin Nelson; privates Charles Clotfelter, Leo Roberts, Welby A. Collins, Clement Cress, Oscar Dammann, Amos Dort, Earl Hendricks, Homer A. McHugh, Clark Messimore, Dressor Rice, John Roberts and Louis Spinner.

123rd Machine Gun Battalion: Captain Elmer M. Eckard, M. C.; Sergeant Raymond Masur; privates Amel French, Homer Harris, Earl Kelly, Harold Moyer, John Navarunski, Frank Clower, John Brooks, Harold Wiley.

124th Machine Gun Battalion: First-lieut. John R. Neal, M. C.; Sergeant Frank N. Mason; privates Walter O. Terry, Warren Canaday, Elmer Droste, Elmer Lefavers, Victor B. Root, Lynn O. Welge, William F. Whitman, and Wayne Williamson; Sergeant first class, William L. Winkelmann, M. D., 108th Field Signal Battalion.

Company E will be known as Co. A, 122nd Machine Gun Battalion.

IN FRANCE.

The following from this county are now in France: Kenneth L. Seymour, Raymond; W. Burress Seymour, Raymond; Phillip Moore, Raymond; Cecil Crabtree, Raymond; Lawrence Younker, Raymond; Earl Miller, Raymond; Robert McAdams, Nokomis; Grey Allen, Nokomis.

The county is also honored by one woman, Miss Jane R. Anderson, of Butler, who is now in Hospital Battalion 18 in France.

AVIATORS.

The following residents of Montgomery County belong to the Aviation forces, and are now reported on their way to France: Newell Barringer and Marion C. Smith, of Hillsboro, in the Ninety-second Aero Squadron; John L. Good, of Hillsboro, in the Twenty-first Aero Squadron,

and Oscar Ludewick, of Hillsboro, in the Twenty-fourth Squadron. Joel McDavid, of Hillsboro, is now flying in the training aviation camp at Belleville, Glenn Cooper and Homer Parkill, of Hillsboro, and Richard Matthews and Thomas Smith, of Witt, are also in this branch of the service.

OTHER FIELDS.

In addition to those attached to the companies named, there are others in various positions and commands, a full list of whom we have not at hand, so we can name only a few: Dr. A. W. Lindberg, Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Medical Corps, from Hillsboro; Dr. Ross Griswold, Medical Corps, now in France, from Litchfield; Harold Blizzard, Battery 1, Seventh Provisional Regiment, from Coffeen; Burris Seymour, Company B, Twenty-third Regiment, from Raymond; Kenneth Seymour, Company B, Twenty-third Regiment, from Raymond; Maj. Walter C. Short, now with General Pershing in France; William E. Cole, Ft. Sheridan, with Officers' Reserve Corps; Joel McDavid, in aviation training station at Belleville, from Hillsboro; Carroll McDavid, Ft. Sheridan, Officers' Reserve Corps, from Hillsboro; Dr. R. D. Snerley, lieutenant in Dental Reserve Corps, from Litchfield.

THE RED CROSS MOVEMENT.

This history would not be complete without some account of the heroic work of the "Stay at Homes," hence we give such information as we have at hand, adding that this report is not complete as Litchfield and other points are doing their share, and are not here reported as we have not the data at hand. The following is from the report of the Secretary of the County Red Cross Association:

Treasurer's Report, October 12, 1917.

Money Received—

Hillsboro	\$1,824.13
Nokomis	709.53
Harvel	156.11
Raymond	249.00
Miscellaneous donation	28.15
Donnellson	158.10
Butler	139.00
Irving	233.78
Coffeen	158.00
Farmersville	377.00
Waggoner	135.00

Woodside	122.20
Witt	608.00
Fillmore	301.20
Walshville	83.00

Total	\$5,282.19
Balance on hand	\$1,538.08

Disbursements—

Forwarded to headquarters	\$2,178.50
Returned to Chapters	978.87
Total expenditures, including local ex- penses, supplies and materials.....	586.74
Balance on hand	1,438.08
	<hr/> \$5,282.19

Motion made, seconded, referred and carried that the report of the treasurer be received and turned over to the proper auditing committee.

Report of the secretary then read and approved as follows:

This report includes all memberships reported to me to date. Probably each branch have on hand some additional members not yet reported.

Nokomis: Nokomis 523 annual members, including 11 charter members, and 13 subscribing members, making a total of 536.

Walshville: Walshville reports a total of 83 annual members.

Butler: Butler has 115 annual members, making a total of 127.

Fillmore: Fillmore reports 307 annual members, and 8 subscribing, making a total of 315 members.

Raymond: Raymond has 193 annual members, 13 subscribing, 1 contributing and 1 life member, making a total of 208 members.

Woodside: Woodside had 99 annual members and 2 subscribing members, making a total of 101 members.

Waggoner: Waggoner reports 112 annual members, 4 subscribing and 1 sustaining, making a total of 117 members.

Irving: Irving has 109 annual members, 5 subscribing and 1 contributing member, making a total of 205 members.

Donnellson: Donnellson has 127 annual, 3 subscribing and 1 contributing members, making a total of 131 members.

Harvel: Harvel reports 91 annual members, 12 subscribing, and 1 sustaining member, making a total of 106 members.

Witt: Witt has 559 annual members and 18 subscribing, making a total of 577 members.

Coffeen: Coffeen reports 148 annual and 5 subscribing, making a total of 153 members.

Farmersville: Farmersville has 318 annual members, 6 subscribing, 1 contributing, 1 sustaining and 1 life member, making a total of 327 members.

Hillsboro: Hillsboro has 1,306 members, four of these are life members, 38 subscribing members and 8 contributing members, making the total membership in the county (except North and South Litchfield) 4,282. Litchfield reports 1,260 members giving Montgomery County a total of 5,552.

Y. M. C. A. WORK.

The moral and educational interests of our boys in arms are not being neglected. The Y. M. C. A. and other organizations are doing a vast amount of work to provide the boys with moral, social and religious influences and among those engaged in this work. we are pleased to mention Prof. George Trimby, of Hillsboro, who received a call from the above named organization to go into camp and organize the boys into musical societies and religious clubs and generally aid in maintaining a high standard of moral life while the troops are engaged in defending their country during the present war.

CHAPTER XV.

POLITICAL REPRESENTATION.

OLD TIME ELECTIONS—FIRST PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION—SUBSEQUENT PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGNS—NEW ISSUES—MONTGOMERY COUNTY VOTE—SENATORS—POLITICAL LEANINGS.

OLD TIME ELECTIONS.

The contests between political parties are today sharp and spirited, but devoid of bitterness, as they were in the olden time. The once entertained opinion, and oft expressed fear that, if



August Helmer



Charles Helmer

the opposing party wins, the country would surely be doomed to ruin, has given way to the more liberal and sensible feeling that we are all American citizens and equally anxious for the country's success. In the early days scarcely an election was held without one or more fist fights in every precinct. Today if wrong is perpetrated it is for personal advantage and not over political differences.

That corruption is present at many elections especially in the large cities, cannot be questioned, but we think that the present indications are favorable for a higher appreciation of the privileges of citizenship. The worst debauchery of today is manifested in the gambling spirit, which as a relic of the past, has not yet lost its power over the conduct of depraved humanity. We give the result of the various elections in this county as fully as we have the data at hand.

FIRST PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

The first presidential campaign in which Montgomery County was interested as an independent factor, was that of 1824, when John Quincy Adams and John C. Calhoun were the successful candidates, being elected on the Republican party ticket, against the military prestige candidacy of Andrew Jackson; William Harris Crawford, the congressional caucus candidate; and Henry Clay the loose constructionist candidate. Party feeling ran very high and much bitterness was engendered. Although a candidate himself, Henry Clay cast his influence in favor of John Quincy Adams, and it was his support which gave Mr. Adams the electoral vote necessary to secure his election.

The presidential campaign of 1828 resulted in the election of the Democratic candidates Andrew Jackson and John C. Calhoun, over the National Republican candidates, John Quincy Adams and Richard Rush. The tariff question assumed formidable proportions in this campaign, the Democrats winning on their platform of "tariff for revenue" only.

In 1832 the Democrats were again successful, electing Andrew Jackson to succeed himself, and Martin Van Buren for vice president. The National Republicans had Henry Clay and Sargeant at the head of their ticket, while a new party, known as the Anti-Masonic party, put William Wirt and Amos Ellmaker in the field. The new party only carried Vermont.

Once more, in 1836, the Democrats were suc-

cessful, electing Martin Van Buren, the former vice president, president, with R. M. Johnson as his running mate. The National Republicans in this campaign became known as the Whig party, and it chose William Henry Harrison and Francis Grangers as its leaders. Although defeated, the party so gained in strength that it came into power at the next presidential election. Daniel Webster, a Whig, received fourteen electoral votes of Massachusetts, thus splitting the Whig strength.

With the accession of William Henry Harrison and John Tyler to the presidency and vice presidency on the Whig ticket, in 1841, came a change in administration that might have continued had General Harrison lived to fill out his term. With his death, John Tyler became the chief executive and was not strong enough to hold his party in line. The Whig ticket defeated the Democratic ticket with Martin Van Buren and R. M. Johnson, and the Liberty or Abolition ticket, with James G. Birney and L. W. Tazewell as the respective leaders.

It was during this campaign that the Abolition party came to the front. While this party was never strong enough to place its candidate in the presidential chair, recruits from it later united with the best elements in other parties to form the Republican party that for so many years controlled the destinies of the nation.

In 1844 the Democrats returned to power with James K. Polk and George M. Dallas as the successful candidates, over the Whig candidates Henry Clay and T. Frelinghuysen, and the Liberty candidates James B. Birney and Thomas Morris.

The campaign of 1848, brought much friction and bitterness, and resulted in the election of the Whig candidates, Zachary Taylor and Millard Fillmore. Against them were the Democratic candidates, Lewis Cass and William O. Butler, and the Free Soil candidates, Martin Van Buren and Charles F. Adams. It was during the campaign of 1848, that the Free Soil party came into existence and was the natural outgrowth of the Abolitionist party. Of this party the Liberty League was the radical wing. The work of the Free Soil party was of a preparatory nature. Composing it were men of high principle and radical opinions who were willing to sacrifice material prosperity to advance their cause. Their immediate influence was not great, but their work had its ultimate effect in securing freedom to the colored

race, and the prevention of the extension of slavery.

Although during the campaign of 1852, the Democrats split, one wing adhering to the regular platform, and the other becoming what was known as the Free Democracy, the Democrats elected their candidates, Franklin Pierce and William O. King, against the Whig candidates, Winfield Scott and William A. Graham, and the Free Democracy candidates, John P. Hale and George W. Julian. The Free Democracy party registered itself as against the "Fugitive Slave Act" and espoused the principles of the Free Soil party, to which in part it was a successor.

The campaign of 1856, was one of the bitterest the county had yet known, and resulted in the election of the Democratic candidates, James Buchanan, president, with J. C. Breckenridge as vice president. The notable event of this campaign was the formation of the Republican party with John C. Fremont and William L. Dayton as its leaders. Although a new party, it demonstrated its strength by securing 114 of the electoral votes as against the 174 electoral votes of the successful party, and the eight electoral votes of the American or Know Nothing party, also a new party, which had Millard Fillmore and A. J. Donnellson as its leaders. The remnant of the Whig party had no ticket in the field. The majority of the Whigs joined with other men of their principles from other parties, in forming the Republican party. In all of the political contests this county in its early days, voted a majority for the Democratic party, but with the advent of the Republican party and its advocacy of the freedom of the slaves, the tide began to flow in its direction.

With the opening of the campaign of 1860, the people of the North realized that they were confronted with the most serious problem ever brought before them, and that the defeat of the Democratic party probably meant very serious results, if not war, and yet so imbued were they with the justice of their principles, that they elected the Republican candidates, Abraham Lincoln and Hannibal Hamlin president and vice president. The Democrats had split over the issues of the day, one wing with J. C. Breckenridge and Joseph Lane upholding the straight Democratic platform, and the other, known as the Independent Democrats, with Stephen A. Douglas and

H. V. Johnson, advocating the doctrines held by the southern states. A third party, known as the Constitutional Union had John Bell and Edward Everett in the field, and its platform rested upon the constitution of the country, the union of the states and the enforcement of law. Montgomery County proved its interest by the strength of its vote. The fears of the North were realized in the secession of one after another of the southern states, and the firing upon Fort Sumter in the month following the inauguration of the new president of the new party, in 1861. Fortunately the wisdom of the leaders had put such a man as Abraham Lincoln at the head of the Republican party. Probably no other one man could have so handled the situation as did he. During the four stormy years of his first administration, he proved his worth and ability, and when he was renominated in 1864, his election was an assured fact, Andrew Johnson being his running mate. Against him were the Democratic candidates George B. McClellan and George M. Pendleton. John C. Fremont who was the Radical candidate, withdrew in Mr. Lincoln's favor. The South had its own ticket with Jefferson Davis and Alexander H. Stephens at its head, and they were elected to control the Confederacy.

During the period that followed the close of the war, the thoughts of the people naturally turned to the great general who brought peace to a tortured people, and Ulysses S. Grant was the logical candidate of the Republican party. With him was placed Schuyler Colfax for the vice presidency and as the Republicans were largely in the majority, these candidates won with an electoral vote of 214. Against them were the Democratic candidates Horatio Seymour and F. P. Blair, Jr., who received eighty electoral votes.

In 1872, General Grant was elected on the Republican ticket to succeed himself, and Henry Wilson was elected vice president on that ticket. The Democrats and Liberal Republicans placed in the field a ticket headed by Horace Greeley and H. Gratz Brown. The Straight out Democrats had as candidates for the two highest offices in the land, Charles O'Conner and John Quincy Adams. The Labor Reform party put David Davis and Charles O'Conner on their ticket. During this campaign there came into public notice a party that since has had considerable influence, that

voicing the Prohibition movement. This party had James Black and John Russell as its leaders. They obtained no electoral votes, but thus began the fight that has resulted in a rapidly increasing sentiment in favor of the principles this party has always advocated and the addition of state after state to the "dry" ranks.

In 1876 Rutherford B. Hayes and William A. Wheeler were the Republican candidates and came into power with a large majority. Against them were the Democratic candidates, Samuel J. Tilden and Thomas A. Hendricks; and the Greenback candidates, Peter Cooper and Samuel F. Cary; the American National, James B. Walker and James Kirkpatrick; and the Prohibition candidates, Green Clay Smith and Gideon T. Stewart.

In 1880, the Grant admirers endeavored to have him renominated as the candidate of the Republican party, but owing to the prejudice which exists against a third term for the chief executive it was deemed best to compromise on a "dark horse," and James A. Garfield was nominated, with Chester A. Arthur as his running mate. The election and inauguration of these two, was succeeded in July of the following summer, 1881, by the assassination of President Garfield, and at his death, Chester A. Arthur became president. Against the Republican candidates were the Democratic candidates Winfield Scott Hancock and William H. English; the Greenback candidates, James B. Weaver and B. J. Chambers; and the Prohibition candidates, Neal Dow and H. A. Thompson.

For the first time since 1856, in 1884, a Democratic candidate for the presidency was successful, and with Grover Cleveland, Thomas A. Hendricks was elected. They defeated the Republican candidates, James G. Blaine and John A. Logan; the People's party successor to the Greenbacks' party, Benjamin F. Butler, and A. M. West; and the Prohibition candidates, John P. St. John and William Daniel.

The Democrats remained in power only four years, Benjamin Harrison, grandson of Gen. William Henry Harrison, being the successful candidate of the Republican party in 1888, with Levi P. Morton as vice president. Against them were the Democratic candidates, Grover Cleveland and Allen G. Thurman; the Prohibition candidates, Clinton B. Fisk and John A. Brooks; the Union Labor candidates, Alson J. Streeter and C. E. Cunningham; the United Labor candidates, Robert H. Cowdry

and W. H. T. Wakefield; and the American candidates, James L. Curtis and James B. Greer. Montgomery County's vote at this election was as follows: Harrison and Morton, 2,875; Cleveland and Thurman, 3,608.

In 1892, Grover Cleveland and Adlai E. Stevenson were the successful candidates of the Democratic party, against Benjamin Harrison and Whitelaw Reid of the Republicans; James B. Weaver and James J. Field of the People's party; John Bidwell and James B. Cranfill of the Prohibition party; Simon Wing and Charles H. Matchett of the Socialist Labor party. Montgomery County's vote at this election was as follows: Cleveland and Stevenson, 3,707; Harrison and Reid, 2,935.

In 1896, the Democrats split over the currency question, one wing favoring the "free and unlimited coinage of silver" and the other adhering to the gold standard. This split undoubtedly gave the Republicans their victory, and William McKinley and Garret A. Hobart were elected president and vice president. The silver Democrats placed William Jennings Bryan and Arthur Sewall in the field; the Gold Democrats had John M. Palmer and Simon B. Butler as their candidates. The Prohibition party placed Joshua Levering and Hale Johnson at the head of their ticket, the National Silver party also had Bryan and Sewall as its candidates. The Socialist Labor party's candidates were Charles H. Matchett and Matthew McGuire; while the Free Silver Prohibitionists placed Charles E. Bentley and James H. Southgate in the field. Montgomery County voted as follows: McKinley and Hobart, 3,622; Bryan and Sewall, 4,104; Palmer and Buckner, 19.

In 1900, William McKinley and Theodore Roosevelt led the Republican party to victory, against William Jennings Bryan and Adlai E. Stevenson, the Democratic candidates; John G. Wooley and Henry B. Metcalf, the Prohibition candidates; William Jennings Bryan and Adlai E. Stevenson, the People's candidates; Wharton Barker and Ignatius Donnelly, the candidate of the Middle of the Road party; Eugene V. Debs and Job Harrison, the Social Democrat candidates; Joseph E. Moloney and Valentine Remmel, the Socialist Labor candidates; and Seth H. Ellis and Sam T. Nicholson, the Union Reform candidates. Montgomery County's vote at this election was as follows: Bryan and Stevenson, 4,078; McKinley and Roosevelt, 3,583.

With the assassination of President McKinley, vice president Roosevelt became the chief executive, and in 1904, he was nominated by the Republicans with Charles W. Fairbanks to head the Republican party, and they were elected over Allan B. Parker and Henry G. Davis, the Democratic candidates; Thomas E. Watson and Thomas E. Tibbles, the People's candidates; Silas C. Swallow and George W. Carroll, the Prohibition candidates; Charles H. Corregan and William W. Cox, the Socialist Labor candidates; Eugene V. Debs and Benjamin Hanford, the Socialist Democratic party candidates; and Austin Holcomb and A. King, the candidates of the Continental party. Montgomery County's vote was as follows: Roosevelt and Fairbanks, 3,489; Parker and Davis, 3,181.

William Howard Taft and James S. Sherman were the successful candidates for the presidency and vice presidency in 1908, being elected on the Republican ticket. Against them were William Jennings Bryan and John W. Kern, candidates of the Democratic party; Eugene V. Debs and Benjamin Hanford, the Socialist candidates; Eugene W. Chafin and Aaron S. Watkins, the Prohibition candidates; Thomas L. Higgins and John T. Graves, candidates of the Independence party; Thomas E. Watson and Samuel W. Williams, the candidates of the People's party; Daniel Braxton Turney and S. P. Carter, candidates of the United Christian party; and August Gillhaus and Donald L. Monro, candidates of the Socialist Labor party. Montgomery County's vote at this election was as follows: Taft and Sherman, 3,782; Bryan and Kern, 3,909.

NEW ISSUES.

New issues had sprung up during the period between 1908 and 1912, and as a result a split occurred in the Republican party. The straight Republicans nominated William Howard Taft and James S. Sherman to lead them, while the Progressive Republicans, later known as Progressives, and popularly as the "Bull Moose" party, nominated Theodore Roosevelt and Hiram W. Johnson; the Democrats nominated Woodrow Wilson and Thomas R. Marshall and were successful at the ensuing election. The other candidates in the field were: Eugene V. Debs and Emil Seidel, Socialists; Eugene W. Chafin and Aaron S. Watkins, Prohibitionists; Arthur Reimer and August Gillhaus, the Social-

ist Labor candidates. The Populists did not nominate any presidential ticket. The Montgomery County vote was as follows: Taft and Sherman, 2,195; Wilson and Marshall, 3,705; Roosevelt and Johnson, 1,476.

In the campaign of 1916 new conditions arose, that made the outcome more problematical than usual. Mr. Wilson had announced that he favored the one term system, but as his official term progressed his party realized that their success depended largely on his popularity and he very willingly aided the efforts which made him again the Democratic champion. The Republicans early saw that their success lay in uniting the Progressive vote with theirs, and this made necessary a candidate acceptable to both Republicans and Progressives. Spontaneously the tide of public sentiment concentrated on ex-Gov. Charles E. Hughes, of New York as the ideal compromise candidate, and accordingly he was nominated. The war in Europe in the meantime brought on a remarkable stimulation in manufacturing enterprises in the United States, and in consequence labor was in great demand and at higher wages than ever before known. This condition so overshadowed the old issues, such as protection to American industries by tariff, and others that the campaign became localized to the immediate questions of the war in Europe and the near war in Mexico, and the personality of the candidates. The outcome of the struggle was that Wilson and Marshall proved victors over Hughes and Fairbanks by a remarkably close vote in several states; so close that it took the official count to determine which set of electors were elected.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY VOTE.

The vote in Montgomery County was as follows: Wilson and Marshall, 4,499 men, women 3,403, total 7,903; Hughes and Fairbanks, 4,100 men, women 2,695, total 7,065; majority for Wilson and Marshall, 833. The Socialists polled 607 votes. The Socialist Labor, 218 votes and the Progressive candidates for Congress received seventy-two votes.

The vote in the county on state and county officers was as follows: for governor: Edward F. Dunne, Democrat, 4,167; Frank O. Lowden, Republican, 4,409; lieutenant governor: Henry W. Huttman, Democrat, 4,408; John G. Oglesby, Republican, 4,185; secretary of state: Lewis G.



John C. Krager & Wife

Stevenson, Democrat, 4,468; Louis L. Emmer-
son, Republican, 4,143; auditor public accounts:
James J. Brady, Democrat, 4,396; Andrew Rus-
sell, Republican, 4,211; state treasurer: Arthur
W. Charles, Democrat, 4,448; Len. Small, Re-
publican, 4,163; attorney general: Patrick J.
Lucey, Democrat, 4,404; Edward J. Brundage,
Republican, 4,122; for trustees of the University
of Illinois: Edward Chilton Craig, Democrat,
7,822; George T. Page, Democrat, 7,824; Mrs.
Hannah G. Solomon, Democrat, 7,842; Mary
Busey, Republican, 7,087; William L. Abbott,
Republican, 7,083; Otis W. Hoit, Republican,
7,059; for representatives in Congress, state
at-large: William Elza Williams, Democrat,
4,487; Joseph O. Kostner, Democrat, 4,438; Me-
dill McCormack, Republican, 4,132; William E.
Mason, Republican, 4,147; for representative
in Congress, Twenty-first district: Thomas
Rees, Democrat, 4,404; Loren E. Wheeler, Re-
publican, 4,237; for member of State Board of
Equalization, Twenty-first district: Alexander
W. Crawford, Democrat, 7,962; Joseph F. Bunn,
Republican, 7,008; for state senator: Stephen
D. Canaday, Democrat, 4,443; S. Elmer Simp-
son, Republican, 4,244; for representatives in
the General Assembly: H. A. Shepherd, Demo-
crat, 5,352½; Truman A. Snell, Democrat,
5,691½; Otto C. Sonneman, Republican, 7,607;
for circuit clerk: A. E. Neal, Democrat, 4,499;
James F. M. Greens, Republican, 4,220; for
state's attorney: J. Earl Major, Democrat, 4,596;
Frank M. Ramey, Republican, 4,278; for coro-
ner: C. S. Norvell, Democrat, 4,606; C. O. Tray-
lor, Republican, 4,105; county surveyor: D. M.
Starr, Democrat, 7,864; William R. Baird, Re-
publican, 7,193. We hardly need say here that
all of the state officers were elected from the
Republican ticket. The Republicans also elect-
ed the congressman from this district. The
Democrats carried the senatorial district, elect-
ing a senator and two representatives, and the
candidates on the county ticket elected were
all Democrats by an average majority of about
250, which may be assumed to be the normal
Democratic majority of today.

SENATORS.

Montgomery County, together with the rest
of Illinois, has been represented in the United
States Senate since 1821 by the following men:
Jesse B. Thomas, Democrat, 1818-1823; Ninian
Edwards, Democrat, 1819-1824; Jesse B. Thomas,

Democrat, 1823-1829; John McLean, Democrat,
1824-1825; Elias K. Kane, Democrat, 1825-1831;
John McLean, Democrat, 1829-1830; David J.
Baker, Democrat, appointed to serve one month
of unexpired term, 1830-1830; John M. Robin-
son, Democrat, 1830-1835; Elias K. Kane, Demo-
crat, 1831-1835; John M. Robinson, Democrat,
1835-1841; William L. D. Ewing, Democrat,
1835-1837; Richard M. Young, Democrat, 1837-
1843; Samuel McRoberts, Democrat, 1841-1843;
Sidney Breese, Democrat, 1843-1849; James Sem-
ple, Democrat, 1843-1847; Stephen A. Douglas,
Democrat, 1847-1853; James Shields, Democrat,
1849-1855; Stephen A. Douglas, 1853-1859; Ly-
man Trumbull, Anti-Nebraska Democrat, 1855-
1861; Stephen A. Douglas, Democrat, 1859-1861;
Lyman Trumbull, Republican, 1861-1867; O. H.
Browning, Republican, 1861-1863; William A.
Richardson, Democrat, 1863-1865; Richard Yates,
Republican, 1865-1871; John A. Logan, Republi-
can, 1871-1877; R. J. Oglesby, Republican, 1873-
1879; David Davis, Independent Democrat, 1877-
1883; John A. Logan, Republican, 1879-1885;
Shelby M. Cullom, Republican, 1883-1889;
John A. Logan, Republican, 1885-1886; Charles
B. Farwell, Republican, 1887-1891; Shelby M.
Cullom, Republican, 1889-1895; John M. Palmer,
Democrat, 1891-1897; Shelby M. Cullom, Re-
publican, 1895-1901; William E. Mason, Repub-
lican, 1897-1903; Shelby M. Cullom, Republican,
1901-1907; Albert J. Hopkins, Republican,
1903-1909; Shelby M. Cullom, 1907-1913; Wil-
liam Lorimer, Republican, 1909-1912, election
declared void; L. Y. Sherman, Republican,
1913-1921; J. Hamilton Lewis, Democrat, 1913-
1919.

POLITICAL PARTY LEANINGS.

Montgomery County has for many years been
Democratic, though not strongly of the hide-
bound variety. Frequently during the past
years, the Democratic voters have realized the
peculiar fitness for office of a candidate of the
Republican party and aided in his election.
George M. Raymond, H. H. Keithley, John L.
Dryer, George Cooper and others have by the
aid of liberal and conscientious Democrats been
able to overcome the Democratic majority and
win the race, and today the lines are so close
that the candidates of either party boast of
no assurance of election till after the polls
have been counted.

The following tables show the vote in the

county for President and Governor during the last seven campaigns; for presidential electors: 1888, Republican, 2,875; Democrat, 3,608; Democrat plurality, 733; 1892, Republican, 2,935; Democrat, 3,707; Democrat plurality, 772; 1896, Republican, 3,622; Democrat, 4,104; Democrat plurality, 482; 1900, Republican, 3,583; Democrat, 4,078; Democrat plurality, 595; 1904, Republican, 3,489; Democratic, 3,481; Republican plurality, 8; 1908, Republican, 3,782; Democrat, 3,909; Democratic plurality, 127; 1912, Republican, 2,195; Democrat, 3,705; Democrat plurality, 1,610. In the last campaign the Progressive party cast 1,476 votes.

The vote for governor has been as follows: 1888, Republican, 2,875; Democrat, 3,646; Democrat plurality, 771; 1892, Republican, 2,964; Democrat, 3,710; Democrat plurality, 746; 1896, Republican, 4,077; Democrat, 3,592; Republican plurality, 485; 1900, Republican, 3,592; Democrat, 4,068; Democrat plurality, 476; 1904, Republican, 3,456; Democrat, 3,217; Republican plurality, 239; 1908, Republican, 3,404; Democrat, 4,164; Democrat plurality, 560; 1912, Republican, 2,412; Democrat, 3,526; Democrat plurality, 1,344.

From these figures it appears that during the first two or more campaigns here shown the normal Democratic plurality was about 700; that about 1896, the plurality was only about 500; that in 1904, the county had shifted to the Republican column, and that in 1912, the Republican vote was split by the Progressive party, and that the combined Republican and Progressive vote was about equal to the Democratic. In 1912, the Prohibitionists cast 241 votes and the Socialists 469.

CHAPTER XVI.

SCHOOLS AND EDUCATIONAL FACTORS.

MEANING OF EDUCATION—EARLY SCHOOLS AND TEACHERS—SCHOOL FUND—SCHOOL IMPROVEMENTS—CONDITION IN 1881—CONDITION IN 1915—SUPERINTENDENT LEWEY'S REPORT 1916—SOMETHING ABOUT THE TEACHERS—HILLSBORO STILL LEADS—ORIGIN PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM—

TEACHERS—SOME OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY'S PROMINENT TEACHERS—EARLY SCHOOLS AND TEACHERS—A FEW EARLY TEACHERS—SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS AND SUPERINTENDENTS—OLDEST TEACHER IN THE UNITED STATES—OLD LOG SCHOOLHOUSE—OLD HILLSBORO ACADEMY AND COLLEGE—WILLIAM JORDAN EDUCATIONAL TRUST FUND—MUSICAL DEVELOPMENT—HILLSBORO CARNEGIE LIBRARY—SCHOOL TREASURERS.

MEANING OF EDUCATION.

The primeval man was uneducated, and so long as he remained uneducated he made no progress. He was not deficient in natural mental endowment. An all wise Providence has endowed all practically alike with mental and moral forces and physical powers as well, but unfortunately, the aimless and unethical never rise above the status of the savage. The savage with intelligence and lacking in ethical and systematic purpose, never rises. A people or nation, however intelligent, must be trained, their minds disciplined, and their forces organized to succeed and success is never enduring without moral purpose. This essential culture we call education and education is only obtained by organized effort. Schools are the evidence that a people are actuated by high ambitions and ethical purposes. The first and continued interest of the pioneer of Montgomery County was shown in his sacrificing devotion to the cause of education. To trace the development of this interest for those born in, or coming to, the county, is the purpose of this chapter.

EARLY SCHOOLS AND TEACHERS.

Perhaps no better picture of the early schools of Montgomery County could be drawn than that furnished in a history of this section, published some years ago, from which the following is quoted:

"The pioneers were quite as energetic in matters of education as in religion, and schools were established as soon as the settlements produced enough children to form a school or pay for the employment of a teacher. The first schools were taught on the subscription plan and were as primitive as the cabins in which they were held. The first school of which we have any account was taught by a man named Brazleton, in the winter of 1818-19, in the pres-

ent township of Hillsboro. It was taught in a little cabin on Mr. Griffith's place, in the Clear Springs Settlement, and was a subscription school, each patron paying at the rate of from \$1.50 to \$2 per scholar for a term of three months. During the progress of this school Indian boys and young squaws used to come and play with the children at noon and at recess, from their camps in the neighborhood. The first regular schoolhouse built in this neighborhood was on section 9, in 1822, and was the usual small log cabin. In 1825 a schoolhouse was built in what is now Fillmore Township, and in 1828 the first temple of worship was built in what is at present East Fork Township. Mrs. Townsend taught school in 1823, in the present township of Butler Grove, in a small log cabin which stood on section 31, and which was the first school in that neighborhood. The first schoolhouse built in Irving Township was in the southwest corner in 1827, and the first school taught in it by a man named McIntire, then seventy years of age. Henry Lower was an early teacher of the county, and taught in a room of his own house; John King and Charles Turner were also early teachers. Martha B. Cass was an early teacher in the Raymond settlement, and taught in her own house. The first schoolhouse was built there in 1832, a small log building. A schoolhouse, the first in Walshville Township, was built in 1834, and a Mr. Clowson was the first teacher to occupy it. Other neighborhoods and settlements inaugurated schools as soon as their population required them.

"The children now in school know little of the school facilities their parents and grandparents enjoyed. The schoolhouses of fifty years ago were log cabins, some with puncheon floors, and some with no other floor than the ground. They were built mostly of round logs, the cracks filled in with mud, a log taken out across one end and the space filled with greased paper. This served as a window and under it was placed the 'writing bench,' where the entire school would repair to practice their writing lesson, which was done with pens made of goose quills and ink of home manufacture. The books used in the schools were as primitive as the houses wherein the schools were taught. The New Testament was the usual reader; a few had the 'Pleasant Companion,' the 'Columbian Orator,' and the 'English Reader.' Kirk-

ham's grammar and Pike's arithmetic served to enlighten the pupil in those branches, and the boy who could 'cipher to the rule of three' was considered a prodigy in figures. There are hundreds now living in Montgomery County to whom these reflections will vividly recall their school days, days when they sat ten hours out of the twenty-four, on a split log for a seat and studied hard, with but one hour's intermission during the day. To them the log schoolhouse with its wide fireplace, its puncheon floors and uneasy benches recall few pleasant memories."

In reading the above it must be remembered that over thirty-six years have passed since it was written so that there is little likelihood of there being very many people now living that recall the above conditions personally, although many have heard them told by parents and grandparents.

SCHOOL FUND.

By Act of Congress one thirty-sixth of the public lands was donated to the several northwestern states, including Illinois, to create a fund to be used to establish and promote a free public school system. To secure this, out of the thirty-six square miles or sections constituting a congressional township according to survey, the sixteenth section of each township was set aside as the school section. Illinois passed a law that made each congressional township a school township, without regard to either county or other division lines. It is unfortunate that so much of the school land was sold at an early date at practically government prices, as in that way so small a revenue was secured for property that now would yield handsomely. However it must be remembered that in those days land was the most plentiful thing on hand. Money was scarce, the people were poor and very anxious to secure proper educational facilities for their children. At that time there was no one who imagined in his most sanguine moments that land would ever reach its present price. Even in the latter part of the last century those who declared that Illinois farm land would reach the \$200 mark were laughed to scorn. Therefore in reviewing the work of those who had educational matters in charge during the early days, facts of the then existing condi-

tions must be kept in mind, and their results not made subject to criticisms based upon deductions drawn from later experiences.

Owing to the low prices at which much the greater part of the land was sold, and the fact that what remained yielded little or no income, the State Assembly of Illinois passed a law levying an annual school tax of two mills on the dollar on all taxable property in the state, so that in this way a definite amount of money was secured. This amount differs necessarily according to the wealth of the communities in which the schools are situated. The funds derived from the sale of the sixteenth section in each township in this county brought an average of about \$2,000, and this amount, though small, has been and is a perpetual source of aid to the schools of the several townships.

SCHOOL IMPROVEMENTS.

As Montgomery County advanced in other directions, her schools grew in importance and the schoolhouses were built with a view to afford a reasonable amount of comfort together with shelter from the elements. The present system is as nearly perfect as the intelligent men composing the various board of directors of the several districts can make them, and an interesting contrast is afforded by comparing the following table compiled from the statistics afforded in 1881, with one given below of the conditions in 1916.

CONDITION IN 1881.

Number of persons in county under twenty-one	14,274
Number of persons between six and twenty-one	9,544
Number of school districts in county....	136
Number of schoolhouses in county	135
Number of schools having school five months or more	132
Whole number of school months.....	1,155 2-3
Whole number of pupils	7,157
Male teachers employed	88
Female teachers employed	131
Number of ungraded schools	127
Number of graded schools	7
Number of private schools	1
Whole amount paid teachers	\$39,727.68
Estimated value of school property..	162,275.00

CONDITION IN 1915.

Number of persons in county under twenty-one	16,875
Number of persons between six and twenty-one	11,957
Number of schools in county.....	148
Number of districts having school five months or more, all of them.....	148
Whole number of pupils enrolled, 1915..	8,205
Male teachers employed, 1915.....	75
Female teachers employed, 1915.....	221
Number of high schools	13
Number of private schools	1
Whole amount paid teachers, 1915..	\$133,848.50
Estimated value of school property	\$13,234,480.00

SUPERINTENDENT LEWEY'S REPORT, 1916.

The annual report of County Superintendent E. A. Lewey for the year beginning July 1, 1915, and ending July 1, 1916, as submitted to State Superintendent F. G. Blair, is replete with interesting statistics and shows that school conditions in this county are very good. When compared with the figures of earlier reports many changes are noticeable.

"There are 8,648 boys and 8,227 girls under 21 years of age in the county, as compared with 8,551 boys and 8,249 girls last year, giving an increase in the total of seventy-five. Of school age, that is, between the ages of 6 and 21, there are 6,057 boys against 5,900 last year and 5,490 girls, 200 less than last year. It is seen that in both instances the number of girls is less while the number of boys is greater. The amount of school money the county receives from the state is based upon the number of persons of school age in the county and then reapportioned to the townships in the county.

ENROLLMENT FIGURES COMPARED.

"The total school enrollment for this year is found to be less than that of last year by sixty-eight. However, the high school enrollment increased thirty-three. The increase in enrollment in high school is on the girls' side, as there were seven less boys in high school this year than last. This year's enrollment in the various grades in the grade and high schools is here given along with that of last year and is found to comprise some very interesting figures."



Edward Lane

	1915	1914
	1916	1915
Boys in 1st year	682	759
Girls in 1st year	622	654
Boys in 2d year	551	564
Girls in 2d year	503	505
Boys in 3d year	514	576
Girls in 3d year	442	514
Boys in 4th year	533	506
Girls in 4th year	487	513
Boys in 5th year	414	498
Girls in 5th year	492	446
Boys in 6th year	484	317
Girls in 6th year	475	305
Boys in 7th year	253	399
Girls in 7th year	247	389
Boys in 8th year	321	261
Girls in 8th year	348	276
Boys in grade schools	3876	3914
Girls in grade schools	3592	3655
Boys in 9th year	109	141
Girls in 9th year	168	174
Boys in 10th year	100	76
Girls in 10th year	127	81
Boys in 11th year	50	56
Girls in 11th year	76	85
Boys in 12th year	44	37
Girls in 12th year	63	54
Boys in high school	303	310
Girls in high school	434	394
	—	—
Total high school students.....	737	704
	—	—
Total school enrollment	8205	8273

SOMETHING ABOUT THE TEACHERS.

"There were 296 teachers employed in the county, six less than the number employed the year before and of these 75 are men and 221 are women. Eleven are graduates of a college and normal school as compared with seven the year previous; thirteen of a college only, as against the same number last year; nineteen of a state normal school, against sixteen last year and sixty-four are high school graduates, while last year the high school graduate quota numbered one hundred and thirty-one. Twenty-three have attended college, which is one in excess of the number last year and 112 have attended normal school, which is more than double the number shown in last year's report. Seventeen have attended high school, but are not graduates therefrom. The largest

number of teachers in any township is in Hillsboro Township, where there are 47, forty of whom are women. The men teachers received an average salary of \$545.28, the total amount paid them being \$40,95.96, comparing, respectively, for the previous year with \$488.62 and \$36,035.02. The women teachers were paid the sum of \$92,952.54 or an average of \$420.60, as compared with \$85,213.65, an average of \$396.25, for the year prior. The total amount paid the teachers exceeds the amount paid the previous year by \$12,599.83, a very marked increase, indeed. The figures are: this year's total, \$133,848.50, an average of \$452.19; the year previous, total, \$121,248.67, averaging \$396.25.

The number of years taught in the same district is found not to vary greatly from the figures of last year. One hundred and fifty-three have taught in the same district for one year, compared with 157 last year; 56, two years as compared with 49 last year; 26, three years, against 23 the year before; 7, four years, three less than the year previous; 5, five years, as against 8 the year previous; 7, six years; 5, seven years, an increase of four over the year before; 1, eight years, a decrease of five from the year before; 1, nine years; 5, ten years; 4, eleven years; 1, twelve years; 1, thirteen years; 4, fourteen years; 1, fifteen years; 5, sixteen years; 2, seventeen years; 5, eighteen years; 1, nineteen years, and 6 have served twenty years in the same district as compared with eight the year before. Of these latter four are employed in the schools of North Litchfield Township, one in the schools of Hillsboro Township, and one in the schools of Irving Township.

THE SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

"There are 150 schoolhouses in the county, compared with 148 the year previous and with the sites. their value is put at \$543,040. Last year the total valuation of the school and sites was put at \$482,690. The equipment this year is worth \$41,345, as against \$40,810 the year before. This makes a total investment in schools in the county of \$584,385, while the total investment last year was \$523,500. The amount of school tax levied for school purposes for 1915 in this county was \$13,234,480 and the amount of the bonded indebtedness was \$105,100. There are sixteen more school libraries this year than last, and 1,133 more

books in school libraries. The figures are, this year: 120 school libraries and 9,654 books; last year, 104 libraries and 8,521 books. There are 143 school districts in the county, compared with 141 the year before and none of them report no school, nor less than six months of school. The teachers of the county last year taught a total of 19,963 days. Last year the total number of days taught was 20,769. Besides the 150 school buildings in the county, three other buildings were rented during the year for school purposes. The previous year, five other buildings were rented for school purposes.

HILLSBORO STILL LEADS.

"In the number of children of school age, Hillsboro Township leads, as she did last year. However, Nokomis takes second place this year, where North Litchfield stood last year and Witt Township ranks third this year. Hillsboro Township has 2,016 children of school age, compared with 2,051 last year. Nokomis comes second with 1,499, whereas North Litchfield was second the year previous with 1,455. In Witt Township there are 1,111 children of school age, or between the ages of 6 and 21."

THIRTEEN HIGH SCHOOLS.

High school work is taught in thirteen cities and villages in the county, most of them offering a four year course. The table showing the number of years of high school taught in the various schools, together with the population of the district is here given:

District	Yrs. H. S.	Pop.
Litchfield	4	7,000
Hillsboro	4	6,000
Nokomis	4	3,400
Witt	4	2,600
Raymond	4	1,500
Coffeen	4	1,200
Taylor Springs	1	1,700
Schram City	0	1,000
Irving	4	690
Fillmore	4	500
Butler	2	250
Donnellson	4	450
Farmersville	2	550
Waggoner	1	300

The report shows that forty boys were graduated from high school and sixty-two girls, a total of 102 high school graduates for the year.

ORIGIN PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM.

The public school system that we now have in the county had its origin several years before the state was organized. On May 20, 1785, Congress passed an act at its session which was held in New York, creating a system of rectangular surveys of the lands of the western territory and provided that lot or section number 16, of every township should be reserved for the maintenance of the public school of the township. In April, 1818, the territory of Illinois, was authorized by Congress to be organized into a state and in the resolution it was required that the 16 section should be reserved as above set forth, and further that three per cent of the net proceeds from the sales of United States public school lands in Illinois, should be given to the state for educational purposes and that one-fourth part should be for a college or university.

Our state system is but the development of the above congressional scheme. The first school law was passed seven years after the admission of the state and confined to white children. The amount of lands given under the 16 section provision was 998,448 acres. Governor Matteson in 1854 appointed Hon. N. W. Edwards state superintendent of schools and on January following, Mr. Edwards presented a bill to the General Assembly which was enacted into law February 15, 1855. These acts together with the numerous amendments made from time to time have developed into our present state public school system, which has been followed more or less closely by other newer states.

TEACHERS.

In 1916, there were in the county the following schools and employing the number of teachers here shown:

	schools teachers	
South Fillmore Township, 7—2..	5	5
South East Fork, 7—3.....	4	4
Grisham, 7—4	6	10
Walshville, 7—5	7	8
North Fillmore, 8—2	6	12
North East Fork, 8—3	8	21
Hillsboro, 8—4	12	48
South Litchfield, 8—5	6	6
South Audubon, 9—1	4	4
Witt, 9—2	8	24
Irving, 9—3	8	14

Butler Grove, 9—4 ..	5	9
North Litchfield, 9—5	13	39
North Audubon, 10—1	7	8
Nokomis, 10—2	7	31
Rountree, 10—3	8	8
Raymond, 10—4	8	15
Zanesville, 10—5	7	7
Harvel, 11—4	3	3
Pitman, 11—5	6	8
East Bois D'Arc, 12—4	3	3
West Bois D'Arc, 12—5	7	10
	—	—
	148	297

SOME OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY'S PROMINENT
TEACHERS.

Elsewhere we have said that Mrs. Emma T. Bangs at the time of her death was the oldest teacher and had taught the longest of any one in the state of Illinois. Teaching as a profession has been honored in this county by the work and unselfish labor of many who were or became leaders, yes some eminent, in the calling of pedagogy. Samuel T. Inglis, professor at Carbondale State Normal and often mentioned for state superintendent, taught in Hillsboro. Mr. Davis, who held a professorship in Blackburn University, taught in Nokomis. Professor Bowlby, for many years the secretary of the State Teachers' Association was Litchfield's principal in the long ago. Professor Randall, who made the Mattoon schools and was prominent all over the state, taught in the country schools of this county when a mere boy. Our own Camilla Jenkins taught so long in this county, and filled so many prominent places, from the grade school to the position of instructress in state normal schools, that the county owes to her memory some distinctive recognition more than so far accorded. Mr. Whitehead, once the president of a college in Kentucky, was the product of Montgomery County. The legislator and prominent attorney, D. H. Zepp, was once the principal of the Hillsboro schools. Dr. Francis Springer, to whom the county perhaps owes more than to any other one as an educator, left an impress on this county toward higher educational and moral upbuilding, as professor and president of the Hillsboro College and Academy, as a minister, as an army chaplain and as Christian sociologist, second to none. Doctor Trimper, professor, minister, and educational promoter,

was honored and loved, and succeeded in his educational duties to a degree seldom attained by educators. Professor Hamil, for years the able superintendent of Sunday school work of the state, began his career as a teacher in a country school in this county. The superintendent of the schools of Ellsenburg, Wash., E. J. Klemme, was at one time a member of the Hillsboro faculty. The superintendent of the Orphans' Home at White Hall, Professor Dewell, will be remembered as the superintendent at Litchfield many years ago. Professor Webster, of the Chicago high schools, was a Nokomis product, and thus we might continue, but the truth is here shown that merit receives its just reward.

EARLY SCHOOLS AND TEACHERS.

Old habits, customs, expressions, and views, in regard to schools in the pioneer days, seem quaint and backwoods today, but though obsolete, they were approved as the best in their day. After all, it is the results that commend or condemn any plan or system of education, as well as in other lines of activity. Seventy-five or eighty years ago, it was seldom that an opportunity was afforded anyone to attend over three months of school in a year, and yet from this limited opportunity, many of our most prominent men and women in public life, arose to distinction. In the days of our forefathers, there was shown a universal cordiality to every one, including the stranger, that would be considered a lowering of one's position today. This cordiality was the common heritage of the preacher or the teacher. Hence the teacher usually boarded with his pupils, thus getting better acquainted with the parents and with the pupils as well.

The teachers were hired by a self-appointed board, for such sums as could be raised by subscription, and when the subscription was exhausted, the school had to close. The man who could make a good "goose quill pen" was pretty well equipped to get a position. Generally he was supposed to teach "readin', ritin', and rithmetic," and these constituted the whole curriculum. The "doin' of sums" was the main thing to impart to the young men. A few of the "furtherest advanced," wanted to know how to "parse," and with the "doin of sums, and parsing" the scholar was pretty well equipped. To graduate was then unknown,

in the rural schools, and even to "pass to higher grades" was unheard of. The passing was from the speller to the reader, and from the reader to the arithmetic, was all the changes known.

Women in those days were not "fitten to teech," because they could not subdue and conquer the rude young men, who went to school, and a man with a good physique, was usually employed. A couple of large hickory withes were as essential then, as blackboards and maps are today. Originality and individuality were as marked then as now, and with even the limited opportunities we then had, they were then, as now, stepping stones to future usefulness and success. The bull pen, town ball, and drop the handkerchief were among the sports indulged in on the school grounds, and the teacher usually joined with the sports. When we think of these old customs and opportunities for an education, and the good that was accomplished for our country, by them, we let our minds revert to the character of the teachers we had in those days. The organizing teacher, Doctor Wyman, the bewhiskered professor, Doctor Brown, the versatile and scholarly teacher and college president, Dr. Francis Springer, the beloved minister and educator, Dr. A. A. Trimper, the Eastern young man, who came to Hillsboro with a saddle and bridle, Hon. D. H. Zepp, the impetuous and courageous, Samuel Inglis, and many others who came close on the heels of the condition we have described, and whose work laid the foundation for great futures for many both here and from other communities, might be lauded if space permitted. To master a school was the chief function of the old-time teacher; to master the elements of a good education and to master the art of imparting that knowledge are the present day requirements.

A FEW EARLY TEACHERS.

Mr. Brazzleton taught the first school in the county, at Clear Springs. Mrs. Jesse Townsend, wife of the first Presbyterian preacher in the county, taught probably the second term of school at the residence of John Kirkpatrick. Miss Nancy Crumba, sister-in-law of David B. Jackson in Hillsboro, was another early teacher as were the following: Miss Rosetta Townsend, a daughter of Jesse Townsend, taught at Clear Springs, and afterwards was married to Andrew M. Braley; Miss Eliza Braley, a daughter

of the above, taught in Hillsboro; John Colton Terret was the first to teach the classics, Latin and Greek, in a public school in the county, being in Hillsboro; Hiram Rountree had taught these studies in Edwardsville, and to private classes in Hillsboro, but not in a Montgomery County school; Superintendent Wetherell and Mrs. Wetherell were the first teachers in the Hillsboro Academy, brought here from the east by John Tillson; Professor Wyman, principal of the female department of the Hillsboro Academy, who was married to Miss Elizabeth Hadley, was also a teacher in the Academy, having charge of the instrumental music department; Eliza Brown taught on the west side of Bear Creek precinct in a log schoolhouse; the place of the schoolhouse being now known to a very few living people; Major Campbell, of Carlyle, taught in the old Hillsboro log schoolhouse; Maj. John H. Rountree taught in the old log schoolhouse at Hillsboro; James M. Bradford taught in the log house in Hillsboro, he being the father of the founder of the Greenville Bradford Bank; John Hays, Mr. Stringer, Alexander Bouie, W. L. Jenkins, Frank Dixon and others taught in the same old log schoolhouse as James W. Bradford. These were among some of the very first teachers in the county, and are here enumerated merely as a reminiscence of the old school days.

SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS AND SUPERINTENDENTS.

Under the county organization law the leading county school official was known as the school commissioner, and his functions similar to those now devolving on the superintendent of schools though not so mandatory as under recent statutes. No mention was found in the county records of school commissioner prior to 1835, but in that year we find Israel Seward named as commissioner, and he appears to have filled the office till 1841, when William H. High was elected, serving till 1845. Then David B. Jackson assumed the functions of the office, serving four or more years. We give a list of those following him as full as we have the information.

	Years
1858 to 1862	John W. King 4
1862 to 1866	Spartan Grisham 4
1866 to 1870	John C. Tulley 4
1870 to 1874	Hiram L. Gregory 4



John Dargatzis Family.

1874 to 1878	Francis Springer	4
1878 to 1882	Thomas E. Harris	4
1882 to 1890	Jesse C. Barrett	8
1890 to 1894	Jacob L. Traylor	4
1894 to 1898	W. H. Groner	4
1898 to 1908	William J. McDavid	8
1906 to 1914	John M. Harp	8
1914 to 1918	Evert A. Lewey	4

OLDEST TEACHER IN THE UNITED STATES.

A community is distinguished by the people who become its leaders. To mention a community without stating who were its moving spirits is to omit half the story. Mrs. Emma Bangs, after having a career as a teacher, was married to Mr. Bangs and for several years was associated with him in editorial and reportorial work, in which she excelled. After his death she went to Donnellson, which by the way is a little town ready to appreciate merit, when its people are the beneficiaries, and this was especially true in this instance. Mrs. Bangs obtained a position as a teacher in the public schools, and established herself in the hearts of the people to such an extent that no thought was ever entertained of her having a successor. How long she was there as a teacher added to her prior experience as an educator, would require some figuring to determine, but her body at length gave way and she went to her reward. After her death, Superintendent Blair said in the Educational Press Bulletin: "Mrs. Emma T. Bangs, aged eighty-five years, died at her home in Donnellson recently after a short illness. Mrs. Bangs was, without doubt, the oldest school teacher in the United States. She was teaching her twenty-first successful term at Donnellson at the time of her death. She had been a teacher in the county for over fifty years. She held a life certificate issued by Newton Bateman, superintendent of public instruction of the state of Illinois, something like a half century ago." Her death was in April, 1911, just when her school year was nearing its close. With no children of her own to love, the children of the community became the objects of her affection, and her long life was one of devotion to others, to that extent that she was indifferent to her own financial affairs, as the writer knows as he was the school treasurer and handled her orders, and he often had trouble in getting her to accept what was due her. Such unselfish devotion is worthy

of perpetual record here, as it is in the great Beyond.

OLD LOG SCHOOL HOUSE.

A. H. H. Rountree in 1873, wrote as follows: "Soon after the establishment of Hillsboro, our first residents, who were mostly intelligent and educated men, united in the labor of building a school house, which would answer, not only for school purposes, but be a sort of town hall for all purposes of assemblage including religious services. Its construction like that of all similar edifices of that day was of the simplest kind. It was built of logs, not hewed, but scalped, the cracks chinked and daubed with mud. Its chimney occupied nearly one whole side and was built so as to take in ten or twelve feet wood. The fire place was daubed with clay jambs and back. There was no ceiling over head, but the roof was made of clapboards kept on, not with nails, but weight poles. It had a puncheon floor, clapboard door, and what was rare at that day, there were two glass windows. Its benches were made of round logs split, and the flat side made smooth with an axe and legs put in on the bark side. Its other furniture, if any, was of the simplest kind, consisting of a few shelves for hats, bonnets and books, and perhaps a few pegs for other purposes. Situated as it was on the hill, just above the spring in Rountree's pasture, it was on high and dry ground, convenient for water, and surrounded by forest and hazel thickets, that provided for the protection of horses as well as switches for the unruly. This house was perhaps the most useful one in the town. In it schools were taught, and its teachers were men and women of education and culture, some of whom became considerably eminent. Major Campbell of Carlyle and Major John H. Rountree, now a prominent politician and legislator of Wisconsin. James M. Bradford, who has held many offices, and been a useful man in Bond County; John Hayes; Mr. Stringer; Alexander Buie; W. L. Jenkins; Frank Dickson, and many others, might also be mentioned, all taught there. There were educated in this house in part, the Cross', the Rutledges, the Blockburgers, the Seymours, the Boones, the Rountrees, the Grubbs, and others. Tom Rutledge had a battle royal with his teacher, Jared Seymour in which, with many sobs, Tom declared if Seymour would quit he would.

There in part was educated Rev. R. J. Nall; also Rev. W. S. Prentice, both Methodist presiding elders; also James and Sidney Harkey, of the Lutheran Church, all good and useful men as well as preachers. There too, in part was educated General Tillson of Quincy whose exploits in the Civil War rendered him distinguished. No doubt many others whose early education dates from "the old log schoolhouse" have arrived at wealth and honors, all whose early bias was given by the pioneer teachers. In that old house our people worshipped God, and it was there that the first sermons of our brother, Bishop Ames was delivered. There preached Morris the bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church; John T. Mitchell; James Mitchell; Peter Cartwright; Newton Cloud; Charles Holliday; John Dew; Sam Thompson; Father Barnes; Jesse Hale; Barton Randle; and others of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In that house was organized the nucleus of the Presbyterian, Methodist, and Lutheran churches. In it preached Thomas Spillman, the first regular pastor of the Presbyterian Church, and father of the two young preachers of that name now preaching in this county. Daniel Scherer who organized the Lutheran Church preached in it. Our temperance and debating societies, were organized and conducted there, and other enterprises so many in number and interest that it is simply impossible to enumerate them here. No doubt the memories connected with it are still kept warm in the hearts of the older residents, but the schoolhouse is gone, and other buildings have been erected to take its place."

OLD HILLSBORO ACADEMY AND COLLEGE.

Very early in the history of Hillsboro, the academy was built and started on a broad and liberal foundation. Being the only institution of its kind for a long distance, it was patronized by students from all sections of the west and south, some coming from as far south as Louisiana. Upon its rolls were names which have since become famous in local and state history. Gov. Zadek Casey educated his children here, one of whom was a senator in our State Legislature. Prominent men in the state at that time, such as General Alexander of Paris, General Kitchell of Paris, General Thornton of Shelbyville, Harry Wilton, and others from time to time moved here to educate their families. The history of the Hillsboro Academy is an

interesting one. Most of the facts concerning its founding, equipment, and teachers have been taken for this article directly from the records although much has been gained from newspaper accounts, chief of which being a series of "Early Reminiscences" written by Judge Hiram Rountree.

In 1835 the people of Hillsboro united their purses and built what was then esteemed a most magnificent building. The architect was Doctor Shurtleff, later the founder of Shurtleff College of Upper Alton. The building was called the Hillsboro Academy and its stock was bought by public-spirited men of Hillsboro, the most prominent of whom was John Tillson, who not only gave the land and the largest amount toward its erection, but also guaranteed to the teachers their full pay and presented the school with a fine set of philosophical apparatus, a piano, and other equipments. Among the other stockholders are found the names of:

John Tillson, 120 shares, \$6000.00; Hiram Rountree, six shares, \$300.00; Isaiah Seward, four shares, \$200.00; Lloyd Morton, four shares, \$200.00; Charles Holmes, four shares, \$200.00; John Hayward, four shares, \$200.00; Andrew Brailey, two shares, \$100.00; William S. Russell, two shares, \$100.00; Lucius Kingman, two shares, \$100.00; Rev. Daniel Scherer, two shares, \$100.00; Thomas A. Spillman, one share, \$50.00; William Witherspoon, one share, \$50.00; James Holmes, one share, \$50.00; John Holmes, one share, \$50.00; Thomas Sturtevant, one share, \$50.00; John Hunt, one share, \$50.00; Abner Hope, one share, \$50.00; Edwin A. Casey, one share, \$50.00; John Watson, one share, \$50.00; John Kicheval, one share, \$50.00; F. H. Huford, one share, \$50.00; M. S. Cushman, one share, \$50.00; making a total of 160 shares, or \$8000.00.

Hillsboro owes a debt of gratitude to John Tillson about which too much cannot be said. He had a genius for succeeding in whatever he undertook, and always chose that which benefited the community as well as himself. He was born in Halifax, N. S., March 13, 1796, and not only founded the Hillsboro Academy and sustained it for years, but also the Illinois College and was one of its trustees. His death occurred at Peoria, Ill., May 11, 1853.

The stockholders were pledged to make up any deficiency that might be incurred in the pay of the teachers, and as a result good teachers were procured. Mr. Tillson brought

from the east the first superintendent, Isaac Wetherell with his wife for associate in the female department; Prof. Edward Wyman, associate in the male department, and Miss Elizabeth F. Hadley, teacher of instrumental music. With these instructors the academy opened the first Wednesday in November, 1837, and the educators continued the same until 1839, when Mr. Wetherell and wife returned east; and Marshall Conant and wife, with Edward Wyman and wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Hadley Wyman, and Miss Beulah P. Lufts, as associate, took charge of the school. In 1840 there were added to the corps of teachers, Miss Harriet Comstock, Mrs. Susan T. Grant, and John P. Sartle. In 1841, Edward Wyman became principal with Mrs. Wyman. Miss Margaret S. Springer, Miss Beulah P. Tufts, Miss Jemima Dickson, and Miss Mary P. Wyman, were associates. In 1842, Miss Martha Powell took the place of Miss Tufts, while Azel S. Lyman, Jeremiah D. Low, and Miss Eunice Clark were added. In 1843-44, Ephriam Miller with his associates William Weer, Jr., Miss Mary Dustin and Miss Eunice Clark had charge of the school.

In 1845, James W. Sunderland was principal with his wife, Mr. F. Eugene Baldwin, and Miss Mary Davis, as associates. In 1846, while A. A. Trimper was principal, the trustees of the Hillsboro Academy sent a petition to the Senate, asking consent to transfer their charter to the "Literary and Theological Institute of the Lutheran Church of the Far West." The petition was written by John S. Hayward, secretary of the board of trustees. The petition was granted and in 1847, the name of the Academy was changed to the Lutheran College, generally known as the Hillsboro College. This college, while essentially a Lutheran institution, was in some respects a popular Hillsboro enterprise, and had the support of the citizens of the community, without regard to denominational lines. At one time Doctor Springer, Doctor Trimper, and others circulated a subscription to partly endow the college. The plan was to raise by subscribing to scholarships the sums of \$10,000.00. The interest was to be used in running the institution, paying its instructors, etc. One subscribing \$125.00 would be given a scholarship good for twelve years, one subscribing \$200.00, received a scholarship good for twenty-seven years; while one subscribing for \$400.00 received a perpetual scholarship. The fund was raised and quite a number of young people received

the tuition part of their education from these scholarships. They were retransferable and frequently poor young men were allowed to use them without charge by the owners, as an act of philanthropy. These scholarships became worthless on the reorganization under a new charter at Springfield.

The college had been managed very successfully for five years, with Rev. Francis Springer as president, while A. A. Trimper, his assistant, had charge of the female department in the Lyceum building. In 1852, the Lutherans thinking Springfield a more favorable locality for their college, moved it to that city, and the academy once more opened with O. C. Duke as principal. After the removal of the college the academy continued some twenty-seven years longer. After being located in Springfield, the college was placed fully under the control of the officials of the Lutheran Church and the name changed to the Illinois University. The idea of the Lutheran people was to make it a great institution at the state capital, but an adequate support was not forthcoming, and after an uncertain career for some years, the Lutheran Church officials, began searching for a more congenial location. The old city of Carthage in Hancock County was finally selected and there it was moved, and we understand has had continuously since to the present a very creditable support. Mr. Cress of this city was at one time on its faculty, and was an instructor in it, and quite a number of pupils from this city have enjoyed the benefits of securing an education in the institution and in this cultured little city.

In 1853, George C. Mack with his wife, Miss Abbie Fischer, and Miss L. C. Dearborn, as assistants had charge of the academy. The next three years saw as many changes of teachers. In 1855, Rev. William McGookin, was principal, E. B. Douthit, assistant, in 1856 William Gunning principal, and Miss L. C. Lyman assistant, and in 1857 Charles H. Burbank, principal. In 1858, Edmund Miller came as principal and remained until 1865. Among his assistants were Miss F. H. Hunt, Miss Abbie Miller, Miss E. B. Chute, Miss F. Sargent and Andrew Shattuck. In 1866 Rev. J. R. Brown was principal with his wife and Miss Fannie Kidoo, and S. M. Inglis as assistants. From that time until 1879 there were frequent changes of teachers. In 1867-68, F. M. Easterday was principal. 1869-70, L. S. Brown, with his wife and Miss Abra-

ham, as assistants; from 1871 to 1873 L. B. Whitten, in 1874 Rev. Francis Springer, in 1875 Rev. W. J. McDavid in 1876, C. C. Lyerly, 1877-88, L. B. Whitten, and in 1879, Frauk Helsell with his assistants S. M. Ladd and Miss Cromer. On January 28, 1880, under Mr. Helsell, the academy closed and went into the hands of the public high school.

WILLIAM JORDAN EDUCATIONAL TRUST FUND.

Prior to the death of William Jordan in 1896, he made a will, and providing for the needs of his widow according to a pre-marital agreement, he gave the remainder of his estate, as his children had all died before his demise, to the cause of maintaining the school district in which lived, to which he set apart \$10,000 and the remainder for the benefit of the other districts of the township, naming A. T. Strange, as the trustee of the fund. After his death, his widow entered suit to declare the pre-marital agreement null and void, on the pretext, that a word or two, had been changed after their marriage; which in effect made it a post-marriage contract. The Court sustained the contention of the widow's attorneys, and, as a result, over half the estate went to the widow and the attorneys. The sum of \$10,000, however, was set apart to the credit of District 7, now 134, and the remainder, of a little less than \$1,000, to the credit of the other districts of the township. The money is loaned or otherwise invested, and the net income is paid the districts entitled to it, and by them used in the maintenance of the districts. The distribution of the fund to the districts, except No. 134, is made on the basis of the school census of the children in the several districts. The bequest was a peculiar one and serves a beneficial purpose. It is about sufficient to maintain his old home county district, with an annual pittance to the other districts of the township.

MUSICAL DEVELOPMENTS.

Any effort that succeeds in cultivating an interest along æsthetic lines is worthy of commendation. Hillsboro like every other town has its critics in art and its amateurs in music, and it is only to mention the exceptional that this is penned. Several years ago a family consisting of father and nine sons and several female members, came to Hillsboro to work in

our splendid coal mines. Either before or soon after coming they organized the "Mollmans' Nine Brother Band," with the father as bass drummer. These brothers made no display, blew no personal horns, exhibited no trills, but kept on mining and playing, their reputation in the meantime spreading over the community. When the public needed music they were always ready and never failed. They grew in execution and musical technique as well as in the estimation of the public, and as calls became more frequent for important entertainments, they gradually added to their number as necessity required until today, after sixteen years of persistent and harmonious practice, they have as well an organized and as harmoniously conducted band as can be found of twenty-two pieces anywhere in the country. Their work is so universally acceptable and dependable as to present a unique advancement in any city of Hillsboro's size. The original members and those now enlisted in the band are as follows: John Mollman, leader, Henry Mollman, Antoini Mollman, Thomas Mollman, Alexander Mollman, Fred Mollman, Frank Mollman, William Mollman, Herman Mollman, David Archibald, E. B. Strange, Thomas McLain, Harry Blockburger, Frank Darda, Jerry Darda, Benjamin Darda, Angebo Paris, Louie Paris, Henry Devlin, William Gerhart, Eugene Frioichi, and Earnest Cunagrande.

In the days of "ye olden time" the common avenue of musical expression was through the "singing school" or the "fiddle." The singing school has been superseded by the choral class and the fiddle by the orchestra. The singing school teacher was one who could read "buck-wheat" notes, had a voice and could keep time with hand. Milton Paden and others conducted "singing schools," and the good times had at these gatherings will, and should be, long remembered. The "fiddler" knew nothing of the art of music but did have natural ability and skill and when he warmed up to the old time "rosin the bow" and other music, the feet of the young people could not be kept still. It was not the "light fantastic" that we speak of to-day, but the noisy rattling inelegant "hoe down" that the fiddle inspired. "Uncle" Ben Wilton and others were in those days fiddlers in great demand, and were treated royally by their appreciative audiences. Those days have passed and are recalled with a tinge of regret, but modern musical culture has given tone and



MRS. C. C. LEWEY



C. C. LEWEY

artistic realism to musical societies and homes. The music teachers of today are trained and well equipped graduates of conservatories, who have by arduous study and tedious practice prepared themselves for careers of usefulness, as well as pleasure. Mrs. Gilmore and Professor Williams of Hillsboro, Mrs. Mamie Charles Towey and Mrs. Rena Belle Jamison McWilliams, and many more, have by sweetness of song and temper endeared themselves to a music-loving clientele of untold numbers of young and old. There are many musical aggregations and societies here which might appropriately be mentioned.

HILLSBORO CARNEGIE LIBRARY.

Through the generosity of Andrew Carnegie and John M. Whitehead, and the earnest efforts of several Hillsboro citizens, the city of Hillsboro has a very well equipped public library. Mr. Whitehead donated the lot on which to build, that today is worth \$1,500, and Mr. Carnegie made a donation of \$11,000, to be used in erecting a suitable building. At our request Miss Bertha Welge prepared a historical sketch of the library which we are pleased to present here:

"It is to the earnest work and perseverance of the Ladies Reading Circle of Hillsboro, that the city is indebted for the library of which it is so proud. This club of women never ceased their efforts to bring home to the community the need of such an institution in its midst, and finally through the help of the various organizations of Hillsboro, a meeting was held, a board of directors elected, and the library started. It was formally opened to the public on November 12, 1895, in the upstairs corner room of the corner block building at Main and Wood streets with a small number of donated books. Miss Otta Gannon was appointed librarian and took up this work in connection with her work as a public stenographer. The "Bachelor Girls," a club of young ladies of Hillsboro gave the first entertainment for the benefit of the library, and the proceeds, \$90.10, was the welcome sum with which the purchase of new books was begun in the early days of its existence. In June, 1896, the city council took over the control and support of the library and appointed the following directors: Hon. Amos Miller, Mrs. William Abbot, George Wal-

ter, Mrs. Edward Douglas, Charles Ramsey, Judge George R. Cooper, W. H. North, Mrs. L. G. Tyler, and Fred Randall. The officers were: President, Mrs. William Abbot; vice president, W. H. North; secretary and treasurer, George Walter, who held the office till his death.

Feeling that the library should have a permanent home of its own, the board of directors in 1903, wrote to Andrew Carnegie for money to erect a building. This was promised, and then Hon. John M. Whitehead, who was born and grew to manhood near Hillshoro, but whose home is in Janesville, Wis., generously gave the lot on School Street where the library now stands. Mr. Whitehead will ever be remembered by the people of Hillsboro with as much gratitude as is paid to Mr. Carnegie. The library is a beautiful one-story structure of brick and stone, with a large porch, having massive pillars reaching to the tile roof, and resembling much the classic Greek temple. It was built to reproduce, as nearly as possible, the outlines of the old Hillsboro Academy which formerly stood on the Edison School campus across the street. This early educational institution of Illinois is revered in memory by the men and women who were so fortunate as to have attended school there, and whose sterling worth and character are a tribute to the soundness of its teaching and the high ideals with which it sent them from its doors. Mr. Whitehead was one of these, and it was at his suggestion, that the library was built like the Academy. The new public library was opened with a reception to the people of Hillsboro on March 18, 1905. The number of books in the library at this time is 4641, but even with this limited equipment, it is serving the public well. The circulation has increased from year to year until the highest total, 14,236, has been loaned during one year. When the commission form of government was adopted the library board was reduced from nine members to three. The present members of the board are: Hon. Amos Miller, president; Mrs. James P. Brown, secretary; and Mrs. A. M. Howell, and Miss Bertha Welge, librarian."

SCHOOL TREASURERS.

There is no township office of more importance and responsibility than that of school treasurer.

Those who are now serving as treasurer of the several congressional townships in the county are:

Town 7-2, South Fillmore, Henry J. Hill, Fillmore; Town 8-2, North Fillmore, Frank Herrin, Fillmore; Town 9-2, Witt, John L. Huber, Irving; Town 10-2, Nokomis, J. W. Shoemaker, Nokomis; Town 9-1, South Audubon, Irwin Drake, Nokomis; Town 10-1, North Audubon, E. N. Pray, Pana; Town 7-3, South East Fork, Charles L. Laws, Donnellson; Town 8-3, North East Fork, Louis Spinner, Coffeen; Town 9-3, Irving, W. Milton Berry, Irving; Town 10-3, Rountree, Robert W. Warnsing, Nokomis; Town 7-4, Grisham, F. F. Thacker, Sorento; Town 8-4, Hillsboro, J. C. Barkley, Hillsboro; Town 9-4, Butler Grove, T. Scott Hoes, Butler; Town 10-4, Raymond, J. E. McDavid, Raymond; Town 11-4, Harvel, John A. Huber, Harvel; Town 12-4, East Bois D'Arc, C. W. Dunlap, Pawnee; Town 7-5, Walshville, C. C. Barlow, Walshville; Town 8-5, South Litchfield, Herman Niemen, Litchfield; Town 9-5, North Litchfield, Pleasant Briggs, Litchfield; Town 10-5, Zanesville, M. F. Bandy, Barnett; Town 11-5, Pitman, Henry Haynes, Waggoner; Town 12-5, West Bois D'Arc, Agnes V. Thomas, Thomasville.

CHAPTER XVII.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENTS.

INCENTIVES TO DEVELOPMENT—RAILROADS—A NOTABLE CONVENTION—FIRST INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY—PEPPER MILL—MONTGOMERY COUNTY TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY—PEOPLES MUTUAL TELEPHONE COMPANY—AMERICAN ZINC COMPANY OF ILLINOIS—LANYON ZINC COMPANY—SOUTHERN ILLINOIS LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY—SCHRAM AUTOMOBILE SEALER COMPANY—MONTGOMERY COAL INTERESTS—KORTKAMP BRICK AND TILE COMPANY—FARMERS' MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANIES—MONTGOMERY COUNTY MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—PANA DISTRICT MUTUAL WIND STORM INSURANCE COMPANY—NOKOMIS MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—FARMERS' MUTUAL AID ASSOCIATION OF VIRDEN—UNITED

STATES AUTOMOBILE ASSOCIATION OF LITCHFIELD—INDUSTRIAL SUMMARY.

INCENTIVES TO DEVELOPMENT.

The fertility of the soil, its valuable timber, or its mineral wealth, usually lies undeveloped and unused until markets are made accessible by the building of railroads or other transportation facilities. Railroads and waterways are the great arteries of commerce, and commerce is the incentive in large measure for the development of agriculture and allied industries. In this chapter on industrial development it is intended to give a brief description of the railroads and other monied industries giving employment to men, and affording commercial and manufacturing opportunities for investment that, united with agriculture and its allied occupations, create the wealth, and elevate the standing of communities or commonwealths.

RAILROADS.

Montgomery County is particularly fortunate in having so many important railroad systems running through its confines, there being the Illinois Central, the Toledo, Peoria and Western, the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, the Wabash and the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis railroads, all of which have important stations in the county, and not only bring to the people much merchandise, but carry away the products of their farms, mills and mines. The birth of a number of the villages and cities of the county is co-incident with the building of the railroads, and the prosperity of others was checked by the failure to secure a right of way of the railroad through them as had been hoped. The first railroad to enter Montgomery County was the Big Four, then the Alton and Terre Haute, in 1855. This road was originally incorporated January 28, 1851, as the Terre Haute and Alton Railroad, and re-organized February 28, 1854, as the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad. It entered the county some four miles west of Litchfield, missing Hardensburg just far enough to give that village a death blow, and to usher Litchfield into the arena of business activity with something of a boom. From Litchfield the road was built to follow the ravines into and out of the Shoal Creek bottom in such a way as to reach the Butler community and to make the little

town a success, and on to Hillsboro, then a fairly representative place. From Hillsboro, the line swayed southeast by way of the present site of Schram City and on to the Irving site, making occasion for its establishment. From Irving it was built on in a northeasterly direction, opening the way for the establishing of Witt, Nokomis and Ohlman, all important shipping points, and essential to the development of the farming interest surrounding them, which may be said to be the best in the county.

The Decatur and St. Louis division of the Wabash Railroad was built in 1870. It entered the county between Litchfield and Mt. Olive in South Litchfield Township, and from Litchfield was built in a northeasterly direction through the present villages of Honey Bend, and Raymond; and then left Montgomery County at Harvel. None of these towns had any place before the building of the road so that they owe their existence and location to it.

The Springfield and St. Louis division of the Illinois Central Railroad, entered the county in about 1893, near the present town of Thomasville, and built due south through the present towns of Farmersville, Waggoner, New Zanesville, and Shop Creek to Litchfield, and then following the line of the Wabash Railroad, left the county about four miles southwest of Litchfield. Old Zanesville, once an important business center, received a knockout blow because the railroad missed it about a mile, but the other towns along its line that were begun in consequence of the road building, more than compensated for the loss of Zanesville.

The Clover Leaf, or more properly the Toledo, Peoria and Western Railroad, was built over the southern part of the county about 1881. It enters the county at the present town of Panama, passing through the little town of Donnellson, then nearly as large as now, and on in a northeasterly direction, destroying the chances for villages at Stevens, Sam Smith's corner, and practically destroying Van Burensburg, in their place making possible the splendid little villages of Coffeen, Chapman, and Fillmore. The Burlington and Quincy, formerly the Jacksonville and South Eastern Railroad, was built about 1880. It entered the county a few miles northwest of Litchfield, and after making Litchfield a division point, it built down across the townships of South Litchfield and Walshville, passing through Walshville and making Sorento just south of the county line.

The Big Four Railroad, in about 1903, to shorten its line to St. Louis, built what is known as the Short Line, by joining in with the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad, in building a double track across the county, diverging from the old line of the Big Four at Hillsboro and taking a direct course toward St. Louis across the townships of Hillsboro, Grisham and Walshville. Unfortunately for these villages, this division refuses to establish stations in this county, and no local benefit accrues from the road. The only village on this new line in the county, organized since this road was built, is Taylor Springs.

The last, but not the least in local importance is the Illinois Traction System. This road, leaving its Springfield and St. Louis line at Staunton, parallels the Wabash Railroad to Litchfield, and from there, built a line to Hillsboro in about 1905. This, for local purposes, is of vast importance. It gave the opportunity to open up the Midway Chautauqua grounds, and while resting at Hillsboro for the present, doubtless will in time be extended on east and connect with the traction lines already in operation, completing a chain of interurban lines that connect St. Louis with New York and other eastern cities.

From these brief sketches it will be seen that we have in Montgomery County some eight distinct lines of railroad with an aggregate of nearly 200 miles of trackage, not including side tracking. The value of these lines is vast from the monetary standpoint and of much benefit to the county as tax producing property, but their greatest importance is their value as promotive agencies. They created the incentive for town building and made shipping a vast industry, without either of which our country would still be in its swaddling clothes and its enterprises yet rudimentary. True, several favored spots for towns already projected have been banished from our maps by the relentless progress of capital, but in their stead have come better and more important ones. The value of railroads in promoting industrial development is forcibly shown in the securing of the radiator plant of Litchfield, and the two great smelters and glass plant in Hillsboro, as well as the coal mines that have been opened up in consequence of their proximity to the coal fields. The railroads bring the markets of the world to our doors, give direct mail service with the daily papers and transportation connections for

travel in all directions. As a reminiscence we briefly describe a railroad gathering held in Hillsboro before the county had a railroad of any kind.

A NOTABLE CONVENTION.

Prior to the building of the Alton and Terre Haute Railroad from Alton to Hillsboro^o and on eastward, there was much controversy in various parts of the state over the proposed roads, and progressive towns vied with each other in their efforts to secure the passage of these roads through their localities. The influence of notable men in the state was courted and much bitterness was often engendered by the leanings of these men toward one locality or another. While the contest was on, a convention was arranged for and pulled through by such men as Judge Rountree, Joseph Eccles, E. Y. Rice, J. M. Davis, and others for Hillsboro, this being on the line of the proposed road. This convention was held in 1849, with such men as Judge Joseph Gillespie, Judge Anthony Thornton, General Thornton, and Governor French in attendance as speakers. In addition to the convention proper, there was held an old fashioned barbecue. This was promoted by almost the entire county and is said to have been one of the largest gatherings ever held in this part of the state up to that time. The place where the barbecue was held was south of the present site of the Mey shop, and on the east side of Main Street. That was then wooded land and known as the Clotfelter pasture, in which were several ox teams that they were using to deliver logs and lumber to the Clotfelter saw-mill which stood near the present water works. The barbecue of that day was a very popular entertainment for gathering large crowds, but in this day it is regarded as a sort of relic of bygone days, too coarse and disgusting to appeal to sensitive people.

FIRST INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

The enterprises here to be described, were established less than three years after the formation of the county, and when the county contained less than one hundred citizens or families. It must also be understood that they were positive necessities at the time, as they

provided the great essentials, building material, food, clothing and articles required for daily use, and we may say, incidentally, medicine. The first cabins were either round or hewn logs, till the saw-mill came. The first meal was made with a hand grater, till the stone burr grinder came, and the first wool or cotton was carded by hand till the advent of the carding machine. The first furniture was very crude till the cabinet maker came, and as to whiskey, it was by the early settlers regarded as about as necessary as the others, and without jugs it could not well be preserved and hence we had the pottery industry. As a preservative, its value as a medicine was undisputed, and while we of today may smile at the idea, it should be remembered that the settlers had no other stimulant and a necessity existed which they, at least, believed could in no other way be supplied. The effect of this old time medicine on snakebites, mad dog scares and other imaginative calamities, we leave to our readers' speculation, as they may feel disposed.

Before we enter into a description of the "Pepper Mill," we may premise by saying that Melchoir Fogelman, after selling out his property in North Carolina, landed in Montgomery County with \$800 in cash, an enormous sum of money for the times. He located in 1818, on section 1, of township 7-5, and built a cabin just north of the spring at the side of the highway on what has been known as the Joseph Green place. The cabin was about 200 yards north of the road as at present located, and on the bluff, and it was here that, soon after his arrival, his son John was born, who is accredited with being the first male white child born in the county. Mr. Fogelman was a blacksmith by trade and soon after building his cabin he built a shop. It was about a half mile north of his cabin on what has been known as the Penter place, located there evidently because a highway ran by that location.

It was at that shop that the irons were made that were used in the saw-mill and in the grist-mill and other enterprises. The saw-mill was located on the south boundary of the Edward McLain farm, on the south bank of Shoal Creek, at a point just north of the John N. Green residence. We are informed by Zacariah Kessinger that the old sills may be seen today in the bottom of the creek at low water mark. Mr. Kessinger thinks that corn was ground there



WILLIAM A. LEWEY



MRS. WILLIAM A. LEWEY

also, but the evidence is not conclusive as to that. Lumber from this mill was probably the first sawed lumber, other than that known as whip-sawed, used in the county. Just the exact date these mills were built, is somewhat uncertain. Mr. Perrin says in his history that the Pepper grist-mill was erected in 1824, and as the lumber was needed to be used in the building of the grist-mill, we assume that the saw-mill was built as early as 1822 or 1823. Now we get to the grist-mill. The first thing to be considered in building a grist-mill is the top or running burrs, which must be of fine granite or other hard rock. After a search, a large round stone was found on the farm of John Canaday, about five miles west of Hillsboro, on the land on which Mr. Canaday had squatted, and which he came near losing by being out-entered, and which Thomas Phillips aided him in securing, and afterwards came into possession of it. This stone was, by some, supposed to have been of meteoric origin, though this is doubted. It was loaded on some kind of a vehicle and conveyed to the mill location and there worked into the necessary shape for grinding. Where the bottom or stationary stone came from, we do not know. The next requisite was the water, and as overshot wheels were more powerful than the undershot types, Mr. Fogelman determined to build an overshot mill. To do this, it was necessary to raise the water about thirty feet before it was turned loose on the wheel. Going up the Street branch about a half mile to a point about opposite the Crabtree residence, a dam was built of sufficient size to hold enough water to run the mill from three to four hours at a time. From the dam the water was carried down along the east bank of the ravine to the mill, thus securing the necessary elevation. After the grist-mill was complete and in operation, it was found that it took about twelve hours to catch water enough to run the mill three hours, and the practice was adopted of catching water during the daytime while the men could attend to other labor, and grinding the grists after dark.

To establish the carding machine, James Street, who by the way was a Baptist minister, built a second dam across the same stream, about one fourth of a mile further north, at a point about opposite the old Clear Springs Church, and a race course was built for taking the water down to the location of the mill dam, and here the carding machine building

was erected and the machinery installed. Anthony Street also put into operation here, a furniture factory, and made furniture for the early settlers. The water was carried on the west side of the ravine to this point and after turning an undershot wheel of six feet diameter, for the power used in running the carding machinery, and the lathe for the furniture making, the water, after turning the power wheel, was carried back into the larger dam, and went on its mission toward the grist-mill. The power plant conducted by Anthony Street, a brother of James Street, was located on the west bank of the branch and not far from the dam that was made for the carding machine purposes. This plant required little water, and so far as we know no power machinery was used. According to Mr. Perrin, Mr. Grisham and Mr. Jordan had come here about the time that Mr. Fogelman arrived, and for a while lived with him before locating in Walshville Township, as mentioned elsewhere. While living with Mr. Fogelman, and aiding him in the milling business, they joined in promoting a private business of their own, by running for awhile a distillery for the making of whiskey. This plant was about 250 yards west of the grist-mill. This was several years before distilling was carried on at the Pepper mill. After Mr. Fogelman had left the business, distilling was done, which gave to the Pepper mill its reputation of being a moonshine whiskey establishment. The distillery machinery was put in during the time that the Jacksons operated the mill. After the Jacksons, Hardin Nelson ran it for awhile, but it was after Mr. Woods had bought the mill, and was running it, assisted by Mr. Meyers of Litchfield, that the United States authorities interfered with him for doing a moonshine business, and arrested Mr. Woods through Albert Brown, deputy for Joseph Eccles, provost marshal, and took him before the United States courts accused of doing a moonshine business. It cost him a large part of his estate to get out of his trouble. Mr. Meyers skipped the country, and the distillery was destroyed by the United States authorities.

The question has been asked why was the grist-mill called the "Pepper Mill?" Some have said that it was the vernacular way of speaking of the powder mill, and others say, and with more plausibility, that it was the slow way of grinding the corn reminding the onlooker of the old fashioned pepper box, and that the mill

was the "Pepper Box Mill," abbreviated to the Pepper Mill. Mr. Kessinger says that the name comes from the fact that large quantities of peppermint grew on the Street branch, Mr. Starr, however, disputed this, and says that his grandmother, Mrs. James Street, set out the first peppermint and calamus plants on that branch herself, for medical purposes. Really the raising of these plants was another industry carried on in connection with the above named enterprises. Thus we have the beginning of organized industries in Montgomery County on the very threshold of the county's existence.

John Beal, who owns the land where the Pepper Mill was located, says that a great many people came to see the place where the mill was located from a sense of curiosity, and as the two burrstones are all that is left of the mill, that he had intended to move them to his yard and place them where the public could see them, but through Mr. Richards we persuaded him to allow them to be brought to the county seat and placed in the courthouse yard, as a reminder of the beginning of the county's industries of almost a century ago. The county supervisor's committee in charge, accepted them upon the part of the county. Mr. Beal's generosity is appreciated. Zacariah Kessinger says that the stones now in the courthouse yard are not the original stones, but Mr. Starr, Mr. Bowles, and Mr. Richards all think that Mr. Kessinger is mistaken. However, even if Mr. Kessinger is right it does not lessen the fact in the least that the burrs are a type or reminder of the first industries of the county.

The following description of these buhrs or burrs, is from the Montgomery News of December 8, 1916, and is interesting, except that Mr. Bliss evidently has reversed the running direction of the top buhr. "These old millstones are made from buhr-stone, a form of silica as hard as flint but not so brittle. This rock, it is said, is only found in abundance in the mineral basin of Paris and some adjoining districts, and belongs to the tertiary formation. It is a cellular texture, and is frequently full of silicified shells and other fossils. Millstones are usually from four to six feet in diameter, and are each made up of a number of pieces strongly cemented and bound together with iron hoops. One six feet in diameter, of fine quality used to cost \$250. The grinding surface of each

stone is furrowed or grooved, the grooves being cut perpendicularly on one side, and with a slope on the other. A pair of stones are used together, and both being furrowed exactly alike, the sharp edges of the grooves on the one come against those on the other, and so cut the grain to pieces. These millstones after being used for a considerable length of time, would become 'dull,' and had to be dressed down and sharpened by an expert who used what was called a 'nidging hammer.' This expert would sit for hours at a time pecking away at the surface of the stone with his nidging hammer until he had sharpened the perpendicular edge of the grooves so they would grind as good as ever. Sometimes it would take him several days to properly dress the surface of a pair of these millstones. These experts used to make good money traveling from mill to mill over the country sharpening the millstones. Where these stones are now used they have a patent process of dressing the grinding surface of them by means of a peculiar kind of diamond which rapidly covers it with small grooves. But this method is not considered as good as the old fashioned method where the nidging hammer, in the hands of an expert, was used."

In connection with these industries, a man, supposedly, Mr. Brazzleton, operated a small distillery a half mile west of the Pepper Mill on the James Street farm, and here also a man named Couch ran a pottery business on a small scale. The pottery business complemented the distillery as the whiskey could not be sold and conveyed without jugs to contain it. Hence we have the same spirit of co-operation, that is so important a part of the Pepper Mill industries. Mr. Couch, after closing out the pottery business, lost his daughter, Hannah, by death, and he took a large round stone used in the pottery business for grinding and mixing the clay and other ingredients, and placed it over her grave in the Clear Springs Cemetery, where it may now be seen with the name Hannah Couch, chiseled thereon.

In speaking of the old Pepper Mill and the distillery run by Mr. Woods, Henry Berry says: "The mill ground buckwheat and wheat as well as corn. Further, the distillery of Mr. Woods was a 'moonshine' one, hid in the brush near the grist-mill, and the smoke from this still was conducted into the chimney that was built in the Pepper Mill. 'Uncle' Joe Eccles was internal revenue collec-

tor, and he, with the late Albert Brown and several other deputies 'raided' it and broke up the business. 'Uncle' Billy Woods owned the still but he didn't run it." In speaking of the "raid" "Uncle" Billy said: "They wouldn't have found the still if it hadn't been for that pesky Albert Brown. He could smell whiskey four miles." The officers in that raid found several kegs of whiskey that had been buried and they confiscated it. I remember well Jeff Yocum, spoken of in a late News, who traded the proprietor's axe for a quart of whiskey. He was a unique character and was the author of the expression: "As men gits older fun gits skeercer," which I heard him say. "The still had two big copper kettles that would each hold a barrel, which, together with the 'worm' were confiscated by the government and sold. 'Uncle' Bob Bryce of Butler got one of the kettles and installed it on his stock barn at Butler and used it for years to cook feed in for his stock. A Springfield man bought the other kettle and an Alton man got the worm. Those kettles would be worth hundreds of dollars today, especially if they were in Germany."

Mr. Kessinger adds this to the history as above related. "Fogelman sold out this mill to a man whose name I have forgotten and purchased a tract of land on the 'Peppermint' branch. He then began to excavate or dig out a raceway just as Mr. Strange described it. This race was a little over a half mile long and at the lower end of this race he excavated a place for a pond. It was about eighty feet wide and 200 feet long. There he erected the Pepper Mill, with a chute from the pond which brought the water down on over the water-wheel, which was thirty feet in diameter. The wheel was provided with watertight buckets, as we used to call them at that time. When these buckets or troughs were filled, they were unbalanced and caused the wheel to turn and by that means all of the machinery was thrown in motion. The first time I saw this mill was in 1856. It was then owned by John Berry, Sr., father of the late Newton Berry of South Litchfield Township. I understand that Mr. Berry purchased the mill from the John Kirkpatrick estate as Kirkpatrick bought the mill from the Fogelman heirs or at the Fogelman sale, for Mr. Fogelman died there, while he owned the mill. Walker Adkisson who lived on a farm that is now owned by the American Zinc Company, near Taylor Springs, bought

this mill from John Berry, Sr., in 1860, and his wife's father and the father of Eli Suits, operated it that year. At the death of Mr. Suits, Mr. Adkisson moved down to the mill and operated it himself. In the year 1864, Mr. Adkisson sold this mill to John and Dan Jackson. They operated the mill for three or four years and then sold it to a journeyman by the name of Meyers. Previous to this he operated the old brewery at Litchfield. Meyers moved down to the mill and operated it in the way of grinding for about eighteen months." Mr. Meyers never owned the mill but ran it for Mr. Woods.—Ed. "While the Jackson brothers owned this they put up in the mill a new distillery, for the first one had been taken away years before."

MONTGOMERY COUNTY TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

We have this little history of the Montgomery County Telephone and Telegraph Company from A. M. Howell, manager.

"The incorporation papers of the Montgomery County Telephone Company were applied for on the 21 of October, 1895, the incorporators being George W. Huffer, Coffeen; W. S. Barry, Coffeen; Jacob J. Frey, Hillsboro; Chas. A. Ramsey, Hillsboro; the stock being subscribed for as follows: Chas. A. Ramsey, 200 shares, \$2,000; W. A. Howett, 200 shares, \$2,000; A. M. Howell, 200 shares, \$2,000; and J. J. Frey, 200 shares, \$2,000; total, \$8,000. On the 29 of August of that year the first meeting of the subscribers was held and the following directors elected: C. A. Ramsey, W. A. Howett, A. M. Howell and J. J. Frey. The following were elected as officers: J. J. Frey, president; A. M. Howell, vice president; C. A. Ramsey, secretary; and W. A. Howett, attorney. These directors served until the 31 of August, 1896, when the following directors were elected: C. A. Ramsey, Dr. W. H. Cook, A. M. Howell, J. J. Frey, W. A. Howett, Garrett Carstens, and B. F. Culp, and on the same day the following were elected officers: C. A. Ramsey, president; W. H. Cook, vice president; A. M. Howell, secretary; J. J. Frey, treasurer; and W. A. Howett, attorney. On the 3 of December, 1895 the secretary of state authorized the company to do business under the charter granted at that time.

"Mr. Howell continued secretary from the

time of his first election till November 1, 1915, when, it becoming necessary for the company to have more money for the improvements needed and the increasing business, it was decided to sell out the old company which was capitalized at only \$8,000 to a new company just organized called the Montgomery County Telephone and Telegraph Company, with a capital of \$100,000. This company is virtually composed of the same stockholders as the old company, and has been doing business since November 1, 1915, with the following officers: A. M. Howell, president, J. W. Ward, vice president; C. W. Bliss, J. W. Ward, J. J. Frey, directors; and E. C. Constans, secretary and treasurer. This company has some 2,000 telephones, practically reaching every important center of business in the county, and with long distance connections that makes its service indispensable, and is a valuable addition to the industries of the county."

PEOPLES MUTUAL TELEPHONE COMPANY.

The following history of the Peoples Mutual Telephone Company is from W. R. McLean, secretary, treasurer and general manager.

"The Peoples Mutual Telephone Company of Hillsboro, Ill., was incorporated July 10, 1902. The organizers of the company were, G. W. Rainey, J. R. Paisley, and Stephen D. Canaday. Its first board of directors were W. B. Potts, Honey Bend; G. W. Rainey, Hillsboro; A. G. Butler, Fillmore; J. R. Paisley, Litchfield; S. D. Canaday, Hillsboro; P. C. Wood, Coffeen; Abner Moore, Irving; A. K. Vandever, Nokomis; and J. W. Simpson, Walshville. Its purpose was to furnish to rural and local communities telephone service which heretofore had been denied because of excessive cost and unsatisfactory connections. It grew rapidly and in a short space of time every town and village in the county was placed in direct communication with each other and neighboring territory.

"At present the company has over 700 miles of pole line in the counties of Montgomery, Macoupin, Madison, Bond, Fayette and Christian. It gives service over nearly 3,000 telephones and has toll connections with numerous other companies. It operates exchanges at Hillsboro, Litchfield, Irving, Witt, Nokomis, Rosemond, Waggoner, Farmersville, Raymond, Harvel, New Douglas, Sorento, Coffeen, Fillmore, and Bingham. The present members of

the board of directors are Dr. V. A. Bost, Fillmore; Daniel Pope, Harvel; B. A. Stead, Farmersville; Charles Schwab, Litchfield; W. E. Morain, Irving; E. N. Pray, Pana; W. J. Evans, Sorento; W. E. Kirk, Coffeen; and W. J. Bingham, Bingham. The officers are Dr. V. A. Bost, president; Daniel Pope, vice president; and Walter R. McLean, secretary, treasurer and general manager."

SOUTHERN ILLINOIS LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY.

Some years ago J. J. Frey, associated with a dozen or more Hillsboro capitalists, erected and put into operation an electric light and power company. This plant has been in many respects a model enterprise of the kind. The spirit to grow seemed to possess the officials, hence as time went by an ice plant was added, and this was followed by a hot water system for heating the business part of the city. To these plants in course of time was added the street railway, and a line was also built by the plant to Taylor Springs. Not satisfied with these accretions, the company began the purchase of struggling electric plants in other towns and cities, building lines for carrying the current from Hillsboro to those cities and towns when their own power was insufficient. This process has kept on, a plant being added from time to time, until the present the company is running and owning over fifty plants, and doing in the aggregate, an immense amount of business and employing in Hillsboro and in the various places where the company owns branches, quite a large force of skilled and unskilled men.

The management of the electric plant while under the immediate control of Mr. Frey, ran a brokerage business of no small proportions and, as the manufacturing business grew, the brokerage business was reorganized into a bond and investment concern, the managers being largely the same as control the electric plants, and that company in its reorganized form is now doing a vast amount of business in making and selling loans to the larger loan buyers. These enterprises are very important industrial promoters and employers of laborers and have had a strong influence in building Hillsboro up to its present proportions.

The Hillsboro Electric Light & Power Company, was incorporated in April, 1893, succeeding the granting of an electric franchise in



D. A. Lynda & Family

December, 1892. The company was incorporated by William Wurdack, H. H. Humphrey, Charles Lampel, J. J. Frey and William A. Howett; Mr. Frey serving as president during the organization period and piloting the career of the company through its later period as its secretary and general manager. The plant at Hillsboro was constructed by a St. Louis construction company, the work being completed and accepted in June, 1894. Night service, only, was given at Hillsboro until 1903, when twenty-four hour service was established and an exhaust steam heating system built for supplying the business district of the town.

In 1905 the electric light plant at Raymond was purchased and two years later a transmission line was built to Witt, the plant being enlarged the same year. In 1909 the electric light properties at Coffeen and Witt were acquired. In 1913 the Southern Illinois Light and Power Company, came into existence as successors to the Hillsboro Electric Light & Power Company, which at that time was serving Hillsboro, Irving, Witt, Coffeen, Taylor Springs, Schram City, Butler, Raymond and Harvel.

The Morrisonville Electric Company, and the United Electric Light & Power Company, serving Gillespie, Benld, Sawyerville, and the Collinsville Electric Company, serving Collinsville, Caseyville and Maryville; the Greenville Electric, Gas and Power Company, serving Greenville and the Hillsboro Railway Company, and the Sangamon Valley Railway Company, property were added and the O'Fallon Electric Light, Heat, Power and Water Company, the latter part of the same year; and the United Gas and Electric Company, of Litchfield in March, 1915. In 1916 the municipal plant at Troy was purchased as well as the Marine Electric Service Company, serving Marine and St. Jacobs. Taking into consideration the purchases outlined above, and the fact that several towns have been added by building a transmission line to them, the company now serves the following territory: Benld, Butler, Carbon, Caseyville, Coffeen, Collinsville, Donnellson, Fillmore, Gillespie, Greenville, Harvel, Hillsboro, Irving, Litchfield, Marine, Maryville, Morrisonville, Mt. Clair, O'Fallon, Palmer, Panama, Pierron, Pocahontas, Ramsey, Raymond, St. Jacobs, Sawyerville, Schram City, Taylor Springs, Troy, Witt.

AMERICAN ZINC COMPANY OF ILLINOIS.

This company was organized for the purpose of producing zinc spelter and sulphuric acid for the markets of the world. The management selected Hillsboro as a locating point for the reason that coal in abundance, and of fine quality, for their purpose, could be had here without the expense of long hauling. The company began business in 1912 on a tract of fifty acres of land one mile south of Hillsboro, where their buildings practically cover twenty-five acres. A town is now built up around the plant, which from the numerous springs around in the vicinity is named Taylor Springs. The company now owns 650 acres of land in the vicinity of the plant. The plant has run every day since it was opened and now consumes 350 tons of coal, and produces 125 tons of spelter and 165 tons of sulphuric acid daily, taking 200 tons of zinc ore daily for this output. It employs at the present time 800 men. Its business is thoroughly organized along business lines and contentment exists among its ununionized employees. The plant employs at its own expense a teacher for the older people who wish to receive instruction in the English language and the arts and sciences needed in their business. The superintendent, from whom we get this information, is F. H. Ives. The plant is so large that no adequate conception as to its business can be given in the limited space we have for this purpose.

LANYON ZINC COMPANY.

This plant was the first one to begin the production of zinc spelter and sulphuric acid in Hillsboro, which was in 1912. It opened with about 200 men, and has recently enlarged its plant till at the present some 300 men are employed there, and after consuming 250 tons of coal daily the plant is able to put out forty tons of spelter and about seventy tons of sulphuric acid. These plants for producing zinc spelter and sulphuric acid are especially desirable as they run every day, and their pay rolls are met regularly as the days come and go.

SCHRAM AUTOMATIC SEALER COMPANY.

This is one of Hillsboro's great enterprises. Alexander H. Schram, the manager, is the in-

ventor of the Schram automatic can sealer. Forming a company of capitalists, he came to Hillsboro in search of a suitable location for his plant. The company already had a plant at Waterloo, Canada, for the manufacture of the caps, and another plant in Eastern Canada for the manufacture of jars, if we are rightly informed. A plant somewhere near the center of the United States' trade was the thing desired. Hence, through the activity of the Hillsboro Commercial Club, Mr. Schram became convinced that there was no better place to locate, as here coal was abundant and cheap, and the railroad facilities were of the best, and the people themselves met the promoters with that spirit of progress which characterizes Hillsboro. The Schram Company is known as the largest exclusive fruit jar plant in the world. The plant was built in 1906, employing at first 125 people, gradually increasing its capacity till the present the plant has on its rolls 300 workmen and workwomen. It runs for about ten months in the year, usually shutting up during the extreme heat of summer, when all needed repairs are made.

The plant consumes about fifty tons of coal, about thirteen tons of soda ash, about forty tons of silica sand, and about five tons of sheet zinc per day, when running to its full capacity. It further takes about fourteen boxes of tin and about 1,000 gross of rubber jar rings per day. From this it will be seen that the plant is no small affair. In some departments quite a number of women are employed, thus making it especially desirable, as we have at Hillsboro a certain percent of worthy and needy women and girls who are glad of this opportunity to aid the family needs and their own comfort.

MONTGOMERY COAL INTERESTS.

The mining of coal in this county has been, for quite a while, only second to farming in its industrial importance. Indeed, in a sense it is the most important, for without the coal development and the knowledge that there was vast quantities of it awaiting capital to open up the avenues to its accessibility, the smelters and other large plants would not have considered our county when in search of the most acceptable locations. The old Litchfield mine, we believe, was the first to demonstrate the value of the coal field. Unfortunately, however, that

shaft struck a rather limited vein, though of the best quality mined in the county, and after some years of successful mining, was abandoned because of local disadvantages.

But the failure of the Litchfield mine did not in any way discourage other developments. Ten other mines have been sunk and successfully mined, and, besides these, there have been dozens of test holes bored, and the fact fully demonstrated, that paying coal underlies practically the whole of the county. Faults have been found, but not sufficient to discourage the mining interests.

During 1915 there were eight mines operated in the county, and two, the Taylor Springs and the West Litchfield, for local reasons have been idle. From the official reports we give a little information pertaining to these mines:

The North Peabody Mine No. 10, at Nokomis, was operated 184 days during the year, employed 683 men, elevated 644,367 tons of coal, and has added materially to the growth of that city during the last two years. Recently the people living near the mine have organized as a separate village under the name of Wenonah. The village has a population of over 200 and the advantages of municipal organization are rapidly being made available.

The Peabody Coal Company's Mine No. 11, at Hillsboro, was operated 279 days with 401 men, and elevated 557,508 tons of coal. This is what is known as the Nortkamp Mine, around which there has grown up quite a little town, and which is now a part of Schram City. It is about two miles from the business part of Hillsboro.

The Shoal Creek Coal Company, at Panama, was operated 223 days during the year, employed 594 men, and elevated 548,133 tons of dusky diamonds. This mine is two miles west of Donnellson and on the county line between Bond and Montgomery counties. The coal is fine and the mine equipment the best, and the moral atmosphere of the now organized village is continually improving.

The Hillsboro Coal Company's Mine, at Hillsboro, is a privately managed mine, and has scarcely an equal in the success with which it has been managed. During 1915 this mine employed 250 men, was operated 236 days, and elevated 328,126 tons of coal. This is the second mine, we think, in the county to be sunk, and has been of more advantage to the city of

Hillsboro than any other promoting industry, because of its output and its influence on the locating here of other plants.

The Peabody Coal Company's Mine at Witt, was operated ninety-two days, employed 581 men, and elevated 265,342 tons of coal. This mine is a good one and was formerly known as the Paisley Mine. Since being sold to a large corporation with plenty of capital to manage successfully, it has shown its merits, and did much in bringing the community up from two small villages to one large city. Another mine will open at Witt in the near future.

The Nokomis Coal Company's Mine No. 1, at Nokomis, ran during the year 184 days, and with 274 men elevated 240,221 tons of coal. This is the West Nokomis Mine, at what is now called Coalton, a small village fully organized under the law as a village and is adding much to the importance of Nokomis as a city.

The Clover Mining Company have a mine at Coffeen, which during 1915 employed 200 men, ran 217 days, and raised 130,772 tons of coal. This mine has had its share of difficulties and during the past year was shut down, but, happily, now has again been started with good prospects of being operated regularly. As Coffeen depends largely upon the mine for its business, it is hoped that its future will be an active one.

The Farmersville Mine, not producing a very large amount of coal, is not included by the state department in this list, therefore we haven't the data at hand to report upon it, although it was operated.

According to the report of the state mining board, these eight mines during 1915 employed 3,018 men, and elevated 2,719,138 tons of coal, which as compared with 1914 was a falling off of two mines and of 492 men, with a shortage of 144,458 tons of coal elevated. The coal mines of the state are divided into twelve districts, and those of this county are in the seventh district, which during 1915 had in operation twelve mines, eight of which were in our county. There was raised in this district during the year 13.45 percent of all the coal produced in the state, and the quality of the coal is adequately shown in the following tabulation of percentages of the various grades of coal raised: Mine run, 10.16 percent; lump, 44.57 percent; egg, 19.48 percent; nut, .39 percent; pea, 20.66 percent, and slack or waste, 4.74 percent.

Coal mining, like all other industries, develops the most competent men and recognizes their ability by rigid examinations, giving certificates for service as mining examiners, hoisting engineers and as mine managers. Those who are elevated to the position of mine manager, or made eligible for such positions, are generally those who have been examined and passed through the two or three lower places.

Among those in our county who have passed the lower grades and been awarded certificates showing their competency to be mine managers, we may mention: Hillsboro, K. R. Hart, Theodore Helm, Peter Hill, Frank Huml, William Kidd, Louis Korthkamp, William Korthkamp, R. W. Sauerbier, W. H. Smith, Edward Taulbee and James Welsh; Coffeen, Henry Barlow and George Bird; Nokomis, George W. Chambers, John L. Crisswell, John J. Marland, John Marland, Sr., and J. E. Williamson; Litchfield, William Davis, William Izat, John J. Hughes, Bernard Kelley, Joseph Richardson and Charles Pullen; Witt, Patrick O'Conner, Robert A. Merry, O. O. Larrick, Thomas A. Hunter, Wm. T. Haywood, Joseph F. Price, Fred Freeman, Sharp Hansom and James Dubois. Among these men several have and are filling the positions that their examinations entitled them to, and the requirements are such that irresponsible men are in no wise likely to be elevated above their ability to make good. The miner who buys or makes a home amalgamates with the moving and uplifting forces of the community in which he lives, and is very apt to be a desirable citizen.

KORTKAMP BRICK AND TILE COMPANY.

The Kortkamp Brick and Tile Company began business some time ago, but, owing to the large cost of installing some electrical machinery and other financial complications, the plant, though having a capacity of 40,000 brick per day, has not yet been able to adjust matters and operate its machinery with satisfactory results. As we are going to press the matters seem to be in a fair way of being satisfactorily adjusted and sufficient capital put into the business to insure success. As the material is available and a ready market at hand for its output, there seems to be no doubt that if once fully started, under competent management, it will

be a valuable addition to the industries of Hillsboro.

FARMERS' MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANIES.

There are few business interests in this great country less talked about, and yet of greater importance, than that of cooperative insurance. We have in the United States about 2,500 of these associations, some of them the oldest insurance companies in the country, and many of them doing business commensurate with the growing importance of the class of property they are organized to protect. In the state of Illinois at the close of business December 31, 1915, there were 232 mutual fire insurance companies and twelve county and district mutual wind storm companies, not including those organized under the law requiring a paid-up capital. These companies are what is known as purely assessment companies, having no paid-up capital and not organized for profit. Their importance as factors in the moving forces of this great commonwealth is briefly shown in the following statement of their combined business:

Property insured in the mutual fire companies of the state, \$315,549,673.00. Property insured in the mutual wind storm companies, \$36,307,972.00.

Total, \$351,857,645.00.

These companies are universally commended for their frugal management and freedom from the charges of nefarious crookedness so common in this day when the possession of large funds seems to be an incentive to graft and corruption. For instance, Supt. Rufus M. Potts, of Illinois, says in his last report: "Under this system of insurance the members own and directly control the organization. Hence these organizations are conducted honestly and economically, with the best interests of the members always given first consideration. There has not been, during my term of office, a single complaint filed with this department against any one of these companies for failure to properly adjust or pay its losses."

Montgomery County has three of these companies, incorporated with their principal offices within the county, and one unincorporated. Besides these there are two others that have authority to operate in certain townships within this county, but with offices in other counties. We will briefly describe the companies incorporated with offices in this county.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Montgomery County Mutual Fire Insurance Company was organized and incorporated January 4, 1890, and began business March 1, 1890. It was then known as the Hillsboro Mutual Fire Insurance Company, changing its name and form in 1914 to a county company, with permission to add adjacent unoccupied territory. The following were the directors and officers elected at the time of its organization: George D. Taylor, Litchfield, director and president; A. T. Strange, Walshville, secretary and director; H. A. Cress, Hillsboro, director and treasurer; James S. Moody, Fillmore; Andrew Killpatrick, Hillsboro; Matthew W. Miller, Hillsboro; Henry H. Hitchings, Raymond; Robert Morrell, Butler, and H. F. Mansfield, Hillsboro, directors. At that time its membership was only seventy-seven and the property that was then written for insurance aggregated only \$62,000. Beginning with these small amounts the membership and amount at risk have steadily gained ever year, and at the close of business December 31, 1915, its members numbered 1,230 and the amount at risk aggregated the sum of \$1,958,139.00.

During the first year the company only sustained one loss amounting to \$500.00 which was, in proportion to ability to pay, the largest loss the company ever had, though it has had many since far greater in the amount. Losses have increased in proportion to the growth of the company. In 1915 the losses adjusted numbered thirty-seven and the total amount was \$4,149.17. Since the company was organized twenty-six years ago, the total number of losses adjusted has been 437 to the close of 1915 and the total paid on them, \$59,479.98. Its average rate of assessment has averaged a little less than twenty-five cents on the hundred insured per year. As compared with the rates charged by stock companies, the mutuals have saved a little over ten cents per hundred, thus providing its members a saving of many thousands of dollars. During the entire period of twenty-six years Mr. Strange has had the charge of the company's office, having had to give up his farming and establish headquarters in Hillsboro, where the company, with its allied companies, have an elegant suite of rooms open to the members at all times, who utilize the conveniences of the office with the utmost freedom.



E. N. LYLES AND FAMILY

Mr. Taylor has also been the president for the same long period. Mr. Cress was the treasurer one year, C. M. Paisley for one year, and James S. Moody for two years; then the treasurer's office went to Mr. Hitchings for twelve years and when he declined re-election, Mr. Rebhan was made his successor, and still ably fills the office. J. C. Barrett has been vice president since 1896. Changes are occasionally made in the board, but usually on account of death or inability to remain on it. Only three of the original members of the board are still on it, as will be seen from the personnel of the present board, which is as follows: H. M. Gates for township 7-2; Charles D. Moody for township 8-2; George N. Allen for township 7-3; George Frame for township 8-3; A. T. Strange for township 7-4; H. A. Cress for township 8-4; G. C. Barrett for township 9-4; W. C. Rebhan for township 10-4; Geo. D. Taylor for township 7-5; Charles H. Brokaw for township 8-5; George W. Wallis for township 9-5; Morgan Corlew for township 10-5, and K. C. Kent for the townships of King and Ricks.

PANA DISTRICT MUTUAL WIND STORM INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Pana District Mutual Wind Storm Insurance Company was organized in 1894 by the representatives of the various mutual fire companies in the territory occupied by them, to insure against wind storm, for the reason that their charters did not permit them to insure against damage from wind, nor would it have been practical, owing to the smallness of their territorial limits. At the time of its organization, December 6, 1894, it embraced within its jurisdiction the following counties: Montgomery, Christian, Macoupin, Shelby, Bond, Fayette, Effingham, Coles, Moultrie, and Macon. The following directors and officers constituted the first board: Samuel Harper, president and director, Shelby County; A. T. Strange, secretary and director, Montgomery County; W. E. Killam, treasurer and director, Shelby County; Jacob Haller, Montgomery County; James Branyan, Christian County; James Ridge, Christian County; E. T. Rice, Macoupin County; John Herwig, Montgomery County; Simon Schwendeman, Bond County; W. M. Fogler, Fayette County; F. A. Pauchert, Shelby County, and George D. Taylor, Montgomery County. Of the officers it is pleasing to note the few changes.

Mr. Strange, who also is in charge of the Montgomery County Mutual Fire Company, has had the control of the company's office since its organization. Mr. Killam has handled the company's funds for the entire twenty-one years and there is no thought of change, nor has there been any charge of corruption made against him. Mr. Harper remained president till failing health compelled him to ask to be relieved, and Mr. Taylor succeeded him and is still presiding over the deliberations of the company. At the time of organization the company had enrolled as members 160 property owners, with property offered for insurance to the amount of \$123,099. The number of members and the amount at risk has been increased from year to year at an average of about \$500,000 per annum, and when business was closed December 31, 1915, there were enrolled 3,727 members and risks to the amount of \$6,511,888. The territory has been added to from time to time by the addition of the following counties: Clark, Jersey, Greene, Edgar, Iroquois, Cumberland, Champaign, Vermillion, Piatt, Ford, and Douglas, so that now it includes twenty-one counties in its jurisdiction. During the first several years its losses were insignificant, but have gradually increased as its amount at risk has grown. During 1915 the company adjusted 214 losses, aggregating \$5,873.63. For the twenty-two years of the company's activity \$45 losses had been adjusted and paid up to the close of 1915, at an average cost of about one-tenth the usual charges for farm insurance against wind by the stock companies. This company's policy is broad in its terms, the officers have been liberal in their adjusting, and the standing of the company is regarded above question by the best informed business men, who are generally supporters and friends of the company.

NOKOMIS MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Nokomis Mutual Fire Insurance Company was organized March 15, 1876, and began business April 20, 1876. It embraced at the time of its organization five townships in Montgomery County, adding later one from Christian County. The first secretary and manager of this company was A. F. Weaver. The company began with a very limited membership and amount at risk, but has steadily grown, until at the close of business December 31, 1915, the members numbered 809 and amount at risk ag-

gregated \$1,248,181. The company has had about the usual experiences and succeeded in about the same measure as have other companies of its size. It has not tried to increase its territory or it might have accomplished much more for the cause. The officers at the last report were: Samuel Shoemaker, secretary, and Jacob Haller, president. Its other directors were: E. B. Pocock, Audubon Township; R. B. Warnsing, Rountree Township; William Brockman and Fred Schnippe, Greenwood Township; W. E. Morain and Mr. Cariker, Irving Township, and William Casseberry, Nokomis Township.

FARMERS MUTUAL AID ASSOCIATION OF VIRDEN.

The Farmers Mutual Aid Insurance Company was organized and began business in 1883, with headquarters at Virden, in Macoupin County, and the territory embraced within its charter limitations included three townships, Bois D'Arc, Pitman and Harvel, in Montgomery County. It is a strong mutual company and has had uniform success during its entire career. It has at this time \$2,150,680 of property insured, a fair share of which is in Montgomery County. John Ball of this county was for many years its trusted treasurer. John Gelder is the president and Fred C. Hoppen is the secretary. At the close of business last December it had a balance in the bank of \$1,598, thus being in good shape to meet the losses as they may occur, with a neat cash balance on hand and the authority conferred on the company to borrow temporarily on assessment, it is in a very desirable condition.

UNITED AUTOMOBILE ASSOCIATION OF LITCHFIELD.

The United Automobile Association of Litchfield is a recently organized company, for the purpose of insuring automobiles against fire accident, burglary and similar calamities, and experience has shown this to be practicable. Its officers are A. R. Smith, president and treasurer; Mason V. Carter, secretary, and Charles F. Mollow, general manager. The claim of this new venture is that its bonds as capital must be approved by the state superintendent of insurance, and that it is to be run at cost, all premium charges not used to be returned to the payees.

INDUSTRIAL SUMMARY.

No community is normal or even desirable, that does not develop an industrial life. Our so-called resorts, where all is expended and nothing produced, are barnacles on our ship of civilization. It therefore is a pleasure to speak of the industrial development of our county and people. Farming: We mention farming first because we think it should always have the first place, as it is the original source of all wealth. Farming for the supply of local demands is just beginning to fill that want in the manner that it should. Heretofore the farmers have managed to live off of, and to secure money enough from their land, by selling to foreign markets the surplus they, perchance, might be able to spare and from which they might pay for their lands and homes. Little was returned to the soil, and the tilling of it became a drudgery, uninviting and unattractive. The farmer was supposed to have "hayseed in his hair and wear mud boots," and was, in the eyes of the dudes of the towns, regarded as a sort of curiosity. For this condition the farmer has himself alone to blame. But a change has come and the energetic farmer has become the backbone of a large part of our forward movements in nearly all lines. He no longer yields to the party lash in politics; he is now desirable as a bank director, or a stockholder in many of our industries; his children attend the city high schools and carry off the majority of the diplomas; and in farming he is now selling to the towns and cities inside our own county for local consumption what they need and returning to his soil more than he takes from it. His home, in many instances, is becoming a palace that the town people are pleased to be invited into to rest and recuperate from the impure air and the evils of the underlife of the towns and cities. That our county can support a population of double what we now have is a moderate statement, and, from present appearances, this will be done in the near future.

Mining: We place mining as second to farming, as it is a development of nature's repository for the basis of other developments. We have, as above mentioned, coal mines at Hillsboro, one at Kortkamp, one at Witt, one at Coalton, one at Wenonah, one at Farmersville, one at Litchfield, one at Coffeen, and one at Pana in active operation. Besides these there are mines at

East Litchfield and at Taylor Springs not now in running condition. There are several coal fields that have been sold to capitalists, who will develop them in the near future. From the many borings that have been made in the county it is now known that coal in paying quantities and of a good quality exists under practically all our soil. It is not supposable that this known wealth will be permitted to remain undeveloped for any great length of time. These mines are giving employment to a large number of men, many, and the more desirable of who, are buying and paying for homes among us, thus aiding in developing our social life as well as that of a commercial character.

Railroads: Montgomery County has decided advantages over many other counties of the state in the fact that we have railroad advantages excelled in only a few counties. The Wabash, the Burlington and the Illinois Central cross our county from north to south; the Big Four, the Chicago & Eastern Illinois and the Clover Leaf cross the county from east to west; and besides these we have the Illinois Traction System extending east in our county as far as the county seat. These, with others in contemplation, place our people in touch with the world of commerce and in position so the traveler may come to and go from our county with comfort. Railroads are arteries of trade, and coursing through these arteries we have today the largest local business between St. Louis and Indianapolis, or between Centralia and Springfield.

Manufactures: The American Radiator Company has a large plant in Litchfield, covering some ten acres of land, employing some 250 people or more, with railroad switches into their yards, and producing an output staple in character and immense in quantity. The American Smelter Company and the Lanyon Zinc Company each have large plants in Hillsboro covering perhaps some twenty-five acres of land, and giving employment to about 1,000 men, producing zinc for shipment to the factories and sulphuric acid for shipment to the consumers in such quantities as to place them among the great industries of that character of the world. The Brown Shoe Company has just erected a large plant at Litchfield that will give employment to perhaps 300 to 400 people in the manufacture of a staple that gives assurance of permanency, and we may say of this plant that it

is peculiarly desirable because of the fact that a large proportion of its employees will be women, thus benefiting the people we already have, rather than inducing a lot of place seekers here, many of whom might be undesirable as citizens. The Schram Glass Works is a Hillsboro enterprise of large proportions covering several acres of land in building, employing some 250 people, and adding very greatly to the volume of the shipping to and from our county. The chief incentive to these plants in locating in our county was the abundance, and high quality, of the coal to be obtained here at moderate expense, and we may add that the same incentive, we assume, will be a virile one in inducing others to locate in our midst.

Local Advantages: Besides these enterprises of great financial magnitude we have every local advantage possessed by other localities, such as rural mail routes practically covering our entire county with a network of service for mail and parcels post that bring the news and minor trade to our doors, and gives employment to quite a number of deserving people. Then we have two systems of telephone service—the Bell system, under the management of a county company, and the Mutual system, organized and operated by home people—which supply us with something like 4,000 telephones and connect all the communities or towns together with a bond of mutual interest not possessed by those less fortunate. In these various industrial enterprises, not including the farmers, we are now employing over 5,000 people, furnishing a larger part of them with homes, educating their children, and supplying them with religious opportunities, looking after the indigent and poor among them, and in many ways aiding in securing their comfort, and we may say, the larger part appreciate the help and opportunities thus extended. If those who are so shortsighted as to make beasts of themselves by patronizing booze joints, whether licensed or of the blind pig quality, and those whose selfish impulses lead them to adopt fault-finding doctrines of the anarchist as embodied in the public newspapers and loud-mouthed advocates of the so-called socialists of this day, would only see that we are a liberal-hearted, patriotic and democratic people with earnest desire and helpful purpose toward the humblest among us, it would lighten their burdens and make universal that happiness and spirit of good will that ever characterizes a loyal and Christian people.

CHAPTER XVIII.

FRATERNAL ORDERS.

MT. MORIAH MASONIC LODGE—DONNELLSON MASONIC LODGE—IRVING MASONIC LODGE—NOKOMIS MASONIC LODGE—WALSHVILLE MASONIC LODGE—BUTLER MASONIC LODGE—LITCHFIELD MASONIC LODGE—FILLMORE MASONIC LODGE—COFFEEN MASONIC LODGE—OLD TIME MASONIC CELEBRATION—ROYAL ARCH MASONS—ELLIOTT CHAPTER—HILLSBORO CHAPTER—EASTERN STAR—HERMON CHAPTER, O. E. S.—LAVONNE CHAPTER, O. E. S.—ODD FELLOWS—MONTGOMERY ODD FELLOWS LODGE—SHERMAN ODD FELLOWS LODGE—WAGGONER ODD FELLOWS LODGE—RAYMOND ODD FELLOWS LODGE—HARVEL ODD FELLOWS LODGE—OIL CITY ODD FELLOWS LODGE—WITT ODD FELLOWS LODGE—SCHRAM CITY ODD FELLOWS LODGE—VAN BURENSBURG ODD FELLOWS LODGE—FILLMORE ODD FELLOWS LODGE—REBEKAHS OF HILLSBORO—LITCHFIELD—NOKOMIS—RAYMOND—SCHRAM CITY—FILLMORE—LITCHFIELD CAMP MODERN WOODMEN—NOKOMIS CAMP—WITT CAMP—HARVEL CAMP—BUTLER GROVE CAMP—WALSHVILLE CAMP—COFFEEN CAMP—DONNELLSON CAMP—HURRICANE CAMP—IRVING CAMP—WAGGONER CAMP—FARMERSVILLE CAMP—GOLDEN ROD CAMP ROYAL NEIGHBORS—IRVING CAMP ROYAL NEIGHBORS—COFFEEN CAMP ROYAL NEIGHBORS—HILLSBORO CAMP ROYAL NEIGHBORS—FILLMORE CAMP ROYAL NEIGHBORS—LITCHFIELD CAMP ROYAL NEIGHBORS—FOREST LODGE ORDER OF MOOSE—LITCHFIELD LODGE ORDER OF MOOSE—BENEVOLENT AND PROTECTIVE ORDER OF ELKS—RETROSPECT OF LODGE INTERESTS.

MT. MORIAH MASONIC LODGE.

We give a list of the Masonic lodges of the county, with their present officers and membership. As the lodge of Hillsboro, Mt. Moriah, No. 51, A. F. & A. M., is the oldest and to an extent the parent of all the others, we give here a brief history of its organization and growth. The first recorded communication was held August 31, 1839. A dispensation was applied for under date of August 18, 1839, to the Grand Lodge of Missouri, and subsequently granted under the name of Mt. Moriah Lodge, with only

a few members, and a charter subsequently obtained as Hillsboro Lodge No. 33 with C. B. Blockburger as the w. m.; Hail Kingsley, s. w.; Martin Kingsley, j. w.; M. L. Stinson, secretary; Aaron Knapp, tyler, and Stephen Abbot, treasurer. The lodge worked under that charter till after the Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois has been organized in 1840. C. B. Blockburger was the moving spirit in the organization and was the worshipful master in 1839 and 1840 and also during 1841 and 1842. After the charter had been granted by the Grand Lodge of the State of Missouri, the first permanent place of meeting was in the second story of the brick building now occupied by Warren Neff as a residence. It was then the property of C. B. Blockburger. The first man to take the degrees in the lodge and in Montgomery County was J. Brockfield. He was initiated September 7 and raised December 14, 1839. In 1840 a second story was built over the tin shop of Mr. Blockburger just north of the Neff residence, as a lodge hall, on a contract with Mr. Blockburger. The first officers elected under the Missouri charter were: C. B. Blockburger, w. m.; Hail Kingsley, s. w., and Martin Kingsley, j. w., appointed by the Grand Lodge; and Jacob Lingofelter, treasurer; J. B. Collins, secretary; Alfred Durant, s. d., and Ira Boone, j. d.

On February 22, 1841, the lodge, then having a membership of eighteen, celebrated Washington's birthday, this being the first public function ever held in Montgomery County by a Masonic body. The lodge continued to act under its Missouri charter until 1848, when the charter was obtained from the Illinois Grand Lodge and the Missouri charter surrendered, and the name Mt. Moriah No. 51 obtained. The first officers under the new charter were: Ira Millard, w. m.; Ira Boone, s. w.; Jeremiah Hart, j. w., John S. Hillis, treasurer; John H. Rolston, secretary; M. J. Blockburger, s. d.; McKinzie Turner, j. d.; J. C. McHenry and W. S. Shawn, stewards, and Jacob Lingofelter, tyler. Succeeding Blockburger in the chair, under the Missouri charter, was Ira Millard, 1843 and 1844. In 1845, under the direction of Alfred Durant as worshipful master, a dispensation was obtained from the Grand Lodge of Illinois, and in 1848, while Ira Millard was again worshipful master, a charter was obtained as Mt. Moriah No. 51, under which name and number the lodge has continued to work till the present.

There was considerable difficulty in obtaining



John D. Mayes and Family.

a charter from the Illinois Grand Lodge, owing to the fact that there was friction between the grand lodges of the two states. The Grand Lodge of Missouri did not want to concede the rights claimed by the Grand Lodge of Illinois, and even some of the members of Hillsboro lodge did not have the confidence in the stability of the Illinois Grand Lodge that inspired them to cooperate with the others in working for a transfer of allegiance. This difference led to much discontent, so that in 1846 the charter was arrested, the lodge being allowed to retain its property and effects. During October, 1846, the grand master of the state of Missouri recommended to the Grand Lodge of Illinois that the lodge be allowed to reorganize under its old charter, and in future report their work to the Grand Lodge of Illinois. The Grand Master of Illinois, William Lavelly, resented this apparent attempt to dictate to the Illinois Grand Lodge, and in his reply said: "Not being able to understand by what rule the Grand Lodge could resuscitate the charter granted by another Grand Lodge, and by it subsequently forfeited, and authorized the members under it to reorganize and work, and not desiring to countenance in any manner whatever the continued infringement upon our jurisdiction as assumed and exercised by the most worshipful grand lord of Missouri in holding on to other lodges in our state with such pertinacity, as she continues to do, notwithstanding the repeated efforts on the part of this Grand Lodge to have our sister Grand Lodge of Missouri withdraw her jurisdiction from our rightful territory. After stating my objections to the brethren at Hillsboro to granting their request or of complying with the recommendation of the most worshipful grand lord of Missouri, I tendered them the aforesaid dispensation under which they might organize and have a legal existence until the present meeting of the Grand Lodge, not requiring any fee at the time, which dispensation they accepted. In view of all the circumstances attending the cause, I would recommend that their work be approved, that a charter be granted, and that the fees for both the dispensation and charter, except the grand secretary's fees, be remitted." Accordingly, under this recommendation of October 4, 1848, Mt. Moriah Lodge No. 51 was legally chartered by the Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois. Ira Millard was then the worshipful master and continued to fill the chair till 1850, when Joseph

Kolston was elected as his successor. In 1855 the lodge joined in with the Odd Fellows and built a lodge room over the brick drug store of Dr. Haskell, now the office of J. J. Frey & Company, the cornerstone being placed at the southwest corner of the building where anyone can plainly see it today. This cornerstone was laid by District Deputy Grand Master James H. Hibbard. In 1867 Stokes Clotfelter made a proposition to the lodge to build a third story for the lodge purposes over his proposed brick store building, and the proposition was accepted. The hall was completed and occupied for the first time on May 7, 1868.

The first officers elected after the new hall was occupied were: O. H. Shimer, w. m.; Wooten Harris, s. w.; W. P. Johnson, j. w.; J. W. Rolston, treasurer; C. M. Wooll, secretary; John Watson, s. d.; Amos Miller, j. d.; M. L. Morehouse and W. F. Stoddard, stewards, and George L. Warren, tyler. The members who were raised just before and during the first year in the new hall were as follows: L. H. Mossler, September 26, 1867; W. H. Auginbaugh, September 10, 1867; J. R. Barry, January 7, 1868; David S. Gilmore, March 19, 1868; Charles P. Newman, January 30, 1868; Chris Hossman, February 20, 1868; James F. Futchinson, February 20, 1868; Robt. Y. Bryan, February 20, 1868; Noah Draper, March 26, 1868; W. H. Logan, March 26, 1868; Marcus L. Cooper, March 26, 1868; Thomas J. Reeves, February 11, 1868; Thomas W. McDavid, May 20, 1868.

Those who have filled the worshipful master's chair since the granting of the charter have been as follows: 1848, 1849, 1856, Ira Millard; 1850, 1851, 1855, 1857, 1860, Joseph Rolston; 1852, 1853, 1854, 1858, McKenzie Turner; 1859, 1861, 1862, L. R. Slaughter; 1863, H. C. Coaleton; 1864, 1865, 1868, 1871, Fred Noterman; 1866, 1867, 1869, 1873, I. H. Shimer; 1870, 1879, J. W. Edwards; 1872, Wooten Harris; 1874, John Watson, Jr.; 1875, James A. Brown; 1876, 1877, 1878, Norman Michael; 1880, 1881, 1883, 1884, 1892, 1897, Mathias W. Miller; 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1895, 1901, Amos H. Clotfelter; 1889, Amos Sawyer; 1890, C. W. Bliss; 1893, 1894, John Greene; 1896, C. A. Ramsey; 1898, 1899, 1902, 1903, Josiah Bixler; 1900, 1904, W. M. Neff; 1905, 1906, John T. Kester; 1907, 1908, H. R. Crawford; 1909, R. E. Gifford; 1910, 1911, Walter R. McLean; 1912, 1913, James Welsh; 1914, 1915, John E. Potter; 1916, J. F. M. Greene, and 1917, William Mallman. Since the organ-

izing under the present charter in 1848, the rolls of this lodge have contained the names of many of the best and strongest men in the county, and many lodges in other jurisdictions have been aided greatly by those who took their degrees in Mt. Moriah Lodge. The lodge has at present a membership of 166.

As stated, Mt. Moriah No. 51 is the oldest Masonic lodge in the county, being about seventy-seven years old at time of writing. The other lodges of the county follow in the order of their organizing. Charter Oak Lodge No. 236, at Litchfield, was organized October 7, 1857, and has a membership at this time of 109, with C. O. Richards as w. m. and Henry C. Gorin as secretary. That lodge, together with the Litchfield Lodge and the Royal Arch Chapter, of Litchfield, have recently fitted out the old Opera House of Litchfield as a Masonic Temple, and the accommodations there at this time are by far the best in the county.

Donnellson Lodge No. 255, at Donnellson, was organized October 4, 1858, and is now fifty-eight years old. It has a membership of fifty-three and is presided over at this time by Raymond M. Harwood as w. m. and C. C. Mansfield as secretary. Many of the prominent men in the county in an early day were members of the lodge.

Irving Lodge No. 455, at Irving, received its charter October 4, 1865, on the same day that Nokomis was recognized by the Grand Lodge. It now has a membership of sixty-eight and the gavel is wielded by Brother R. Canady, while Brother Joseph Platt keeps the records.

Nokomis Lodge No. 456 received its charter on the same day as the above and has a membership at present of 155, being the second largest in the county. William Van Russell presides and Walter C. Hovey wields the quill.

Walshville Lodge No. 475, at Walshville, was authorized by the Grand Lodge to confer the degrees October 3, 1866. At one time this lodge had a membership of over fifty, but being in a small village it has not the material to draw from as have the city lodges, and consequently has now a membership of only twenty-two, but is growing. A. F. Minor fills the East and Elbert Shields manages the secretary's work.

Butler Lodge No. 459, at Butler, was organized in 1865 and for a short time promised well, but its proximity to other stronger lodges created an indifference that resulted in the sur-

render of its charter in 1878, at which time it had a membership of thirty-one members.

Litchfield Lodge No. 517, at Litchfield, was organized October 3, 1867, and at this time has a membership of 108. The Oriental chair is occupied by A. P. Pugh, and Brother F. C. Blackwelder acts as secretary. An effort was recently made by this lodge to unite with Charter Oak and thereby increase the usefulness of the order in Litchfield and at the same time reduce expenses, but owing to some friction the effort proved to be futile.

Fillmore Lodge No. 670, at Fillmore, was organized October 3, 1871, and now enjoys a membership of seventy-two members. The worshipful master is J. F. Wolcott and the records are kept by C. E. Landers.

The last lodge in the county organized was at Coffeen, their number being 906, and their charter was dated October 7, 1908. W. R. Haller presides and A. Studebaker fills the secretary's chair. This lodge has the distinction of having on its rolls the two oldest Masons living in the county, W. H. Cook and B. F. McLain, both of whom have been members of the order for considerably over fifty years. These lodges are choice in the selection of their members and usually have the support of the cream of their communities. As their members are usually highly respected gentlemen and they are insistent on the members refraining from discreditable conduct, the result of the influence of these lodges on the moral and uplifting character of the communities in which they are located is highly salutary.

OLD TIME MASONIC CELEBRATION.

Every town or community has its past events that are often reverted to in reminiscent moments with pleasant memories. We could mention many in Hillsboro and in other towns that, to those who remember them, are looked back on with fond recollections. We, however, content ourselves with one. On June 24, 1841, the Masonic lodge of Hillsboro celebrated what is known in Masonic circles as St. Johns' day. The place of meeting of the lodge at that time was over the old frame building recently torn down by Howell & Dorsey, then known as Blockburger's tin shop. In accordance with arrangements the members met at the lodge rooms and formed a procession under the guid-

ance of D. D. Shumway and John H. Ralston, marshals of the day. This procession was led by the members of the lodge, among whom were: C. B. Blockburger, Hail Kingsley, Martin Kingsley, Jacob Lingofelter, C. B. Collins, Alfred Durant, Ira Boone, A. Knapp, J. M. Ralston, Allen Caraker, Stephen Abbot, M. P. Nickolson, D. D. Shumway, Robert Crow, C. B. Hartwell, Ira Millard, A. Stotsbury, Josiah McHenry, A. H. Knapp, William Shawn, Thomas H. Cory, A. S. McMellon, C. J. Richardson, Beniah Kelley, Dr. John S. Hillis, Philip M. Millard, M. J. Blockburger, William H. High, William Wood, McKinsie Turner, Caleb S. Canaday, C. S. Shanahan, Thomas A. Gray, Horace Mansfield, William Cannon, and William B. Herrick. Among the Masons in line as visitors may be named: J. T. Broadley, of Clinton; Z. Case, of Clinton; William Hodge, William C. Greenup, and H. Eccles, of Vandalia; J. B. Clark and B. F. Burke, of Harper's Ferry, Va.; H. C. Roman, A. S. Thompson and A. B. Hodge, of Vandalia; James King, of Decatur; M. C. Hereford, of Virginia; J. H. Hereford, of Tennessee; Col. John Seward and Israel Seward, formerly from New York; H. Wilcox, of New York; Seth Blanchard, of Missouri; and George Burnap, of Illinois. The procession formed and marched to the Methodist Episcopal Church, which then stood where the pool room of Henry Crees is now located, and the following exercises were carried out: Rev. William Randall led in prayer, and then N. M. McCurdy, of Vandalia, delivered an oration. Others spoke more briefly and after the conclusion of the formal exercises, the procession reformed and marched to the Academy building, which then stood on the east side of Main Street, opposite the residence of J. K. McDavid, where a banquet to the lodge and visitors was served. After the banquet and several post-prandial addresses, the procession was again formed and returned to the hall. In looking over the list of Masons and visitors present on that memorable occasion we know of no one who today is among the living. But we can name about twenty-five who have descendants now living in the county, who doubtless remember hearing their parents speak of that occasion.

ROYAL ARCH MASONS.

This great branch of the Masonic order has a membership of over 40,000 in Illinois, with chap-

ters in nearly every large town in the state. Like other Masonic bodies it is purely a fraternal order and says little about itself. Its members come not by solicitation but from their own "will and accord." Its work is divided into districts, and Montgomery County is in the twenty-second division. James P. Brown, of Hillsboro, is the inspector in charge of this district. There are two chapters in Montgomery County: Elliot Chapter, No. 120, of Litchfield, and Hillsboro Chapter, No. 197, of Hillsboro. These chapters meet with the Blue lodges of these towns and divide expense in maintaining the halls. Elliott Chapter has at the present time a membership of eighty and has been organized since October, 1868. Press Odem is at present the high priest and F. C. Blackwelder the secretary.

Hillsboro Chapter claims a membership now of eighty-four, and dates its organization from October, 1888. William H. Smith at present fills the high priest's chair, and Walter McLean has the secretaryship. Besides these bodies of the high orders of Masonry located in Montgomery County, there are quite a considerable number of enthusiastic Masons in the county who have taken the Scottish Rite degrees, or the Consistory orders, to belong to which they maintain membership in Springfield or East St. Louis. The Springfield Consistory maintains one of the finest Consistory bands in the country, of which Dr. E. B. Strange, of Hillsboro, is a member. The members of all Masonic bodies in this county represent the very best class of men in their several communities, and the lady members of the auxiliary bodies are the very cream of the best society.

EASTERN STAR.

The Order of the Eastern Star was founded and introduced by Robert Morris, of Kentucky, known to the literary world as the "Poet Laureate of Masonry," in the year 1850. The object of the order, as stated by Robert Morris, was that the five heroines of the Masonic Order, the wife, the daughter, the mother, the sister, and the widow, might make themselves known to each other as such wherever they might be, and the Order was then known as the "Eastern Star Degrees of Adoptive Masonry." The head Chapter was known as the Supreme Chapter of the World. All charters were obtained from this Supreme Grand Chap-

ter prior to the organization of State Grand Chapters. It was from this Supreme Chapter that Hermon Chapter, No. 46, received its charter.

The date of the charter from this Supreme Chapter was January 18, 1871, and the organization of the chapter January 24 of the same month. After some correspondence with the Grand Matron, Bro. A. R. Canaday, as a deputy, came here and organized Hermon Chapter, No. 46, he having the charter to deliver. Those who signed the charter were: Sisters Lutitia Shimer, Susan M. Dunn, Augusta D. Marshall, Evaline C. Harris, Phoebe McWilliams, Camilla Jenkins, Louisa J. Reeves, E. C. Smith, Joan Edwards, Mary C. Morehouse, Lurana W. Nelson, Mary E. Watson, Jane C. Lingofelter, and Brothers I. H. Shimer, David S. Clotfelter, Wooten Harris, Charles W. Jenkins, Wm. P. Marshall, Fred Noterman, M. C. McWilliams, Charles M. Wool, Jonathan Enloe, M. L. Morehouse, David H. Zepp, John Watson, Jr.; John Barry, T. J. Reeves, F. M. Smith, H. W. Nelson and Samuel H. Mossler.

The first officers were: Isaac H. Shimer, w. p.; Augusta D. Marshall, w. m.; Evaline C. Harris, a. m.; Phoebe McWilliams, conductor; Luvina Lingofelter, asso. cond.; Camilla Jenkins, treas.; Mary C. Watson, Adah; S. W. Nelson, Ruth; Jane Lingofelter, Esther; M. B. Morehouse, Martha; S. J. Reeves, Electa; L. Shimer, warden; T. J. Reeves, sentinel. Under this charter the chapter continued to meet and work from the organization in 1871 to 1880, when the interest seemed to cease and the meetings were not held for about six years. On November 29, 1886, a meeting was held under the first charter for the purpose of trying to resuscitate the chapter. The worthy grand matron notified the chapter that it would be necessary to surrender the old charter and secure a new one from the Grand Chapter of Illinois. Accordingly the application was made, and on December 14, 1880, the new charter having been received, a meeting was held for the purpose of reorganizing. Those who applied for the new charter were: Sisters E. A. Rountree, S. E. Smith, Camilla B. Keithley, Matilda Spangler, Carrie Marshall, Rhoda Wilson, L. Feild, A. J. Morehouse, Mary Burns, Minnie Jenkins, Callie Clotfelter, Emily Bartlett and Hannah Truesdale, and Brothers M. L. Morehouse, Fred M. Smith, Amos H. Clotfelter, C. M. McWilliams, J. P. Spangler and H. H. Keithley. The first officers under the second

charter were: E. A. Rountree, w. m.; A. H. Clotfelter, w. p.; Camilla B. Keithley, a. m.; A. J. Morehouse, secretary; E. A. Smith, treasurer; Carrie Michael, conductor; Hannah Truesdale, associate conductor; Emily Bartlett, Adah; Matilda Spangler, Ruth; Minnie Jenkins, Esther; L. Leidel, Martha; Mary Reeves, Electa; Mary Burns, warden; Fred M. Smith, sentinel; Callie Clotfelter, organist.

Those who have served the chapter as matron during the chapter's existence have been as follows: A. D. Marshall, 1871; E. A. Rountree, 1872, 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877, 1886, acting, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892 and 1893; Helen Noterman, 1873; Camilla B. Keithley, 1878, 1879, 1880 and 1889; Noi Douglas, 1894, 1895 and 1901; Hattie Marshall, 1896 and 1900; Jane Vawters, 1897, 1898, 1902, 1903, 1906, 1907 and 1910; Bessie Douglas, 1904; Carrie Howell, 1905; Hattie Morgan, 1908 and 1909; Bessie Coale, 1911 and 1912; Marian Mollman, 1913 and 1914; Louisa Allen, 1915; Floy Strange, 1916; Mrs. Crawford, 1917. Those who have served as patron during the same time have been: Isaac H. Shimer, 1871, 1872, 1873, 1874, 1875; Norman Michael, 1876 and 1877; A. H. H. Rountree, 1878; M. L. Morehouse, 1879 and 1880; A. H. Clotfelter acting in 1886 and elected in 1887, 1893, 1896, 1899, 1900, 1902, 1903, 1904 and 1906; L. G. Tyler, 1878, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1894, 1895, 1897 and 1898; M. C. McWilliams, 1888; Elmer Marshall, 1901; William Vawters, 1905; Charles Berner, 1907; E. B. Strange, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911 and 1912; Joseph C. Allen, 1913; William Mollman, 1914 and 1915; William McClurg, 1916 and 1917.

LAVONNE CHAPTER O. E. S., OF LITCHFIELD.

The present officials are: Ota May Richards, w. m.; John W. Rea, w. p.; Mrs. D. R. Kinder, a. m.; Frank Paden, treasurer; Ethel Testaer, secretary; Mrs. B. C. Arnold, conductress; Mrs. L. E. Davenport, a. c.

ODD FELLOWS.

Odd Fellowship has a strong footing in Montgomery County. This great fraternal order with its membership of over 100,000 in the State of Illinois, with lodges to the number of 1,000, and with a record of contributing to the relief of its indigent members, their widows and orphans in the maintenance of homes for the needy of



Fred Mitchell

these classes, and in the support of other charitable and philanthropic objects in the enormous sum of nearly or quite \$1,000,000 a year, certainly entitles the order to a liberal support, and the fact of a good membership in the county speaks well for the people who support the institution.

The parent lodge in the county is Montgomery Lodge, No. 40, or Hillsboro. This lodge was instituted May 30, 1838, by William M. Parker, of Belleville, acting grand master for Charles H. McConstable, g. m.; charter dated July 28, 1838. Among the charter members were: Henry Richmond, S. B. Holcomb, A. P. Voorhees, Isaac W. Carter, Robert T. White. The lodge first met with the Masons over the tin shop of C. B. Blockburger, and its second place of meeting was over the store of Dr. Haskell, the second story of which building was erected by the Odd Fellows jointly with the Masons of the town. In 1867 the two orders separated, the Masons building over the Clotfelter building and the Odd Fellows over the Fink building, where they now congregate in beautiful quarters. Among the early members still living may be mentioned George W. Potter and E. C. Garflo, who on August 31, 1915, were honored with a reception in celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of their admission into the lodge, in 1865.

A brief statement of the membership and of the charities of the lodges of this county may not be without interest. In the report for the year ending December, 1915, we get the following information:

No.	Name and Location	Members	Contributions
40	Montgomery, Hillsboro..	173	\$ 616.00
332	Sherman, Nokomis.....	82	215.00
404	Waggoner, Waggoner....	73	82.00
476	Raymond, Raymond....	79	203.00
706	Harvel, Harvel.....	54	177.00
724	Oil City, Litchfield....	117	165.00
943	Witt, Witt	66	115.00
985	Schram City, Sch'm City	44	101.00
987	Vanburensburg, Vanb'g.	60	42.00
1011	Fillmore, Fillmore.....	55	66.00
		803	\$1,782.00

As the wives, daughters and widows of Odd Fellows are not eligible to membership in the lodge and that the fellowship and organized charities may be carried on the same as their male companions, they have an adjunctive or-

ganization paralleling the lodge. It is known as the Rebekahs, and they also have a strong following in the county. Their record of charities is also a very creditable one. The following Rebekah lodges are reported in this county: Hillsboro, No. 317; Litchfield, No. 156; Nokomis, No. 226; Raymond, No. 680; Schram City, No. 725; and Fillmore, No. 766. The Rebekahs have about 800 lodges in the state, and their contributions and philanthropic activities are deserving of special mention.

The officers for 1916 of Hillsboro Lodge, No. 317, are: Elective, n. g., F. J. Brown; v. g., J. F. Denton; recording secretary, W. Frarer; financial secretary, J. J. Clelland; treasurer, E. C. Gorflo; appointive, warden, William Clancy; conductor, James Page; o. g., D. Bosswell; i. g., Carl Mason; r. s. n. g., W. M. Nichols; l. s. v. g., E. A. Brown; l. s. v. g. a. s., A. S. Ludewick; r. s. s., Lester Denton; l. s. s., Harold Hope; chaplain, C. A. Gilliland.

Raymond Lodge No. 476, I. O. O. F., was instituted October 8, 1872. The village was then known as Luld. This lodge was named Raymond, and the town was named after it when it was incorporated. The charter members were: Norris Crane, George A. Vannevar, Walker Gunn, Nemrod McElroy, Elias R. Day, James N. Guthrie and James Sanders. The present officers are: Robert Gunn, n. g.; Henry Fensterman, chaplain; A. R. Gerhart, secretary; Alva McNeal, representative to grand lodge; Fred C. King, d. g. m.; J. S. Toy, v. g.; W. L. Seymour, treasurer; Fred Guthrie, p. g.

Sherman Lodge No. 332, Nokomis, was instituted April 26, 1866. Its charter members were: John H. Beatty, Zachariah C. Wilson, Nicholas H. Kerr, John Hy Brookman, E. Price Downing. The present officers are as follows: A. E. Vandever, n. g.; O. O. Larrick, v. g.; Emory W. Penne-pacher, r. & f. secretary; Lester K. Vandever, treasurer. These are all of the elective officers except trustees. There are seventy-eight members at present.

Fillmore Lodge I. O. O. F., No. 1011, was instituted October 27, 1911, and the charter members were as follows: M. E. Donaldson, Alva Donaldson, Jessie Newport, Ezra McFarland, J. W. Case, Clarence Case. The present membership is sixty-one.

Waggoner Lodge No. 404, I. O. O. F., was instituted in 1913, with the following charter members and officers: Charles S. Norvell, n. g. and p. g.; James M. Rose, i. g.; Jesse O. Voyles, v. g.;

William A. Thomason, warden; Fred J. Travers, p. g.; Ed. Pearman, r. s. n. g.; Andrew J. Street, secretary; James P. Tade, p. g., l. d. g. m.; Thomas V. Wood, p. g.; Fred G. Nelch, Floyd W. Pitchford, r. s. v. g. The lodge now has a membership of eighty and is in a flourishing condition. The following are the present officers: S. H. Rogers, n. g.; G. W. Williamson, v. g.; George Fooks, treasurer; A. J. Street, secretary; H. Shoptaw, warden; Ward Rice, conductor; J. O. Voyles, o. g.; G. M. Kendall, i. g.; C. S. Norvell, r. s. n. g.; Earl Yard, l. s. n. g.; H. W. Street, r. s. v. g.; W. R. Lewis, l. s. v. g.; L. L. Price, r. s. s.; Ralph Rowland, l. s. s.; W. W. Burton, chaplain. The first four are elective and the other appointive offices. The trustees are: L. P. Brubaker, W. H. Nimmo, Ira Baker, W. R. Lewis, C. S. Norvell.

Vanburensburg Lodge No. 987, was instituted January 25, 1911. The names of charter members are as follows: J. M. Blankenship, R. H. Blankenship, J. H. Rhyon, C. W. Traylor, E. E. Neathery, J. N. Neathery, LaFayette Hill, G. W. Rhyon, Chas. Ruppe, G. W. Neathery, W. T. Welch, Orvil Blankenship, William Nobbe, W. C. Greenwood. The present officers are as follows: C. A. Swetland, noble grand; William Blankenship, vice grand; George Roemelin, secretary; W. C. Greenwood, treasurer; J. M. Blankenship, L. F. Elmore, H. W. Davis, Chas. Ruppe, Guy Lynn, trustees. Number of members in good standing are forty-two.

Raymond Lodge No. 680, Rebekahs, was instituted November 19, 1909, with the following charter members: Albert R. Gerhart, W. L. Seymour, Henry Fensterman, Albert Pepperdine, H. H. Munstedt, Keturiah Henry, Irene Gerhart, Mary Hicks, Ella McVey, W. F. Hicks, L. W. Welge, J. F. Harris, Joseph Henry, Cornelia Seymour, Lizzie Fensterman, Ella Pepperdine, Leuells Scherer, Grace Chapmen, Hallie Harris.

The lodge now has a membership of eighty-six with the following as present officers: n. g., Marie Hefley; v. g., Nettie Beaty; chaplain, Grace Chapman; warden, Lizzie Fensterman; Mrs. Edna Scherer, representative to grand lodge; Mrs. Ella Pepperdine, deputy g. m.; Irene Gerhart and Ella Pepperdine, official examiners and instructors for any work in the state.

Nokomis Rebekah Lodge No. 226 was instituted February 16, 1910, with the following charter members: W. H. Casselberry, G. P. Davidson, John A. Waer, R. P. Barnard, Emory W.

Pennepacker, Minnie Hudnall, Ada H. Barnard, Sarah C. Hiett, Mary J. Davidson, Bessie Davidson, Dora S. Kerr, Rosella Casselberry, Ruth Casselberry, Jennie S. Todd, Meda G. Pennepacker, Minnie S. Pennepacker, Hannah Keiser, and others. The present officers are as follows: Minnie S. Pennepacker, noble grand; Sophie Dude, vice grand; Callie Compton, recording secretary; Dora S. Kerr, financial secretary; Lula E. Sullivan, treasurer. Total membership at present is as follows: sisters, forty-seven; and brothers, fifteen.

Fillmore Rebekah Lodge No. 766 was instituted November 19, 1914. The charter members were as follows: gentlemen, Dallas Cole, J. W. Case, J. H. Richardson, G. H. Cress, H. A. Finley, P. L. Cress, W. E. Wright, J. J. Baumgartner, J. F. Brown, W. O. Fish, Ezra McFarland, S. L. Mad-dox, S. E. Grigg, and E. O. Whitten; ladies, Pauline Herman, Estella Smith, Lydie Fish, Cigar Flemming, Ruby Smithdeal, Sophronia Sanders, Cina Hurmann, Jennie Richmond, Margaret Garrott, Ella Nelson, Jane Wright, Josie Cole, Flora Baumgartner, Ella McFarland, Kate Cress, Nellie Case, Lora Tobermann, Grace Grigg, Ann Cress, Nurve Lane, Mary Baumgartner, Nancy Brown, Mary Case, and S. F. Rameyn. Number of members at present is sixty-eight.

MODERN WOODMEN.

The order of the Modern Woodmen of America is recognized as the largest fraternal secret society in the world. The order has in Montgomery County more than a dozen camps, and a membership of over 1,500 male members. It represents somewhere about \$3,000,000. of life insurance and since the organization, about a \$500,000 has been paid to the order in the interest of beneficiaries. How much of that has been paid back to Montgomery County beneficiaries we do not know, but we do know that the amount is a considerable sum. A brief description of the various camps in the county will be given:

Litchfield camp No. 352, is the largest camp in the county. It was organized July 2, 1887 and has prospered since then. Its membership at this time is 331. It has paid into the head camp in the interest of beneficiaries the sum of \$120,200. The present officers of the camp are: consul, G. W. Shafer; banker, W. H. Logsdon; escort, David Stewart; adviser, R. P. Cline;

watchman, Claus Anderson; physicians, Dr. T. W. Williams; managers, F. C. Angle, J. H. Beck and Thomas Lang.

Hillsboro camp No. 283, was organized in December, 1886, with a membership of twenty members. Its first officers in part were: W. A. Howett, Dr. Samuel H. McLain, Doctor Henshie, James A. Brown.

This camp has been one of the most active in the county. It has a present membership of 209. Its payments into the head camp in the interest of the widows and orphans of deceased members has been not far from \$75,000.

Its present officers are: V. L., F. I. Clotfelter; physician, Dr. W. W. Douglas; banker, Frank McLean; clerk, John C. Barkley, and secretary, Jos. Puckett.

Nokomis camp No. 273 is a large and flourishing camp. It was organized in 1886, with a small membership and has had an uninterrupted growth, at this time having a membership of 180. The officers now in the chairs are: v. c. F. H. Bost; w. a. L. A. Preiss; banker, P. O. Evans; escort, T. H. Woodson; clerk, Frank Yackle; watchman, J. J. Collins; sentry, H. M. Sleeth; physician, Dr. E. E. Burnwell; trustees, J. W. Wihl, L. A. Priess and William Dude.

Witt Camp No. 5628 is one of the younger camps in the county, but being in a town where the many laboring men need the protection the order affords for their families, has grown and used its opportunities with commendable zeal. It has a membership at the present of 130. Its present official board consist of the following: v. c. Lee Hammock; w. a. Edward H. Speiser; clerk, R. M. Short; banker, J. M. Lounsbury; watchman, William Ransdall; sentry, John Wilson; and physician, Charles H. Lockhart.

Harvel Camp No. 386 is an active and interesting one. Its membership, though not large, is in proportion to the size of the town. It has a present membership of sixty-one with the following officials in charge: v. c. E. W. Bockwitz; w. a., R. H. Jarrett; banker, Charles A. Tulpin; clerk, H. J. Holmer; escort, H. O. Holmer; watchman, J. H. Matley; sentry, Andrew Walker; managers, F. C. Matli, H. I. Fahrenholtz and George J. Klein.

Butler Grove Camp, No. 398, is one of the most active camps in the county. Though in a small town the camp has had a greater degree of success than most of the other camps of the county. It has now on its rolls, members to the number of 106 and its present officers are: v. c.,

J. H. Rainey; w. a., J. A. Wallis; banker, Scott Hoes; clerk, E. Busby; escort, W. O. Storey; watchman, A. M. Washburn; sentry, Frank Robinson; trustees, J. H. Ward; R. O. Brown and H. A. Fish.

Walshville Camp No. 1558, is not quite so old as most others in the county, nor is it located where a large membership can be expected, and yet it has been fairly active, and has a present membership of forty-six. Its official roll at present consist of the following: v. c., Albert Tiffin; w. a. Grant Boyd; banker, Elbert Shields; clerk, C. C. Barlow.

Coffeen Camp No. 1143, is in a very live little town, and has at the present time a membership of 117. Its present officers are: v. c., F. P. Bost; w. a., J. E. Moore; banker, E. Harris; escort, Jesse Hanner; watchman, Albert Huber; sentry, B. P. Donaldson; physicians, Doctors Turney and Barry; managers, C. J. Thompson, W. E. Prater, and J. J. Beckham; clerk, O. A. Edwards.

Donnellson Camp No. 462, though in a small town, has quite a good membership, having at this time on its rolls members to the number of seventy-eight. Its present officers are: v. c., A. L. Bunn; w. a., R. L. Smith; banker, Roy Brown; clerk, J. L. McCracken; escort, C. A. Kesinger; watchman, E. C. Boone; sentry, O. H. Jones; managers, C. J. Jett, W. D. Voiles and T. Donaldson.

Hurricane Camp No. 2230, is perhaps the youngest and the smallest camp in the county, having on its rolls at the present only twenty-one members. Its present officers are: v. c., Matthew Smith; w. a., George Romilin; banker, William Blankinship; clerk, F. M. Miller; esort, C. Rupp; watchman, J. H. Rupp; sentry, M. T. Richardson; managers, Matthew Smith, W. C. Greenwood and W. C. Greenwood.

Irving Camp has a present membership of 160. Its present officers are; v. c., James Drew; w. a., William L. Marks; e. b., Frederick W. Keisling; clerk, Frederick L. Fowler.

Waggoner Camp No. 677 has a membership at this time of seventy-nine. W. R. Lewis, is the venerable counsel; C. S. Norvell is the clerk; N. D. Burch is the banker. The ladies of these Woodmen also have a camp of the Royal Neighbors, of sixty members of which Mrs. James McAtee, is the present oracle, and Mrs. H. Shop-taw the recorder.

Farmersville Camp No. 666 was organized in June, 1888, with a small membership. The camp has been efficiently managed, and now has a

membership of eighty-five. The counsel is F. O. Burns and the clerk is G. C. Browning.

The Woodmen only receive men into the camp but the ladies have an auxiliary organization known as The Royal Neighbors. We give such of these as we have the information regarding them.

Golden Rod Camp No. 2075, R. N. of Nokomis, was organized Septemebr 22, 1908, with a membership of twenty. At present it has a membership of eighty. The names of officers at present with positions they fill are: oracle, Mrs. Jennie E. Todd; vice oracle, Mrs. Lena Yackle; past oracle, Mrs. Hattie Evans; chancellor, Mrs. Joe Williamson; receiver, Mrs. Joseph Brenner; recorder, Mis Stella Yackle; marshal, Mrs. Minnie Liticker; assistant marshal, Mrs. Dora Kerr; inner sentinel, Mrs. Edna Ernst; outer sentinel, Mrs. Elizabeth Singler; managers, Mrs. Ella Patterson, Mrs. Carrie Weakley, Mr. William Dude, faith, Mrs. Nora Vandever; courage, Miss Margret Bottemley; modesty, Mrs. Ada Haller; unselfishness, Miss Hannah Keiser; endurance, Mrs. Elizabeth Bottemley.

Irving Camp, R. N. has a present membership of 150. Its present officers are: Mrs. C. F. Laws, oracle; Mrs. Jessie Bost, vice-oracle; Mrs. J. L. Gregory, recorder; Mrs. L. H. Gregory, treasurer.

Coffeen Camp, R. N. has a present membership of sixty-two. Its officers are: Ida Green, oracle; Mrs. S. Harris, recorder.

Hillsboro Camp No. 127, R. N., is perhaps the most active camp of the order in the county. The camp has a membership of over one hundred members and holds meetings with commendable zeal. The present officers are: Mary Nail, oracle; Sarah Greenhalgh, v. o.; Valleda Ianaghan, p. o.; Sophia Tobias, chancellor; Lura Clark, recorder; Ella Jones, receiver; Mary Warf, marshal; Lottie Brant, i. s.; E. Lewey, o. s.; Emma Weingand and Emma Moore, managers; Doctor W. W. Douglas, physician; Della Henry, musician; Emma Best and Jennie Little, corresponding secretaries.

Fillmore Camp, R. N. is an efficient and active camp. The officers for 1917 are as follows: oracle, Jennie Fessor,; past oracle, Addie Matkin; vice oracle, Lydia Fish; chancellor, Julia Wolcott; recorder, Sarah Finley; receiver, Mary Livingston; marshal, Goldie Livingston; inner sentinel, Laura Toberman; outer sentinel, Sophronia Sanders; managers, Maggie Sanders,

Zella Wolcott and musician, Ethel Weller; physician, Dr. O. A. Fish.

At Litchfield, the Woodwomen have a camp of the Royal Neighbors known as Silver Leaf Camp No. 197, it being one of the oldest and largest in the county. The officers elected in 1916 for the ensuing year are as follows: oracle, Mary Calcott; vice oracle, Anna Anderson; chancellor, Nellie Borrer; recorder, Jennie Barton; receiver, Laura Duncan; marshal, Zena Angle; inner sentinel, Ella Potts; outer sentinel, May Cline; manager, Francis Jackson; physician, Dr. T. W. Williams; musician, Winnifred McNamara; delegate to state convention, Lula M. Logsdon; alternat, Mary J. Smithson.

THE MOOSE.

The Loyal Order of Moose organized a lodge in Hillsboro, in August, 1913, known as Forest Lodge No. 1377. Those who signed its incorporation papers were C. B. Wiley, Frank M. Ramey, William H. Auble, G. V. Bickner, J. C. Paden, Louis Barringer, Earl Price, Louis Kortkamp, Thomas Maxwell, Joseph Dort, M. B. Fultz, W. H. Wagner, J. F. M. Greene, A. W. Lindberg, Henry Kasten, Charles Richardson, E. P. Winchester, James Flannagan, W. H. Pack, James Knox, Lemuel Howard, Orrin A. Clark, E. F. Clark, Guy Huber, Louis Howe, L. Ray Newton, P. W. Ohlroyd, J. T. Zellman, Amos H. Dort, J. Rhodes, Ephraim Green, R. C. Moomaw, E. J. Hendricks, George Craouch, George L. Denton, W. L. Winkleman, Charles Suits, W. O. Frame, L. L. Paden, Chester Ott, Louis E. Werner, Charles Shelton, George G. Cooper, C. Alfred Davis, Alfred F. Maul, Benjamin F. Wood, Edgar Hope, U. G. Huffman, William Rinker and Park L. Perkins. This organization now has a splendid club house, well fitted with conveniences for pleasure and entertainment, on Main Street, and seems to be in a thriving condition.

A strong and thriving lodge of the Loyal Order of Moose is also in active operation in Litchfield. We have not at hand the data to give full description. J. E. Fite is dictator and V. R. Fellers is secretary. These two lodges we believe are the only ones in the county. The order boasts of one of the finest and best equipped homes for the indigent and those members in need of charity in the country, which if they manage in a philanthropic spirit, and free



MR. AND MRS. GEORGE H. MCGEE

from the common scramble for position that so commonly attends these institutions, will be deserving of a liberal patronage.

BENEVOLENT AND PROTECTIVE ORDER OF ELKS.

Some twenty or more years ago, a lodge of the Order of Elks was organized in Litchfield. It was made up largely of the fun loving young people of the city, and has been a very popular fraternal lodge. It has large and sumptuously fitted clubrooms, where the weary Elk may refresh himself while in search of fresh pastures. At the present time the lodge has about 300 members, and many are the worthy entertainments they put before the appreciative people of Litchfield, the proceeds from which invariably go to the relief of the poor and needy. The present officers are: Harry C. Gorin, exalted ruler; D. W. Maddox, esteemed leading knight; Harry Butler, esteemed lecturing knight; J. J. Murray, esteemed loyal knight; P. M. Cox, secretary.

This list of lodges, and fraternal and beneficiary orders is in no way complete, nor do we deem it sufficiently important to enumerate, much less describe, the many mushroom organizations that spring up today and after a brief period of inefficiency, pass away and are soon forgotten. To spend hard earned dollars in the support of many of the so called orders, organized by seekers for notoriety with rituals that are actually silly, when viewed from the literary standpoint, is a waste of time, cash and opportunity. Such institutions exert no uplifting influences and should be shunned by the young men and women who are in search of the social and fraternal benefits and pleasures that a properly organized and conducted order affords.

RETROSPECT OF LODGE INTEREST.

We have briefly described, as far as our information enabled us to do so the fraternal and beneficial organizations, and the industrial clubs of the county, which show evidence of permanency and stability. The leading fraternal organizations, of age and important size, stand for and inculcate that cooperative individualism that has characterized them as liberty loving, democratic and progressive citizens of philanthropic incentives, in contrast with certain organizations ostensibly organized with good motives, but which are promoted in the

interests of certain hierarchic bodies, which in purpose oppose that free individuality that is essential to a free democracy such as ours. Of the modern beneficiary orders, we have only mentioned a few of the stronger. Some have been organized, in part, by selfish promoters, who seek personal gain, rather than from humane purposes, and though they are numerous and strong, and in their organized charities are doing untold good, yet the fact remains that they have no assurance of long life, and have little of that mutuality and fraternal spirit that characterizes the true patriot and devotee of high ideals. We have some organizations, posing as beneficiary bodies, which have as a concealed motive certain unethical practices, such as the illegal use of "booze" and other debaucheries, which soon fade into insignificance as soon as they are deprived of the opportunity they seek. These we have not seen proper to include in this volume. Then again we have a vast number, in the urban districts of labor organizations. These organizations, in so far as they strive to improve local conditions by mutual cooperation and along moral lines, are very necessary and should be encouraged. To the young man seeking the benefits of social organizations we should say, seek only those which by long standing have shown that they stand for fraternity and a high standard of ethical culture, which is the safeguard of our American Liberties.

CHAPTER XIX,

CLUBS AND SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS.

CLUBS IN GENERAL—PURPOSE OF CLUBS—CLUB OF THE PIONEER—GENERAL PROGRESS—RELIGIOUS AND FRATERNAL ASSOCIATIONS—THE WOMAN'S CLUB—HILLSBORO MATHEMATICAL CLUB—HILLSBORO COMMERCIAL CLUB—HILLSBORO WOMAN'S CLUB—BUTLER GROVE HOUSEHOLD SCIENCE CLUB—WOODSBORO COUNTRY LIFE CLUB—DONNELLSON HOUSEHOLD SCIENCE CLUB—ZANESVILLE HOUSEHOLD SCIENCE CLUB—IRVING IMPROVEMENT CLUB—COFFEEN HOUSEHOLD SCIENCE CLUB—HOME COMFORT CLUB—HILLSBORO GUN CLUB—SNOW BIRDS—ANCIENT HILLSBORO CLUB—MONTGOMERY HISTORICAL SOCIETY—OTHER CLUBS.

CLUBS IN GENERAL.

Every community in every age has had its clubs; political clubs at periodical times; clubs for all sorts of games; clubs for the regulation of labor problems; clubs for the advancement of farm interests; clubs for the school, the debating society, for church work, and numerous other purposes. But in looking back over the history of the past of this county, we find that the most of those of past days, accomplished their mission in whole or in part and the enthusiasm abating, gradually went into the quietness of desuetude, and that now their existence is only a reminiscence. To describe the hundreds of clubs that have injected spice into life, and method into aspiration, would hardly be of sufficient importance to enter into the pages of permanent history, though many important things and prominent personages owe their inception and start in club life. It is proposed to mention only a few of the present day clubs, that are now before the public and give promise of important accomplishments, or of influences that will be felt in the future of our county.

PURPOSE OF CLUBS.

Not the least of the activities of life which lead to better things are the privileges furnished by the club. The social organization is the medium through which man may come into communion with his fellows, broaden his own views while gaining a knowledge of the views of others, and thus acquire profit while at the same time experiencing pleasure from companionship with his kind. In its present form, the club stands for more in a community than a mere gathering of units. It represents a progressive factor in the development of education, religion, commerce, the professions, politics and charities. The club has been a very important part of our entire social scheme, and through its development have come benefits lasting and helpful.

CLUB OF THE PIONEER.

Naturally, in the early days of Montgomery County, social organizations were of a very primitive character. The pioneers, for a large part, were too busily engaged in taming wild conditions as they found them, to do very much

toward the founding and establishment of clubs, but a sort of a club existed, although without officers or by-laws. This gathering included every able-bodied man in the community, and each was supposed to be in attendance at the meetings, which were held to husk corn, roll logs or raise a barn or house. On these occasions the ladies also attended, engaging themselves busily with a quilting or sewing-bee and the feast which universally was provided while the young people would have a dance, games or plays. Games were then indulged in to much greater extent than today, and one of the earliest indications of the social spirit was the old-fashioned spelling-bee or singing school, which was participated in by both young and old of both sexes.

GENERAL PROGRESS.

As the years passed and various men of the county began to realize the need for cooperation in handling the affairs of life, the club spirit began to assert itself. It was probably most clearly indicated at first by the organizations of farmers who banded together for mutual benefit and protection. These associations led to the founding of the exhibits known as county fairs, and finally the Montgomery County Fair Association became an assured enterprise. The exhibits given under the auspices of this association have been of unbounded benefit, not alone to the agricultural class, but to the community in general in attracting interest as to conditions and disseminating information of a valuable nature. The various organizations known as commercial clubs had their birth in the knowledge of experienced men that, as "two heads are better than one," then fifty or 100 heads must be worth just that much more. These clubs at the start were frequently ridiculed by the somnolent class in the business world, but as time has gone on they have been compelled to admit the value of organizations, and the commercial club in all live towns and cities numbers in its membership the best business men the community can boast. The commercial club it is which attracts new business capital, and new business brains to the town, contributing, through trade and commerce, to the general development, while public-spirited movements are always given impetus by the efforts of the men belonging to these organizations.

RELIGIOUS AND FRATERNAL ASSOCIATIONS.

The various church congregations are, in themselves, something in the nature of clubs, but aside from their organization as an attending body, nearly all maintain affiliated associations, gathered together for mental and spiritual profit and for the purpose of engaging in work of a charitable and benevolent order. And the tremendous value of this work may not be gainsaid. The religious clubman occupies a high plane in club life, in that he not only works as a member of his club as a whole, but invariably carries on outside activities as an individual, thus performing a double labor. A number of these worthy associations have been founded in Montgomery County in past years and are still to be found engaged in their good and helpful work. Every live center, worthy of the name, has its fraternal societies. It is a mark of good citizenship to belong to one of the fraternities, for unless a man be something more than a nonentity in his community he is not admitted to membership. As a contributing factor to the general welfare, the fraternal organization has an established place, and in numerous ways assists in the life of the community. Montgomery County is represented by all the leading lodges, in a number of which its membership has reached large proportions. The fraternities are taken up in another chapter. Among the younger men of the community athletic and pleasure clubs find much favor, and there are a number of these to be found throughout the county. Any organization which encourages participation in healthgiving athletics is promoting an excellent work, and in adding to the stability and health of its young manhood is rendering the county yeoman service. Montgomery County has also had a number of political clubs, but, to a large degree, these have been founded only for the course of a campaign, and should not be numbered among the permanent representatives of the county's club life, although they have had their uses during the term of their existence, and in a number of cases have enjoyed large and influential memberships.

THE WOMAN'S CLUB.

One of the most important social organizations in Montgomery County is presented by the woman's club. These organizations are varied in character and their functions cover a

wide field of endeavor and a variety of labors of usefulness. For the greater part they are literary in nature, but the majority do not confine themselves exclusively to any one given line, as is shown in the fact that the women's clubs are always among the first to come to the aid of a worthy object and to promote movements of a helpful character. The club woman of this day is one who has realized what may be gained through the self-improvement that is found to come through membership in such a society and who is gaining a deep insight into the finer things of life. As stated in the beginning of this chapter, the main object of these clubs has been of an elevating character. The people who have labored to organize and develop these clubs, have been actuated by the highest of motives, and much of the present condition of the county is due to their intelligent, high-minded purpose, directed along channels which necessarily have led to civic betterment, and moral awakening to the responsibilities of life.

HILLSBORO MATHEMATICAL CLUB.

It is very interesting to have an authentic account of a club that was formed and had a successful existence, having for its object the solution of difficult mathematical problems. Perhaps few of the present generation of Hillsboro, or Montgomery County know that in the halcyon days of yore, there lived in our midst a trio of mathematically inclined students whose delight was to tackle and conquer the most difficult problems. To them no problem was too difficult, or abstruse to undertake, and their spare time was devoted to such study, rather than standing on the street corner and gossiping as many were accustomed to do. These men have all been called to their reward, but their memory is and should be kept alive, and it is with that idea that we make mention of their work briefly here. Emond Fish, father of the senior mail carrier, A. E. Fish, a surveyor of known ability was one of them. Adam H. Bell, the father of Harry Bell and Mrs. Ezra Starr, another surveyor and civil engineer by profession, was another. George H. Richards, the father of Edward C. Richards, Mrs. Alice B. Barry, and Miss Sue Richards, a reader and student of well known capabilities, was the third of the trio. Coming here from the east where they had received careful college training, and locating near together: possessing similar inclinations toward

study of the harder problems of life, they naturally were drawn together, and becoming close personal friends, formed themselves into a sort of association which they saw fit to call the Hillsboro Mathematical Club. Among the many problems which they studied, they found in ancient Greek literature, what is called the "problem of the cattle." This problem is given not as an unsolvable one, but as one too intricate and involved with too many mathematical calculations for the average student to undertake to solve. It is ascribed to the ancient, profound scholar, Archimedes, and so far as we know had never before been solved. The problem is too long and complicated to be stated intelligently in this brief space, and possibly would only be comprehended by mathematicians. The Hillsboro Mathematical Club resolved to undertake its solution, and decided that if they were successful, to submit the solution to the mathematical scholars and students of Greek literature of the country. There were nine mathematical conditions to the problem; each one constituting separate calculations, and requiring answers that would dovetail into, and complement the other conditions. The numbers required by these conditions were all unknown quantities, and had to be such as would meet the conditions of the entire series. The authors in their description of the enigma say: "The first seven conditions involve eight unknown quantities, and form an indeterminate problem of the first degree." With this knowledge before them, they proceeded to search out such numbers as would satisfy the eight unknown quantities. How many months or years they may have devoted to this study, we do not know; but that it must have taken much time and thought is evident. The number found to be necessary to meet the very first condition, ran into the millions, and before they had reached the eighth condition, their figures had reached the trillion mark. As stated above, each condition of the problem had to be solved separately, and in such manner as to be in harmony with all the other solutions. When the ninth condition was reached, it was found to be a triangular one, and instead of searching for one unknown quantity, they had to hunt for three such quantities in harmony with each other, and all other quantities and conditions. In commenting on the difficulties they encountered, the authors say: "This development has been carried through several thousand terms without completing the

first period and a solution by this method is rendered hopeless by the mere immensity of the numbers." But undaunted, the men worked on, and finally the terms of the various conditions were to be found to be in accord, and like Pythagoras of old, they were ready to exclaim "eureka," we have found it. The final statement of their work is a maze of figures too immense for the average mind to grasp. Fifteen periods, of three figures each; a number too large to name according to our usual school arithmetics, are shown on their report to the mathematicians of the world. The authors admit that there are minor details that they did not turn out to their satisfaction, but contend that all material conditions have been complied with, and that their solution must be essentially correct. Their statement of the problem and its solution covers thirty-two pages of mimeograph print, and is an exhibition of figures worthy of thought, if for no other reason than to show the great labor and toil as well as of ability in its solution. The great problems of life are best solved by those whose minds have been trained by deep thought to comprehend them in their immensity, and because of this comes the value of solving abstract problems such as the above. In summing up their work, they say that they submit their solution to the great mathematicians of the country, with the request that they say whether or not they have found the correct solution, and whether a solution has ever been made before. So far as the writer knows, no other solution has ever been reported. The trio who composed the Hillsboro Mathematical Club, is no more, but such thinkers as these men were, are typical of the moving spirit of every great discovery and of every advance made in the world's work since the beginning of time. It may turn out other great minds to compare with those we have described, and from such reflections comes the question, does our present system of education tend to make such deep thinkers? Or does it tend to produce merely surface skimmers and jitney diplomas? Prof. Cassius J. Keifer, editor of the History of Mathematics, which constitutes Vol. VIII of The Science History of the Universe, a new and thoroughly up-to-date work, in speaking of the problem of Archimedes known as the cattle problem, says that the Hillsboro, Illinois, Mathematical Club worked on the problem from 1889 to 1893 and submitted an answer, involving the figures and series above referred to. The fact



Donald McLean

that so eminent an authority recognizes the answer in so important an historical work, may be taken as approving the answer as correct or as the best answer known to science today.

HILLSBORO COMMERCIAL CLUB.

Some years ago the business men of Hillsboro organized a Commercial Club known as the Hillsboro Commercial Club. It included within its membership nearly all of the strongest business men of the city. Among its officers have been A. M. Howell, H. C. Latham, J. J. Frey as presidents and its most active secretary was F. H. Brown. This organization brought the Hillsboro Hotel, the Schram Automatic Sealer Company, the Lanyon and American Smelters to Hillsboro. It has supported and made the Southern Illinois Light and Power Company, with its allied industries in Hillsboro and over twenty other towns, and it had built the City Railway to the depot, it encouraged and induced the Hillsboro Brick and Tile Company and other industries and business men to locate here, and is now looking to interest other industries in this section.

HILLSBORO WOMAN'S CLUB.

At the time of the organization in 1914, the Hillsboro Woman's Club had the following officers: Mrs. A. M. Howell, president; Mrs. J. O. Fisher, first vice president; Miss Clara Noterman, second vice president; Mrs. H. M. Dorsey, third vice president; Mrs. E. C. Chase, fourth vice president; Mrs. H. A. Cress, Jr., recording secretary; Mrs. J. Harvey Brown, corresponding secretary; Mrs. James P. Brown, treasurer, with department heads: Mrs. Nellie B. White, literature; Mrs. John R. Challacombe, household science; Mrs. La Rue Lindberg, music; Mrs. S. E. Wahburn, philanthropy and Mrs. Dillon Swingle, civic improvements. The club has bi-monthly meetings, which are well attended. It has an enrollment of about 150 members. Its activities, in musical culture, in the promotion of domestic science, in the furthering of the cause of the city hospital, and in the encouragement to street cleaning and the beautifying of our homes and in other lines, have been very salutary. The officers for 1916 are as follows: President, Mrs. James P. Brown; first vice president, Mrs. J. J. Frey; second vice president, Mrs. J. R. Challacombe; third vice presi-

dent, Mrs. Harry Hargrave; fourth vice president, Mrs. Frank Helston; recording secretary, Mrs. Hugh Fink; corresponding secretary, Miss Alice Helston and treasurer, Mrs. H. A. Cress.

BUTLER GROVE HOUSEHOLD SCIENCE CLUB.

The following paper is by Mrs. Amelia Westcott:

"The Butler Grove Household Science Club was organized in November, 1901, and has met regularly since that time and is now in splendid condition with a membership of about seventy-five. The objects of the club are to promote the interest of home making and housekeeping by careful study of the composition of foods and the combinations and preparations best calculated to meet the needs of the body; to study the lack of sanitation in our homes and surroundings which may threaten the health and vitality of our families with the view of improvement; to study the improvement of our kitchens as well as the architecture of the whole house for comfort and convenience and the saving of labor in housekeeping; and last but not the least to endeavor to secure instruction along these lines in all the schools of this township that the health of the coming generation may be preserved. Miss Clara Brookman was the first president and Mrs. Maggie Wallis the first secretary. Mrs. Ida Turner Brown followed Miss Brookman as president serving for twelve consecutive years, declining to take a rest, Mrs. Amelia Westcott taking her place for one year, and Mrs. Brown being induced to assume the duties of president at the end of the year. Mrs. Westcott has served as secretary the most of the time for the past five years and is now the secretary. Meetings are held on the afternoons of the first Thursday of every month, at the homes of the members in alphabetical order. At these meetings, interesting and instructive papers, debates, demonstrations as well as music and amusements are rendered as per programs previously announced. At the present time a committee, with Mrs. Harriet Turner as chairman are perfecting a plan for getting household science taught in all the schools of the township. On the rolls of members we now have the following: Mrs. Carrie Barrett, Mrs. Emma Barrett, Mrs. Ruby Berry, Mrs. Hazel Bremer, Mrs. Ida Turner Brown, Mrs. Edna Burris, Mrs. Mary Burris, Mrs. Amy Busby, Mrs. Anna Cass,

Mrs. Fannie Chisholm, Mrs. Mabel Cooper, Miss Anna Cory, Miss Edna Cory, Mrs. Vera Cory, Miss Bessie Douglas, Miss Elizabeth Ellim, Mrs. Gertrude Frenknecht, Mrs. Anetta Fish, Mrs. Josephine Grantham, Miss Ruth Grantham, Mrs. Lizzie Grassell, Mrs. Jessie Grassell, Mrs. Mary Grassell, Miss Etta Grassell, Mrs. Louis Greene, Mrs. Grace Harris, Mrs. Ina Hodges, Mrs. C. H. Hoes, Mrs. T. S. Hoes, Miss Florida Howard, Miss Anna Hughes, Mrs. Doratha Johnson, Mrs. Carrie Laughlan, Mrs. Celia Lawrence, Mrs. Maude Luddeke, Mrs. Maria Luddeman, Miss Josephine Luddeman, Mrs. Lelia Masters, Mrs. Nellie McLean, Mrs. Lula Mitts, Miss Grace Osborn, Mrs. Nellie Osborn, Mrs. Lylah Reagan, Mrs. May Robertson, Mrs. Minnie Robertson, Mrs. Carrie Sammons, Mrs. Nellie Sammons, Mrs. Ella Schweppe, Mrs. Ferne Turner, Mrs. F. B. Turner, Mrs. Harriett Turner, Mrs. Wilma Turner, Mrs. Anna Van Hyning, Mrs. Maggie Wallis, Mrs. Ella Ward, Mrs. Ethel Ward, Mrs. Mae Ward, Mrs. Adelia Ware, Mrs. Elsie Ware, Mrs. Ida Ware, Mrs. Lottie Ware, Mrs. Mayme Ware, Miss Mary Ware, Mrs. Mina Ware, Miss Fannie Washburn, Mrs. Gale Welch, Miss Nettie Welge, Mrs. Anna Weller, Mrs. Maud Weller, Mrs. Minnie Weller, Mrs. Amelia Westcott, Mrs. Mary Wiley, Mrs. Faye Woods and Mrs. Maria Woods. Those who signed the original organization papers in 1901, were: Mrs. Clara Brookman, Mrs. Mary Burris, Mrs. W. A. Charles, Mrs. T. S. Hoes, Mrs. Mary Elliman, Miss Cammilla Jenkins, Mrs. Harriett Turner, Mrs. F. B. Turner, Mrs. Mayme Ware, Mrs. Adelia Aten Ware and Mrs. Maggie Wallis."

WOODSBORO COUNTRY LIFE CLUB.

The Woodsboro Country Life Club was organized at the Woodsboro Church, December 11, 1913, as a local chapter of the Collegiate Country Life Club of America. The first officers were as follows: President, Charles Attebury; vice president, Rue Paden; secretary, Carrie Callahan; treasurer, S. R. Paden; program committee, Verna Ault, Clara Attebury and Earl Blackburn. The meetings are held the first and third Thursday evenings of each month at the Woodsboro Church. For these meetings a program is arranged consisting of talks, lectures or essays relating to farm life and occasionally readings or plays are given merely for entertainment. It is the object of the Country Life Club through these programs and meetings to help develop a

permanent agriculture, to be found in better farming, better business and better living; and, believing that there should be a closer co-operation of rural forces to these ends, the above society was organized. The Country Life Club is for the use of every person in Woodsboro community who wishes to help develop a better community spirit and higher type of farm life. The present officers are as follows: President, Earl Blackburn; vice president, Charles Attebury; secretary, Mary McPhail; treasurer, S. R. Paden; librarian, Carrie Callahan.

DONNELSON HOUSEHOLD SCIENCE CLUB.

The Donnellson Household Science Club was organized in April, 1910, with the following first officers: Mrs. Charles L. Laws, president; Mrs. Josephine McCaslin, vice president; Mrs. John M. Hampton, secretary; and Mrs. W. A. Bigham, treasurer. There were thirty-two members at the time of organization. Meetings are held every three weeks at the homes of the members, at which working programs are rendered. The club has led in many activities, and is endeavoring to foster and advance the community interests. Under its auspices many public gatherings, demonstrations, lectures, and observations of public days, have been held. The present officers are: Mrs. A. B. Cary, president, Mrs. A. E. Taylor, first vice president; Mrs. John M. Hampton, second vice president and Mrs. W. H. Young, secretary and treasurer.

ZANESVILLE HOUSEHOLD SCIENCE CLUB.

In June, 1913, the progressive ladies of Zanesville Township and vicinity organized a woman's club, adopting the above name as indicative of the scope of their intended activities. This township has no towns. Its population is rural in associations as well as environment. This club organized with a membership of twenty-three, and has steadily grown by the addition of the most progressive of the community until now the membership is fifty. Those most active in the organization and who served as the first officers were: Mrs. Effie Ash, president; Miss Mae Crawford, vice president; Mrs. Kate Crawford, treasurer; and Mrs. Zella Echhoff, secretary. The club holds monthly meetings in the homes of members according to convenience. The programs of these meetings, are prepared in advance, and consist of readings, and discus-

sions of all topics of interest to the farmer housewife, the mothers, and others of the family. Music is freely interspersed, and demonstrations of methods, and displays of productions, are interesting features. Refreshments are frequently served, especially on the occasion of a general invitation to all the members of the family and their visitors to attend. The club members are enthusiastic and feel that the meetings have given an aid to farm life not before enjoyed and that inestimable benefits have been derived from the sessions and associations. The present efficient officers are: Mrs. Effie Ash, president; Mrs. Eva McKown, vice president; Mrs. Kate Crawford, treasurer; Miss Mae Crawford, secretary.

IRVING IMPROVEMENT CLUB.

In 1913 the citizens of Irving organized an improvement club or league for the purpose of making and securing such improvements in the interest of the public, as could not be obtained through the town authorities. This club was composed in part of Mrs. J. R. Kelley, who was also elected the first president; Mrs. R. L. Kelley; J. Cariker; W. M. Berry; C. H. Tobias; L. A. File; W. H. File; William Counten; Dr. R. N. Canaday; P. Cariker; James Drew; Forest Lingle; Belle Sturges; C. A. Grantham; C. F. Laws; Lottie Vandever and Rose Grantham. Mrs. Julius Caraker was elected vice president; Mrs. Forest Lingle, treasurer and Rose Grantham, secretary. The object of this organization was in a word, the improvement of the town by the promoting of special enterprises or efforts along any line most needed. The membership consists of about twenty of the most active ladies, and including some of the men in the village. The village has a splendid little park, but there were no seats there in which to rest and enjoy its shade and beauty, and the first thing this league did was to seat the park with a sufficient number of good ash benches. Then it was seen that the park would not be inviting to the best people without being properly lighted and the league proceeded to raise the necessary funds and secure a system of electric lights over the park so as to give the light necessary to make it attractive. The next thing which the ladies determined was most needed, was a place where women with babies, or those tired and in need of rest, might go without

embarrassment and secure the needed accommodations and comforts. Accordingly a women's restroom was established after raising the funds required, and the thanks are due for this valuable acquisition to the activity of the ladies and the generosity of the men for this evidence of the refinement and philanthropic spirit of the Irving citizens. Other things are in contemplation, and the Irving Improvement Club is doing much for the village's betterment. The officers today are: President, Mrs. R. L. Kelley; vice president, Mrs. Julius Cariker; treasurer, Mrs. Forest Lingle, and secretary, Mrs. Lottie Vandever.

COFFEEN HOUSEHOLD SCIENCE CLUB.

The ladies of Coffeen and vicinity met on November 10, 1915 and organized a woman's club under the above name. This club has a membership of twenty members, and bids fair to grow and become an important factor in the social affairs of the community. The officers elected and still serving are: Mrs. Jennie Thompson, president; Mrs. Mattie Canady, secretary and treasurer; and Mrs. Bertha Berry, vice president. Mrs. Thompson defines the duties or functions of the club "To enlighten homemakers in modern methods of keeping house and home and help to make the art of housekeeping worth while."

HOME COMFORT CLUB.

This is purely a rural organization of several years standing, and consists of the more enterprising housewives of the Waveland and Edwards settlements, south of Hillsboro. The meetings of the club are held monthly in the homes of its members in itinerant fashion, and the membership is limited to those who are companionable and conventional. The present membership is twenty-two and there is not a drone among them. When the Farmer's Institute of the county offered a prize for the club that would send the largest percent of its membership to the county institute, of course this club won, for they are all workers. As the name indicates they are devoted to home comfort, and they adhere strictly to that object, believing the comfort of the home is the greatest duty of the wife and mother. The present officers are: Mrs. Elizabeth Edwards, president;

Mrs. Lena Shepherd, vice president; Mrs. Bulah Bost, secretary and treasurer. Mrs. L. F. Lewey furnishes this information with a commendable amount of pride in the success of the club, to which, we may say, she has contributed no small share.

HILLSBORO GUN CLUB.

The Hillsboro Gun Club consists of about forty members, who are enthusiasts as marksmen, and who have a wide reputation in the field of shooting sport. In the tournament of the American Trapshooters in 1916, out of the 683 entrants, 225 of them came from this club. Ten members shot in the recent Grand American Handicap. This club is a credit to the city and the county.

SNOW BIRDS.

Hillsboro has a remarkably well preserved lot of elderly people, who meet from time to time to exchange oldtime stories and refresh themselves with remembrances of their youth. We name a few of them. William Bowles, aged eighty-eight years; Mrs. William Bowles, aged eighty-nine years; Mrs. Sarah Chambers, lives near Hillsboro, aged ninety-six years; Henderson Howard, living at Butler, aged ninety years; Benjamin Wilton, aged eighty-six years; Robert Mann, aged eighty-five years; D. M. Starr, aged eighty-two years; Taylor Sammons, aged eighty-one years; George W. Potter, aged eighty-two years; Fred Notermann, aged eighty years; George Warren, aged eighty-five years; Richard Barrett, aged eighty-one years; W. P. Baker, aged eighty-one years; Christian Kober, aged eighty-three years; J. A. Page, aged sixty-eight years; Mattie Canaday, aged seventy-four years; Frank Keel, aged seventy-five years; Elijah Wright, living at Fillmore, aged ninety-one years; J. Q. Bost, living at Fillmore, aged eighty years; J. A. Clotfelter, aged seventy-seven years; J. M. Kelley, living at Irving, aged eighty-two years; A. C. Williams, aged eighty-six years; Dexter Mack, aged seventy-eight years; E. T. Grisham, aged eighty-one years; B. F. McLain, aged eighty-nine years. Possibly before this goes into print some of these "Snow Birds" will have passed away, but others nearly so old, are nearing the eligible age for membership. Even your scribe has hair nearing the

proper color, and he may soon apply for entrance into this club.

While the members of the Snow Bird Club are from time to time being called to their well earned reward, yet they are as rapidly being increased by those who by right living and clear consciences have passed the eightieth milestone. E. T. Grisham at ninety-one; William Bowles at eighty-nine; Francis Phillips at eighty-nine; Frank McLain at ninety; A. F. Weathers at eighty-four and William P. Baker at eighty-two are among those to pass over, while Capt. John F. Glenn, Henry H. Hitchings, Martha L. Canaday, Hon. George W. Paisley, Hon. W. A. Young, Abe Brokaw, Mrs. Harriet Mansfield, Mrs. Sarah Short and many others are now eligible to membership, by reason of having lived their four score. These octogenarians are distinguished by the retention of their mental and physical faculties unimpaired to such ripe ages. As an example we mention this incident. During the Chautauqua Assembly of 1917, in his eighty-eighth year, Prof. Williams, who for sixty years taught music, was called upon by the manager of the Chautauqua to come to the platform and show what right living will do for a man with his voice, and he responded by rendering the Star Spangled Banner with a strong clear tone that was easily heard by the 500 people who were present, who were both enraptured and astonished. As an example of longevity seldom known, we mention the fact that Joshua McElfresh of Zanesville Township, after serving in the Mexican and Civil wars, and carrying the marks of three wounds received in battle, died September 19, 1917, at the age of one hundred years, seven months and five days. His many friends and relatives joined in celebrating his century birthday on March 14, 1917, at his home in Zanesville Township.

ANCIENT HILLSBORO CLUB.

Once upon a time, as the story books say, there was in active operation a club of young men in Hillsboro, now do not ask me who composed the club, for that was when the writer was a weenie kid, and this information comes from an elegant sober old gentleman, who died a few years ago, and who was an officer in the aforementioned club, and one of the active participants in the event here related, though the victim knew it not. The real object of the club was fun, and they had it. An initiation ceremonial was



R. M. Lean.

adopted, and what it did not do for the candidate, would be easier to tell than the things that the ceremonial did do. A certain young man from the southwestern part of the county came to Hillsboro to get work, and getting it went to the job, and soon had an acquaintance among the young men of the town. Some of these invited the young man to join the club with the jawbreakiug name, and thinking it was something very important he readily consented. Now the young man, it must be admitted, was a verdant young fellow, inexperienced in the ways of town life and unsuspecting and timid withal, and never ouce thought that his young friends would play any tricks on a comparative stranger. But he was doomed to be disappointed in his estimate of these young men. They were not so innocent as he supposed by a long shot, as the result will show. When the young man went to the place he was taken iuto a room and told to wait till the head "giastic cutis" was ready for the ceremony. He was then blindfolded aud taken in, and for at least two hours every singular device known to these young bucks was practiced on his mind and body, until the young men were exhausted from laughter, and the victim from torture, and when finally he was untied and allowed to get to the door, he struck a bee line for the community from which he came, not waiting for the return of the sun, or for even his clothes and though he lived in the county the rest of his days, Hillsboro never saw his face again till ouly a few years before his death which occurred some forty-five years after the event here described. Some of his grand-children are inhabitants of the city today, and would be surprised if I were to tell this story, in all its details.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Prior to 1913 no systematic effort had been made to preserve the old time records, and the evidences of old customs and habits of living, except such as were to be found in official records that was made necessary by the exigencies of business. In August, 1913, a call was sent out to about 150 prominent old people to organize, in which the following purposes were stated. "Your attention is called to the advisability of organizing a county historical society. The necessity for such a society has been suggested for the purpose of making a permanent record of the many interesting events of the past and present of our county; of compiling and pre-

serving a record of the privations, achievements, failures of the notable men and women, mostly old settlers, who have contributed to the growth and success of our county, and of collecting and placing on permanent exhibition the relics and reminders of pioneer life, and also of prehistoric tribes and life within the bounds of our county, for the information and education of the present and future citizens of our county. It is thought that the organization of a county historical society would be the proper step to take in the accomplishment of these purposes. Such a society would co-operate with the Old Settlers Association and with the State Historical Society in similiar work over the state." In response to this call, which was signed by A. T. Strange, E. C. Richards and Jane Vawters, sixty people signified their willingness to become members. Accordingly an organization was effected on September 26, with Edward C. Richards as president; Amos Miller first vice president; Jane Vawters, second vice president; Frank P. Winchester, recording secretary; R. E. Gifford, treasurer, and A. T. Strange, corresponding secretary. In September, 1915, a re-orgauization was effected re-electing Mr. Richards, Mr. Gifford, Mr. Strange and Mrs. Vawters, and electing Lyman Ware, vice president and Mrs. Laura Clotfelter, recording secretary. The society at once began the collection of forgotten history and old relics, securiug a place in their temporary storage. In 1916, the society determined to present the needs of the society and its importance as a county auxillary, and ask the county to assume the custody of the relics of the county's past history, and provide a place in the courthouse for their custody and care. The matter was received favorably by the supervisors and a place ordered provided for in the basement of the courthouse. Quite a large amount of the historical facts gleaned from the past of the county is presented to the public in these pages, and it is intended to continue the work as the society cau get the required data. The society continues to act as the custodian of the relics for the present, though they now belong to the county. The work of the organizers is purely unselfish and philanthropic.

OTHER CLUBS.

We have given a brief sketch of such clubs as have been reported with sufficient data to describe. Aside from those answering inquiries,

the energetic ladies of Raymond have a household science club of good proportions, of which Mrs. Winnefred Goby is the present president, and Miss Mabel McNaughton the present secretary. Nokomis also has a similar club with Mrs. Clementine Hopper as the president, and Mrs. Sara Thacker as the secretary. Doubtless there are other clubs that are filling important niches in the walls of progress that we are daily building, but we cannot include them all, and content ourselves with a sufficient number to impress the public that club life is no small part of the virile forces that enter into the modern social fabric of our civilization.

CHAPTER XX.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

ORIGIN—F. D. HUBBEL POST—F. D. HUBBEL WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS—NOKOMIS POST—COTTINGHAM POST—UNION LEAGUE OF AMERICA—KNIGHTS OF THE GOLDEN CIRCLE—UNION LEAGUE OF LITCHFIELD—HISTORY OF THE CLINGMAN RAID.

ORIGIN.

The Grand Army of the Republic of Illinois is the cradle of the Grand Army of the Republic. The founder was Dr. Benjamin Franklin Stephenson, a surgeon of the Fourteenth Illinois Infantry. He was assisted in the work of organization by Rev. W. J. Ruttger, a Methodist clergyman and chaplain of the above regiment. During the Civil War these comrades had discussed a brotherhood of the survivors, and after the close of their army service, they, assisted by others, prepared a ritual for the proposed organization. Two printers of Decatur, Isaac Coltrin and Joseph Prior, who had served in the army, were employed to set the type for the ritual. The first post of the Grand Army of the Republic was organized by Doctor Stephenson, assisted by Capt. John S. Phelps, at Decatur, April 6, 1866, the fourth anniversary of the first day's battle of Shiloh. There were twelve charter members. The last survivor, Christian Reebsam, of Bloomington, died in 1914. The first national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic

was held pursuant to a call issued by Doctor Stephenson at Indianapolis, Ind., November 20, 1866. Gen. Stephen A. Hurlbut, of Belvidere, Ill., was honored with election as first commander-in-chief. The second encampment was held in Philadelphia, Pa., January 15, 1868, when another distinguished son of Illinois, Gen. John A. Logan, was chosen commander-in-chief.

F. D. HUBBEL POST.

F. D. Hubbel Post No. 403, G. A. R. of Hillsboro was organized February 1, 1884. Those who signed the charter were: Capt. Paul Walter, John L. Card, Henry H. Keithley, George Morris, William Berry, Henry F. Potter, William S. Boone, William Tomlinson, William R. Holliday, Capt. Enoch J. File, Henry Haller, James C. Brown, J. T. Raimey, William R. Truesdale, John V. Risk, George Fink, James McGraw. Of these only three or four have not been summoned by the last roll call. Since the organization practically all the soldiers entitled to be members living in the vicinity, have been enrolled as members, and the post holds its meetings and celebrates Decoration Day with very attractive services. Its membership at this time is about twenty.

F. D. HUBBEL WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS.

F. D. Hubbel Woman's Relief Corps No. 103, as an auxiliary of the G. A. R. post of that name, was organized March 12, 1883. The charter members were: Mrs. Lucy E. Tyler, Mrs. Minnie M. Walsh, Mrs. Jennie B. Truitt, Mrs. Hattie Haynes, Mrs. Jennie Glenn, Mrs. Mary F. Sammons, Mrs. Mary F. Ralston, Mrs. Addie Armstrong, Mrs. Elizabeth Raimey, Mrs. Mary Boone, Mrs. Ella M. Brown, Mrs. Hannah Truesdale, Mrs. Susan E. Warren, Mrs. Ada Keith, Mrs. Cornelia McGowan, Mrs. Ada B. Haller, Mrs. Clara Winchester, Mrs. Jane Vawters, Mrs. Sarah Adams, Mrs. Sophia W. Frey, Elizabeth Edwards, Mrs. Susan Smith, Mrs. Eva Brandt, Mrs. Minnie Herguth, Mrs. Ida Spangler, Mrs. Camilla Whitten. This organization continue to hold their meetings with apparent regularity, and as they die off have been recruited with those eligible. The members are in evidence whenever public occasions demand their services, and their benevolence is known and appreciated by all. The following are the last elected officers of this

corps; Mrs. Emma Baxter, president; Mrs. Louise Haag, senior vice president; Mrs. Arthur Moore, junior vice president; Mrs. John Vawters, treasurer; Mrs. E. A. Helston, chaplain; Mrs. Mattie Handsby, conductor; Mrs. James Greenlaugh, guard; Mrs. Mary Boone, delegate; Mrs. Carrie Kortkamp, alternate; and Mrs. George T. Steward musician.

NOKOMIS POST.

Nokomis Post No. 236 was organized early in the spring of the year 1883, with the election of Doctor H. S. Strain as commander and Denis P. Brophy as adjutant with about forty members. Among those who served the post as commanders were the following: Smith Denman, T. J. Pattingale, G. S. Upstorm, G. R. Spannagel, J. M. Henry, Edwin Safford and A. F. Weaver. Since this post was organized, 116 old soldiers have been members of it, but at this time there are only nineteen old veterans left. The rest have fallen by the way side or moved away. The greater portion have answered their last call and are now camping on the "Golden Shore" above.

COTTINGHAM POST.

Cottingham Post, No. 236, of Nokomis was organized in 1883; the number of members at present is twenty-one. The present officers are as follows: A. F. Weaver, commander; W. F. Weber, senior commander; W. F. Chambers, junior commander; William Shoemaker, adjutant and Antony Callihan, quartermaster. The following have served as commanders of this post since its organization: Dr. H. S. Strain, S. Denman, G. R. Spannagel, T. J. Pattingale, James Henry, George Foster, G. S. Upstorm. During its existence 116 members have been enrolled in this post.

UNION LEAGUE OF AMERICA.

The Union League of America was a secret political and patriotic order organized during the Civil War for the purpose of sustaining the Union and combating the Knights of the Golden Circle and other similar orders. It was organized at Pekin, Ill., in June, 1862, the father of Senator Cullom, being one of its founders. The general meetings of this order were held at Bloomington, in September 1862, and by the

latter part of 1862, it was estimated that the order had a membership of 50,000 so rapid was its growth, and by 1864, there were in Illinois over 1300 councils with an estimated membership of 175,000 and a membership throughout the northern states of 2,000,000. The order was very effective in stimulating enlistments for the war and in raising supplies for the sick and wounded. Over \$25,000, was raised by this order and sent to Vicksburg through General Williams of Springfield, and vast amounts to other points through various channels. After the termination of the Rebellion the order ceased to exist, as its purpose had been accomplished. It had a strong lodge or local league in Litchfield, one in Hillsboro, one in Walshville, and several others in this county. These local leagues were fully organized and officered and had signs and passwords, all of which were patriotic in character. The password for 1862, for instance, was "Eternal Vigilance, the Price of Liberty." In the local bylaws it stated substantially that the object was to promote the cause of the Union and oppose secession and to help the Union boys who went to the front, and to care for the needy women and children who were deprived of this means of support by the volunteering of their men in the Union ranks. In large measure the organization was the antipode of the Knights of the Golden Circle which will be briefly described further on. Large quantities of clothing, lint for wounds, jellies and other delicacies were sent to the boys at the front, and every act and word possible to encourage them in their precarious duties were extended to the soldiers of the Union army whether in the regiments of their own boys' commands or others. The Grand Army of the Republic and the Woman's Relief Corps of today are measurably a resuscitation of the Union League of the sixties.

KNIGHTS OF THE GOLDEN CIRCLE.

The order of The Knights of The Golden Circle was composed of proslavery men of the northern states banded together in a strong and powerful organization with bylaws and grips and passwords indicative of their views of the exciting questions of the day. Many otherwise very good citizens were members of the order, and we do not question the excellent intentions of these people. They defined their purpose as that of home protection, by which is inferred that

they believed their homes were in danger from the anti-slavery advocates. It was a time of intense feeling, and the questions of slavery and secession were so absorbing as to overshadow every other question, and create suspicion and animosity toward everyone who did not agree with the views of those opposed. That many of the acts of outlawry charged to the order may have been done by hotheads and not by authority of the order is but a fair presumption. A strong circle existed in Litchfield, another in Hillsboro. One met at a private residence a mile east of Walshville. The members had arms and met weekly to drill in military tactics. A circle was organized in Van Burensburg. A circle met on the east side of the county, another met over a store in Butler and there are several other places where they were known to have circles. The names of most of the active men in these organizations have been given the writer but out of respect to these men and their descendants we refrain from mentioning them. Many exciting and dramatic incidents transpired during this period when the destinies of our Republic seemed to be hanging by a slender cord, that might break at any moment. Much credit is due to such conservative men as Joseph Eccles, who was provost marshal at that time, for the precautions that were extended to conserve that equilibrium of passion that the wrought up public manifested on every hand. As an instance of these dramatic events, which were numerous, we give this one. We have said that John Isbell was a promotor of the Golden Circle, he was more than that, he was a dangerous adventurer who had come here from Kentucky, and being a brother-in-law to a clergyman, then preaching at Irving, was able to get into the confidence of those who espoused the anti-war cause. After the Knights of the Golden Circle had become an apparent menace to the government, steps were taken to restrain them in some effective way, and Isbell readily became a traitor to his friends, by joining in with the government officials and tricking the knights into a well planned scheme to curb their activities. He induced a band of about seventy-five men to go to Chicago from the vicinity of Van Burensburg, for the ostensible purpose of liberating some Confederate soldiers that were reported being held there with only a few guards. They took train at Ramsey and when in Chicago were met and taken to a building, soon to find that they were surrounded with guards and to be in-

formed that they were prisoners. Two of the men, who happened to be out when the guards were placed around them, escaped and walked all the way home. Isbell himself did not go with them, promising to come on the next train, but with the booty which he must have gotten for his treacherous conduct, escaped to Texas, where he got into further trouble and served a term in the penitentiary, but long after the war he came back, to Fayette County, and while there stole a horse and buggy and returned to Kentucky, and was followed, arrested and again put in the penitentiary. The men were held in Chicago for some time, one or two of them dying in the prison, and eventually after aweing them into a more tractable spirit, they were permitted to return to their homes. The names of these men are withheld, as we think they were without any treacherous intentions, and it is better that the personality of the history be forgotten. As Litchfield was the scene of possibly more intensity of feeling, and of the strongest organizations of both the Union League and of the Knights of the Golden Circle than anywhere else in the county, we have asked Samuel W. Kessinger to give us a sketch of some of their activities there during that momentous period, which we are pleased herewith to present.

UNION LEAGUE OF LITCHFIELD.

"The Civil War is studied in the public schools of America according to the point of view. Northern writers color events to suit their panoramic view of the events which led up to the war, and to the events brought on by the war. Southern writers do the same. We proudly boast that we are a reunited nation, and to all practical purposes we are. But it will be a great many years before an absolutely impartial narrative of that great struggle will be written. Emotionalists claim that human liberty was the goal sought, but those who believe in sordid facts must acknowledge that National Union was the goal, and that it was opposed by the friends who espoused the rights and privileges of the individual state.

"Every community in this broad land was more or less affected by the Civil War; some, more than others. There were distinctive divisions of the states; some were ultra Southern, others ultra Northern, and still others were called border states. Some of the so called border states furnished troops to both sides.



Spuehl.

Missouri was a splendid example of that kind. Illinois, while classed as a northern state, and while credited with furnishing as many soldiers for the Union Cause as any state in the Union, was the dumping ground for the border states. There were few railroads in those days. Litchfield, fifty miles from St. Louis on the St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroad, was easy of access to a class of Missouri refugees whose sympathies were entirely with the South, but who dodged service in the southern armies by seeking a refuge here. After taking up their abode in our midst, their chief occupation was to harass the Union, Union soldiers, and Union sympathizers in general. In short, they were guerillas. They lived in bands, or colonies, and professed to earn a livelihood by trading. It was hardly safe, however, to ask where they secured their horses. They visited every part of the county, intimidating and stealing, their victims at all times being Union men. Some of their depredations, which were many, will be narrated later.

"During the second year of the war an organization was perfected which had two objects in view. One was, carry the election of 1864, and the other was, put an end to the criminal acts of the southern sympathizers. It was known as the Union League. I have been informed that several councils were formed in Montgomery County, but I am only familiar with the history of Litchfield Council, whose charter bore date of February 11, 1863. The charter members were J. W. Casseday, George M. Raymond, D. Davis, Jr., W. A. Stoddard, A. Almon, Thomas C. Kessinger, William Million, D. C. Amsden, George Hoosier, Bluford H. Kessinger, Samuel Graham, Daniel Warner, J. C. Reed, John Lindsay, A. J. Thompson, J. W. Keller, John P. Bayless, and James Cooper. Bluford H. Kessinger was the last of the charter members, his death occurring at Abilene, Kas., in March, 1916.

"Litchfield Council was affiliated with other councils throughout the country, and every member was a conductor on the "Underground Railroad," and aided runaway slaves in their journey towards Canada. It had its headquarters in Empire Hall, which comprised the second story of the brick building at the northeast corner of State and Ryder streets.

The southern sympathizers had an organization, and called themselves 'Knights of the Golden Circle.' They had headquarters in the third story of the 'Gay' wagon shop which

stood at the southeast corner of Madison and Ryder streets, just a block from Empire Hall. Each side threw out its pickets, and also its spies. The members of the Union League had taken the precaution to provide themselves with rifles of the latest pattern, and made no attempt to deny a current rumor that they had 500 rifles, and a cannon in their lodge room. It is related that on one occasion the Knights of the Golden Circle placed a spy in a tree, the branches of which could be reached from the windows of Empire Hall. The Union Leaguers either knew that they were being spied upon, or took unusual precaution on that occasion. The members entered the building by the west stairway, changed coats, descended the south stairway, and going around the block re-entered by the west stairway, all of the time talking in tones sufficiently loud to be heard by any nearby spy, of havoc their cannon would create if it should be turned loose up or down State street. These trips were repeated several times, and many years afterwards it was learned that the report of the spy to his comrades had created consternation in their midst.

"Quite a colony of these refugees settled about two miles southeast of this city, on the road leading to the settlement known as the flats. Barney McShane, who still resides in Litchfield, conducted a wayside inn in that locality on the south road to Hillsboro. His chief stock in trade, besides the spirits which exuberate and inebriate, was composed of oyster oysters and crackers. About fifty families lived in a small radius of the inn, some in log cabins, and others in tents. Doctor R. F. Bennett relates that he was making a call in that neighborhood one afternoon, and that as he was passing McShane's inn, several men appeared in the road and stopped him. One burly fellow grabbed the bit of the horse he was riding, and the Doctor was invited to dismount and have a drink, or to eat and drink with them as he saw fit. He told them that he had been called on an important mission, and that he really did not have the time to partake of their hospitality. They were insisting in a manner which led him to believe that he would be taken from his horse when Cose Bost, a local character, appeared, and spoke a few words which might have been in the Hebrew language for all the Doctor knew, and his tormentors desisted. Bost told them then in plain Anglo-Saxon that whenever the Doctor passed, he was not to be molested; that he was

to come and go at his pleasure. And, he did. He was called many times after that to treat the families of the colony, and was always paid before he departed.

"William H. Barton, a wagon maker, was a Union Leaguer, and had in some manner incurred the special enmity of the refugees. One of them offered an insult one day which Barton's fiery nature could not stand, and covering the refugee with his old army Colt, he forced him to march time from Empire Hall, north to the City Park, and back again several times until Ahart Pierce, one of the original residents of the town site persuaded him to desist. Barton was bound over to await the action of the grand jury for that escapade, but his friend Pierce, who was a strong Democrat, extricated him by persuading the refugee to return to Missouri, providing Barton paid all expenses. The expenses were paid.

"John H. Roberts, a Union man, resided on a farm about six miles north-east of Litchfield, near the present hamlet of Honey Bend. He had ordered a pair of boots made by a convivial shoemaker in Litchfield. He called for them one evening, and after trying on one of them, paid for the pair, and went home. When he attempted to dress up for some festal occasion in his neighborhood, he discovered that both boots were for the left foot. A few nights later, the marauders visited his home, and relieved him of his cash, the family silverware, and his new boots. Roberts reported his loss in Litchfield the following morning. William H. Barton, the same Barton referred to above, had his wagon shop at the south-west corner of State and West Union avenue, just across from the City Park. He saw a horse standing at the hitch rack. From the saddle horn there hung a pair of boots. His curiosity was aroused to such an extent that he walked across the street to investigate. The boots told the story; there were both for the left foot. He retraced his steps to his shop, secured his old army Colt, and awaited results. It was not long until the owner of the horse put in his appearance; Barton commanded him to throw up his hands, but instead he quickly swung into his saddle and started east on Union avenue. Barton borrowed a horse from the rack without the formality of asking its owner, and followed the fleeing refugee. He overtook him in the break east of town, and brought him back and turned him over to an officer.

"William G. Porter, afterwards a well known resident of Litchfield, lived on a farm a few miles north of town. Banks were few in those days, and every man had peculiar ideas as to how to take care of his money. Porter had sold his wheat, which brought a fancy price in those days, and had taken his money home with him. The refugees saw an opportunity to acquire sudden wealth, and visited Mr. Porter that night. Two of them had gained admission to his house, and had demanded to know the whereabouts of the cash. Porter told them he would have to dress before he could show them. As he pulled on his boots he suddenly surprised the bandits covering them with a brace of loaded pistols. The robbers fled without securing the money, or learning its hiding place.

"Albert Burnett, a pioneer resident of the Pitman prairie, some fifteen or sixteen miles due north of Litchfield, was one of the intended victims of the Knights of the Golden Circle. He too had threshed, and had a snug sum of money upon his premises. The Knights reached his house about 10 o'clock at night, and boisterously demanded admission. Their answer was a charge of heavy shot through the panel of the door. A sharp cry, and hurried scrambling of feet were heard; the bandits quickly mounted their horses and disappeared. For several weeks a half dozen or more men were observed in Litchfield, each carrying an arm in a sling.

"There were quite a number of Golden Circle sympathizers in 'Greasy Neck,' a strip of land along the North fork of Shoal Creek from South and West of the present village of Raymond almost to the then prosperous village of Zanesville. Those men were known in Litchfield, and usually acted as civilized beings when in town. But Mr. Strange, in his article under the caption of 'The Clingman Raid' has mentioned their activities, and especially those of their most active leader, Green Costley. The latter resided in and near the village of Raymond until the early eighties, and was regarded as a 'bad actor' in any scrap, and there were many of them in that village during those days.

"This article is written as impartially as the time which has elapsed will permit. As I said in the beginning, it will probably be a great many years before an absolutely impartial narrative can be penned."

The above account of the Union League, and of the Knights of the Golden Circle in Litchfield,

during that exciting period, was the experience of every other community in the county, though not quite so near to open warfare as in Litchfield. The Green Costley referred to by Mr. Kessinger, was a resident of Raymond Township, where the Knights of the Golden Circle were strong, and he was also a member of the Clingman gang, desperadoes in part, and in part misguided citizens who volunteered with them not knowing their real character. When Mr. Guthrie living near Butler, had a horse stolen by these desperadoes, the horse was tracked to the vicinity of their camp in Fillmore Township, and B. C. Hill and Mr. Guthrie went there and by deception as to their intentions, managed to get into the camp and request the return of Mr. Clingman's horse. It was the man Costley who tried to have Mr. Hill put to death. The horse was not obtained, though they afterwards learned that he was being held, and was then in a pasture near by, and both Mr. Hill and Mr. Guthrie were glad to get out with their lives.

We here append a history of the Clingman raid, which we published in the proceedings of the Montgomery County Historical Society, which we think is about as near correct as can now be obtained. We necessarily abbreviate the account as originally written, and leave out some things not important as history.

HISTORY OF THE CLINGMAN RAID.

In the issue of The Montgomery News of September 8, 1905, the following article was published, which, so far as I know is the only account published of that exciting event.

"In the spring of 1864 Capt. Clingman, who claimed to come from Missouri, came into Fillmore Township with a company of armed men, claiming that their object was to resist the draft. They had their camp north of Van Burenburg in the timber of Dry Fork. They staid there nearly all summer committing depredations, stealing horse feed, killing cattle and robbing citizens.

"On the night of July 22, 1864, a party of three or four men went to the house of Jefferson Lynn, better known as Josie Lynn, a wealthy farmer living three miles west of Van Burenburg, and robbed him, taking \$350 in money and all the clothes in the house worth taking. The robbers each had a revolver and a bowie knife and they forced Mr. Lynn to give up his money, threatening to take his life. They

wanted gold and because they couldn't find any in the house they struck Mr. Lynn several times over the head with their revolvers and even threatened to hang him.

"They entered the house by battering down the door with a rail. They claimed that Mr. Lynn had some deserters in his house from the Union Army, who he was keeping as prisoners, and that they were there to rescue them, but evidently their sole purpose was robbery. A pocket book with a considerable sum of money was taken. The next morning an empty pocket-book with the name of a man who lived in the neighborhood, was found, also a bill rendered to Captain Clingman for some buttons. The robbers told Mr. Lynn that he had some good horses which they would get later. The robbery occurred about eleven o'clock and they told Mr. Lynn that if any of them left the house before morning they would kill them.

"The same night the house of Bryce Prater, living in the Jett Prairie in Bond County, was robbed and they got about \$500 from him. These robberies and outrages aroused the whole country, and about two weeks afterward companies were organized in Hillsboro and Greenville to run the robbers out of the country. Col. Paul Walter, of Hillsboro, was in command, and several hundred men collected and surrounded the Clingman camp, but Clingman and his band had left.

"On that raid William Witherspoon, of Hillsboro, was accidentally shot in the arm, and the arm had to be amputated at the shoulder. Mr. Witherspoon was the father of Mrs. William Miller, Mrs. Josiah Bixler and Mrs. J. J. Frey of this city. John Ferguson and Mr. Jeffery, both of Litchfield, were in the party, and were shot from ambush while riding along the road that runs north from Van Burenburg. Ferguson was shot in the thigh and Mr. Jeffery received a load of buckshot in the back, but neither was seriously wounded.

"Shortly after the Clingman raid, a company of United States soldiers got off an Illinois Central train at Ramsey, and came west into this county, ostensibly in search of deserters. On the road they stopped at the house of 'Uncle' Johnny Sears, great-grandfather of ex-state's attorney L. V. Hill of this city. The soldiers and Mr. Sears got into a controversy over a saddle the soldiers were about to 'borrow' and it is claimed that Sears got his gun and threatened to shoot. Mr. Sears was standing in his front

door at the time and the soldiers fired at him. Just as they shot, Mrs. Sears stepped up behind him and both were instantly killed. The soldiers then proceeded west, leaving the dead bodies in their front door. This incident created intense excitement all over this part of the state. Captain Clingman was a 'Jayhawker' who came into this country from Missouri, but he kept his history a secret and those who knew him while he operated in this county did not know just where he came from or where he went after he was run out of the country. The men comprising his gang were supposed to have been a gang of lawless adventurers who he had gathered around him and their object was robbery. He pretended to be in the service of the Southern Confederacy, but this was a blind to cover up his lawless depredations. Captain Clingman was a fine looking man and would attract attention anywhere, and was apparently an educated man. But the Civil War gave him the opportunity to follow his lawless instincts and he became a brigand. Some of the citizens of this county are supposed to have joined his band but they left him as soon as they learned his real character."

Some effort has been made to get further information of this historic event and in doing this William Bowles, I. S. Blackwelder, Robert Mann, Benjamin Wilton and others have been interviewed, and from their several conversations the following is added to the above.

"This occurred at an exciting time during the latter part of the Civil War when depredations in various parts of the country from Golden Circles, Ku Klux Klans and Bushwhackers, were of daily occurrence. When the companies were gotten together to go to the Burg, there were almost no able-bodied men left in Hillsboro. Robert Stuart, after going part of the way, feeling anxiety on account of the lack of protection for the women and children at home, returned. William Bowles, Dan Lingofelter and Isaac Lewey were among those to stay. During one of the nights that the company was away, Mrs. Isaac Lewey gave birth to a daughter, who is now Mrs. Dr. Parkhill of Hillsboro. During the first night, Daniel Lingofelter was keeping a sort of vigil on the north side of town, and some one's horses having got away, were slowly grazing their way toward town, and Lingofelter hearing them was sure the town as about to be attacked, ran down town as fast as he could crying:

'They're coming, they're coming,' and the whole town was up in a minute and their fears so strongly worked up that but little sleep was obtained by any one.

"Harrison Brown was the sheriff at that time and he issued states warrants for any one who might be found doing, or supposed to be doing, any illegal acts. This warrant was placed in the hands of Buck Stevenson, a deputy sheriff, and all those who went were deputized as special sheriffs, with power to arrest under the direction of Mr. Stevenson. There were three companies, one from Litchfield, under Captain Jeffers, of over one hundred men; one from Butler of thirty-five men under Capt. Henry Berry, and one from Hillsboro of nearly a hundred men under Capt. Stokes Clotfelter. Among those from Litchfield were John Ferguson and Captain Jeffers. In the Butler company were Moses Berry, Robert Bryce, Silk Wood, William Wood, Peter Berrie, E. R. Hoyt, Henry Richmond, William Pence, Frank Phillips, William Berry and Sam Harwood. Among the Hillsboro company were Captain Clotfelter, Paul Walters, Edward Lane, Dr. Amos Sawyer, Robt. W. Davis, Elisha Brown, Robert Mann, William Witherspoon, Daniel Cress and Stephen White. There was also a company of about twenty-five or thirty from Walshville which met with those of Hillsboro, and went on the raid. Capt. William Griffith was in command and among its members were Mr. Copeland, William Klein, John N. Green, Joseph Young, Oscar Parish and William Cowden. During the first evening or the next morning Captain Griffith, under direction of Col. Paul Walters, entered a thick brush somewhere down there and captured three head of horses, Mr. Copeland getting a fine sorrel mare. These under direction of Colonel Walters, were sent to Hillsboro and eventually sold to pay a feed bill.

"These three companies met in Hillsboro and went down to A. H. Bell's place where they got together in his pasture, just south of the house, and there effected a complete organization, with the captains as above noted, and Capt. Paul Walters as colonel commanding. They arranged to take different routes in going, and to endeavor to surround Clingman. They were to meet at James Kirk's place on Sunday morning to compare results, and receive new orders. Captain Berry went down to Henry Hill's place and encamped on Gilham creek. Captain Clotfelter took his command directly to the burg,



MR. AND MRS. FREDERICK MILLER

and Captain Jeffers went north, encamping some two miles north of the Burg. Clingman was rightly supposed to be somewhere on Dry Fork, north of the Burg. Clotfelter's company went to the place of John Isbell, who was known to be in sympathy with the adventurers, and demanded that he show them the way to the camp of Clingman. He was in bed, having been with Clingman the night before, and he said he would as soon as his wife got him a little breakfast. This delay served his treacherous purpose for he sent his boy quietly on a mission to the camp and gave Clingman a tip, and when Clotfelter got to the camp it was to find that Clingman had been gone about a half hour. A boy was picked up and held for a while, but evidently knew nothing, and was turned loose. Three men were seen running away, one of them on Clingman's claybank horse, and when they failed to halt they were shot at and one horse was killed, the shot being fired by a Litchfield man. Clingman rode that day a horse that he had stolen from James Kirk. On Sunday morning, agreeable to previous arrangement, the companies met at the place of Mr. Wright. Captain Berry was ordered to go back to the burg and see that all was quiet before they started for home. While in the burg, a body of men were seen coming over the hill from the south, and at once they were supposed to be the enemy, and consternation ruled for a while. Captain Berry got on his horse and rode toward the men coming, and soon returned and reported that they were a body of men who had come out from Vandalia to help find Clingman.

"Many amusing incidents were reported, for instance, it was agreed that in case danger was suspected during the night, that a signal was to be given, to be three rapidly fired shots. During one night the three shots were fired, probably by some one who did not know the signal. The camp was on its feet in an instant and scrambling for its clothes, guns and ammunition, only to find after a search no signs of danger. The saddest event of the whole affair was the accidental shooting of William Witherspoon. In an attempt to get his gun he reached over the wagon bed and caught hold of it by the muzzle, and pulling it toward himself in such a manner that it was fired, striking him in the arm and so wounding him that the arm had to be amputated at the shoulder. I. S. Blackwelder, Benjamin Wilton and Dr.

Amos Sawyer were delegated to bring Mr. Witherspoon back to Hillsboro. Doctor Sawyer and Mr. Blackwelder held the arm and the lacerated arteries all the way to town to prevent him from bleeding to death.

"Clingman's gang evidently scattered, as he slipped up into Ronndtree Township where he left his horse, intending to get him later, and took a Wabash train, supposedly for Missouri. On learning that the horse was up there the Hillsboro officials went there and brought him here, where he was offered for sale at public auction. He was a very fine horse, trained to perform many interesting tricks. He was bought by Keith & Lyford, for the sum of \$200, and shipped to St. Louis. Some one gave Clingman the tip that his horse was in St. Louis, and report says that he slipped into St. Louis and bought him back again. The money which the horse brought was given to Mr. Witherspoon. The horse was well known in Hillsboro, as he had often been put up at the stable of Wilton & Cress. Clingman probably had several places where he hid along Dry Fork, as one such place was found some years later on the place of Thomas Wilson, where a hay rack had been made in a dense wood, and about fifteen pounds of powder was also found there, hidden under an old stump. While Clingman claimed to be a southern recruiting officer, it was apparent that he was nothing less than a robber and adventurer. A Mr. Evans, who knew Clingman well, said that the real intention of Clingman was to take his men and go to Carlinville which was at that time a recruiting station for the Federal Army, and where there was supposed to be on deposit a large sum of money belonging to the Government, and to make a wild demonstration in the town, and under cover of the excitement, a few were to rob the bank of its cash. Much bitterness was felt by some over the affair, and evidences of it were numerous. Some time after the affair was over the grand jury was in session, when some one from the burg appeared before the jury and on some trumped up charge, secured an indictment against I. S. Blackwelder. The next day, however, after looking into the matter, on motion of Robert Mann, who was on that jury, the whole matter was dropped and the indictment quashed."

With reference to the shooting of Mr. Sears and his wife, there has been much controversy, and we refrain from discussing the causes that

led to the deplorable event. Mr. Sears was a good resident as was his aged wife, and whatever may have been the inciting cause it would be hard to make the people who knew him believe that he did anything to justify such unlawful an act. We only say that for some unknown reason Lieut. Thomas Anderson came from Chicago with a squad of soldiers and went to the home of Mr. Sears, and while engaged in a controversy with him, Mr. Sears having his gun in hand, the soldiers supposedly on the order of Colonel Anderson, shot both Mr. Sears, and his wife, who was attempting to shut the door at the time. After the shooting, and according to report robbing the house, the soldiers left, leaving the dead bodies of their victims lying in the doorway where they had been shot.

CHAPTER XXI.

AUDUBON TOWNSHIP.

IN GENERAL—BOUNDARIES AND NAME—EARLY SETTLERS—OHLMAN—EARLY DAYS IN AUDUBON TOWNSHIP—EARLY CUSTOMS—TYPICAL PIONEER WASHDAYS—FUNERAL CUSTOMS—EARLY CIRCUS DAYS—ECCENTRIC CHARACTERS—AUDUBON HONORED—SUPERVISORS—TOWN CLERKS—JUSTICES OF THE PEACE—CONSTABLES.

IN GENERAL.

In the vernacular tongue, Bois d'Arc, Pitman and Harvel townships are the panhandle of the county; and in like manner Audubon has been called the lip of the pan. The two additions give to the county its irregular shape. Audubon Township is composed of ruralities exclusively, and yet they display a splendid citizenship, support good schools, contribute liberally to churches and other philanthropic enterprises, own and enjoy, with their families, comfortable homes and manifest a thrift in their farming at once commendable and deserving. The men are not only good citizens, but in the recent election for township officers the women showed their interest by going to the polls and a fair

proportion of them voting according to their convictions.

BOUNDARIES AND NAME.

Audubon Township is located in the northeast corner of Montgomery County, and is bounded on the north by Christian County; on the east by Fayette County; on the south and west by Witt and Nokomis townships. The most important water course running through the township is Ramsey Creek, which unites with Elliott Creek. These boundaries were given Audubon Township upon the adoption of township organization in 1872, and it took its name from the now extinct town of Audubon which was laid out years ago, with great expectations, by a colony of emigrants who came and settled there from Massachusetts, with the intention of creating a great rural and urban community, which to them, and very properly, was the ideal life. The name Audubon was probably given in honor of the renowned John P. Audubon, the great naturalist and ornithologist who about that time was a prominent figure in eastern states. Later he went to London, England, where he published many books on American birds and animals. The colony of Audubon was established in 1834 and the town of that name was laid out on sections 27 and 34 in township 10, north, range 1 west. The location was on the Shelbyville road, and that road was opened out through the town site to 100 feet, and intended as the main street of the town. The land was platted by Andrew Morton Brailey in 1834, lots laid out and sold and quite a number of important buildings were erected and business begun therein.

EARLY SETTLERS.

Thomas Price located on section 36 of this township in 1831. His son, John Henry Price was born in 1832, this being the first birth of a white child in the township. He also had a daughter, Amanda, who died about 1832, and hers was the first death recorded in the township. The next settlers located a little lower down, and they came in 1832, being George Cottingham, Bailey Osborne, William Craig and William Cottingham. A year later Shipman Estes, William Orcar, James Smith and William T. Slater settled in the south part of the township. William T. Slater was elected

a justice of the peace about 1846, and was the first to hold that office in the township outside of the town of Audubon. At the same election Elias Pearce was elected the first constable of the township.

The first rural school in the township was taught by a man named Charles Turner, in a log school house on section 12 in township 9 north, range 1 west. In 1845 two marriages occurred in the township which are said to have been the first two. They were between John Slater and Miss Julian McCoy, and Dr. A. S. Vandever and Miss Isabel Slater. Among those who came and joined in an attempt to form a Massachusetts colony in this township, were Hiram Holmes who opened up a store and also ran a mill; M. S. Cushings who opened up a store; Samuel Patch who was also a merchant; Isaac Hinsley who was postmaster and land agent; and Robert Little, Otis Little and William Pike, who all were farmers. Among others in the town were Thomas Hill, Basil Hill, Joseph Davis and James Davis. M. S. Cushman was made a justice of the peace in 1838 for the newly laid out town, and William M. Russell was made constable. The colony built a church of the Unitarian faith in 1839, Rev. Huntington being the organizer and first pastor. The Unitarian faith was entirely new to this section of the country, yet these people left a fair religious following that has not entirely ceased to exist and today has its followers in the county.

A courthouse was built for local purposes and with the hope that the colony could draw the county seat, it being the intention to present the courthouse to the county. The tavern that was erected was far better than business justified. In fact the colonists had ambitions more commendable than prudent, and failure was the result. The town ceased to grow, the stores were unprofitable, and to complete the ruin, in 1856, the Big Four Railroad was built and Nokomis and Ohlman began to make important spots on the map, when Audubon gave up the fight. The church was moved to Nokomis and one after another the business houses and residences were removed to more favorable locations, and now the place where the erstwhile town was, is cultivated farm land. The people were good citizens, and many of them remained in the township to cultivate the soil and rear their families, and their descendants are to be found here and there who have heard

this story of illspent ambition, from the founders of the colony. A man named Crow ran a store a mile east after Audubon ceased to exist, for several years.

Among the prominent old time farmers were: Guilford, James and Joseph Bass, J. W. Brewner, J. H. Limer, William Neece, E. N. Pray, F. M., J. M. and Jacob Strider, J. M. Umpleby, Alex. Durdy and Capt. Michael Ohlman.

This splendid farming township is so far from the county seat that it looks to Pana rather than Hillsboro as a market and source of supply, when in need of what cannot be obtained in Ohlman.

OHLMAN.

Ohlman is the only village in the township of Audubon. It is located on the line of the Big Four Railroad, about midway between Nokomis and Rosemond. The railroad was built through the township in 1856, but the town of Ohlman was not laid out till some thirty years later. Capt. Michael Ohlman, a retired steamboat captain, and very energetic business man, becoming the possessor of a large tract of land, planned the town for convenience and business. The town now has a population of about 200, although it has never been incorporated. It may be surprising to know that a town that supports a post office, a bank, a garage, concrete tile factory, butcher shop, barber shop, lumber yard, harness shop, hay barn, stock pens, three good general stores, two of which carry both hardware and dry goods, should not be incorporated. But the inhabitants are exercising good judgment in deferring the matter of incorporating, so long as they can manage the interests of the village without it. There are two churches in the village, the German Evangelical, with Rev. Breusucke as minister-in-charge, and the Methodist Episcopal, supplied by the bishop. The Free Methodists also have an organization though at present they maintain no stated services.

The Modern Woodmen of America have a very good camp with a membership of over fifty. The Mutual Protective League also have a small lodge in the village. The village has a very good school with a house of two rooms, the present teachers are John Sparks and Miss Ella M. Kimball. The members of the school board at present are Martin Virden, I. G. Hubbard and August Shoraga. The bank deserves special

notice. H. D. Gassman is president, J. H. A. Husman cashier, and it does a profitable business. There is a physician in the village, Doctor Hubbard. The postmaster is George H. Grote. Those engaged in the mercantile line are Henry Zimmermann, George H. Grote, Charles Zimmermann, and William Kellogg who is the manager of the Paddock Lumber Co. James M. Umpleby runs a grain and stock buying business. Thus the principal needs of the rural township of Audubon are supplied at the little town within its own borders.

CAPT. MICHAEL OHLMAN.

No history of Audubon Township is complete without some mention of Captain Ohlman. He belonged to that class of men who "do things." Forceful in action, invincible in determination, quiet in demeanor, not a visionary, but one who forced things to bend to his powerful energy that knew not defeat. A German by birth, although of French parentage, and an American by adoption, he landed in St. Louis when a young man, and on looking around to turn something to his advantage saw an opportunity to go on board a steambot as a laborer. When there he was no eight hour man, who saw nothing but his little per day, but one who saw a boat to be moved, and with his natural unconquerable will set himself to accomplish the task. It was not long before promotion led from step to step until he was made a commander of a boat, and not content with that position he pressed on till he owned one of the best boats on the river. Desiring to get back to the soil, which was congenial to one of his rearing, he sold his boat, came to Audubon Township, bought a large tract of fine soil and began a career of high-class farming. When the railroad was built across the northwest corner of Audubon Township he was not slow to improve his opportunity in securing a station on his land, which was naturally named for him. The village of Ohlman is now a monument to his memory for it is a splendid little community with prospects of the best for future greatness. Captain Ohlman was a born commander, too busy for congeniality, and possibly not appreciated except by a few at his true worth, but it is such men as he that help any country breast the wave in its struggle for ascendancy.

EARLY DAYS IN AUDUBON TOWNSHIP.

The following article is written by Anna Smith Brown.

"The history of Audubon Township would not be complete without some record of the settlers along the head waters of Ramsey Creek. These people were pioneers in every sense of the word and lived the primitive life. That life was just slipping away into the new order of things when my parents came to the county, so we saw but a ghostly flapping of its wings.

"Mordecai Weddle was the progenitor of the family of which I write, and, following the custom of the times, the family had married and intermarried until every one was related and doubly related to everyone else. To this large family belonged the Followells, Brummetts, Gordleys, Ishmeals, Hamblens, and practically the whole of Audubon city and vicinity by either blood or marriage. They were poor, happy and peace loving. There were the usual fights and shooting scrapes but the trouble was always with some outsider, never among themselves. There was good blood in them, for their descendants are some of the best people we have in the township today. Their religion did not amount to much, being of no set stripe or color, but their politics were as fixed as the laws of the Medes and Persians, and had one of this tribe dared apostatize from the faith of Andrew Jackson he would have been cast into utter darkness of ostracism if not totally annihilated. Uncle "Mortiky's" son Frank once said he 'would vote the straight Democratic ticket if it stunk.'

"When the settlers on old Ramsey went visiting they took the whole family and as many of the relatives as they could gather up along the way and they made a night of it. The cabin home always had a loft that seemed to be limitless in its space and inexhaustible in its supply of bedding, and, so long as floor space held out, there was no lack of places to sleep. One of these cabin homes was very near us and it was a joyous place for a child to go, especially when there was company there, and they sat around the huge fireplace and told jokes and riddles, some nice and some not nice, and witch tales of "haunts" and "ghosts" in which they firmly believed. I do not know the size of this cabin but I know it was immense. Besides the large fireplace with its black andirons,



G. W. Miller's Family.

dogs sitting on their haunches; there was in this room in the corner nearest the fireplace a cook stove and near the stove a cupboard. In the two corners furthest from the fireplace were two high post beds, and so far away in the remote shadows, that they in no way interfered with the parlor and dining room accommodations of this immense room. The table was set in the middle of the room and was not near either the beds or the fire place. In the fourth corner and at the left of the fireplace were the stairs to the loft. Under these stairs and at the side of the fireplace was the sheltered nook where the man of the house smoked his pipe and took his ease. He raised his own tobacco and wore his hat in doors and out. He put his hat on the first thing in the morning and took it off the last thing at night. If he spent the whole day in his ingle nook his hat remained on just the same. It was my firm belief, as a child, that this man had some special privilege from the king that entitled him to wear his hat in the house, but I remember that all the other men in the cabin homes did likewise, and the custom was doubtless one of necessity, caused by draughts from the faulty chinkings and suction from the fireplace.

"Then those beds! Not the canopied priceless heirlooms we read of in song and story, but high posts ending in round knobs the size of a croquet ball, ropes for springs, threaded back and forth and up and down, a mattress of straw and a feather bed the like of which the world will never see again; the feathers plucked from wild geese with the freshness of the arctic cold, the fluff of the frozen snow, the odor of the inland waters, of marshes and grasses of sea and sky. To get into those beds was an accomplishment for a small girl to be proud of, upon a chair, then on a box, then seizing the bed post give one mighty leap and sink down and down into the depths. To peep out in the night and see the glow in the big fireplace, or down beneath the bed at the skim of snow sifting through the chinks between the logs, and then to huddle down and feel the softness and warmth of the nest of nature's feathering. How I hated our stove and our parlor after a night in one of these cabins! The quilts that covered those beds deserve a place in history for the record they bear of primitive woman's struggle to express her sense of beauty in her own creative skill. They were

wonders of ingenuity. These cabins were marvels of spotless cleanliness. Their oak floors were scrubbed and scoured and rivaled in smoothness the polished floors of the present day, and when I remember the neatness of the calico dresses those women wore and the skill with which they could launder them, and compare them with the sloppy dressing sacques and passé shirtwaists that form our present day working outfits, I am not now sure but we have lost something valuable.

"It was no uncommon thing for a number of women to bundle up their washing, throw it over their backs as a peddler does his pack and go to a neighbor's further up or down the creek where the water was more desirable, do their washing, spread it out on the bushes to dry, eat dinner with the neighbor and spend the rest of the day in visiting. They took their laundry work along with them just as we take our fancy work, and the woods rang with their merriment and fun as they played all sorts of water pranks on each other. There were many fine swimming holes along the Ramsey Creek but they were sacred to men and boys. Women and girls did not go in swimming except on the sly and to have been found out would have stamped them as bold and immodest.

"Corn bread and bacon were the staple articles of food and although the woods were full of fruit, blackberries, dewberries, strawberries, grapes, plums, gooseberries, and a particularly luscious black haw, no fruit was ever canned or preserved and very little used even in season. Wild honey was plentiful and much sought. In the yard of one of these homes I saw one large washtub, two water pails, and a number of smaller vessels all full of wild honey, the result of a raid upon a single tree.

"One funeral custom was that of covering all the mirrors in the house with a heavy piece of cloth when death occurred and this was not removed until the corpse was out of the house, the belief being that one who saw the dead in a mirror would himself be stricken within a year.

"When a circus was billed for Pana old Ramsey Creek became the scene of tremendous activity for every man must bestir himself and cut enough hoop poles to pay his family's way into the circus. There lived on this old creek a near celebrity, a brother of the great showman, John Robinson, and when Robinson's cir-

cus came to town this family received compliments to the envy of the whole settlement; but that was the only time that any one ever envied them, for they were the poorest of the poor, pale, anemic, blueeyed and towheaded, extremely clean and absolutely colorless, as if they had faded out and been kind of washed away with too numerous ablutions. Parents did not bother in those days to find out what a child was thinking, so of course ours could never know that our objection to being washed was based on the fear that we would fade out and look like the Robinsons.

"In this region lived three eccentric characters known as Hall, Orson, and old Bob Simmons, each harmless but terrifying to small children. To old Bob we owed a debt of gratitude for driving his ox team for many years after oxen were out of style and giving us the privilege of witnessing the demonstration. Old Bob had a voice like a fog horn and whiskers like a brier patch and his coming was easily distinguishable a mile away. The creaking and groaning of the wagon as it twisted in and out of the ruts and washes that only a timber road can produce, the clanking of chains, and rattle of horns, the oxen bellowing and old Bob booming, and the great sawed logs that made up the load, was a fearsome and awesome spectacle. His team comprised eight immense oxen and the crack of his long whip sang through the woods.

"The trees along this stream were tremendous. There had been a sawmill at one time near the home of this man Hall and some of the logs had been left lying on the ground when the mill was moved. A child of eight years I stood at the larger end of one of these logs and could not nearly reach the top. This was the diameter of the log. There were a dozen of others almost as large abandoned and left to decay, veritable giants of the forests and representing a small fortune today. At least half of them were walnut. The people called their dances "hoedowns."

AUDUBON HONORED.

Audubon Township was honored by the board of supervisors when its supervisor, Alexander C. Durdy, was made chairman of the board for four years from 1889 to 1892 inclusively. Mr. Durdy's reputation for fairness and ability was ever above reproach, and this distinction is one seldom accorded by the board to a single indi-

vidual for as long a period. Audubon is an important township in point of size and also of productiveness, and yet it is unfavorably located, not being on the present important lines of travel to and from leading commercial centers in the county or state. Its one railroad crosses only the northwest corner of the township. But it has a happy and contented people, possessed of much of the rural instincts that have guided our best settlers into high moral planes of living, which are the characteristic of every successful people. We here give a partial list of those who have filled the more important offices in the township, both before and after the adoption of township organization.

SUPERVISORS.

W. F. Weber, 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876, 1880 and 1884; A. M. Stuart, 1877; J. B. Pocock, 1878; James Slater, 1879; T. J. Pattengale, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1885 and 1888; A. C. Durdy, 1886, 1887, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895 and 1896; Peter Hershey, 1897, 1898, 1899 and 1900; John Welch, 1901 and 1902; R. J. Rice, 1903 and 1904; G. S. McAfee, 1905 and 1906; Horace Elliott, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1911, 1912 and 1913; George C. Neece, 1914; E. B. Pocock, 1915 and 1916.

TOWN CLERKS.

J. K. Smith, 1874; A. M. Pocock, 1875 and 1876; W. F. Weber, 1877 and 1878; B. A. Crow, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1884 and 1886; Jos. L. Ford, 1887 and 1888; Joseph Whitmore, 1889; F. M. Strider, 1890 to 1893; Martin Davis, 1894; John Welch, 1895 to 1899; George McAfee, 1900 to 1901; Charles Zimmermann, 1903; S. M. Ishmeal, 1904; Lewis C. Durdy, 1905; Frank Brewner, 1906; Clarence Sperry, 1908; William B. Penwell, 1909; H. F. Husman, 1910 and 1911; Ross Foster, 1912 and 1913; William Kroenlein, 1914 and 1916.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Martin Davis, 1857; J. S. Churchill, 1857; John S. Brewner, 1865; James Slater, 1861, 1866 and 1869; W. W. Weber, 1869; George S. Taylor, 1873; Louis V. Burke, 1873; Joshua H. Rice, 1877; George B. McKinney, 1877 and 1884; William Morrison, 1880; Peter McConnell, 1881 and 1885; W. W. Weber, 1882; Rich-

ard Haag, 1882; W. P. Renfro, 1887; John H. Turner, 1889; F. S. Clark, 1889 and 1893; Elias Easterday, 1891; Peter Hershy, 1893; Andrew F. McAfee, 1894; J. L. Walcher, 1897; Jonathan Benton, 1897; J. M. New, 1900; W. E. McAfee, 1901, 1902, 1905 and 1909; W. F. Weber, 1904, 1905 and 1909; Elmer Whitmore, 1910; H. A. Hushman, 1914; Elmer Whitmore, 1915 and 1916.

CONSTABLES.

Elias Pearce, 1857; Jackson Estes, 1866; W. E. Morrell, 1869; Joseph B. Canipe, 1869; Robert F. Weddall, 1872; Samuel Jones, 1873; John H. Turner, 1877; Jasper N. Craig, 1882; Samuel Mc G. Ishmael, 1885; Edward L. Barstow, 1887 and 1889; J. E. Whitmore, 1893; Christian Elvers, 1896; Mr. Brummett, 1900; Asa F. Umpleby, 1900, 1903 and 1905; John O. Pieper, 1909; Balla Morrell, 1911; D. M. Forsyth, 1912; Frank A. Drake, 1916.

CHAPTER XXII.

BOIS D'ARC TOWNSHIP.

IN GENERAL — BOUNDARIES — NAME — PERMANENT IMPROVEMENTS — EARLY SETTLERS — EARLY CHURCHES — EARLY INCIDENTS — FARMERSVILLE — POPULATION — SCHOOL — BUSINESS INTERESTS — CHURCHES — FRATERNITIES — POLICE MAGISTRATES — IRISH DAY ASSOCIATION — IRISH SETTLERS — LEADING MEN — THOMASVILLE — THOMAS GROVE — OFFICIALS PAST AND PRESENT — SUPERVISORS — JUSTICES OF THE PEACE — CONSTABLES.

IN GENERAL.

This is the extreme northern part of the county. The fertility of its soil is excelled in no other part of the county, being formed of the decaying vegetation of the past ages which grew in luxuriousness. It took men of courage to reclaim its wonderful richness from its aforetime swampiness and uninviting aspect. And hence its "Old Settlers" were strong men and courageous women who dared the marshes, the

wild growths, the prairie sod, the miasma, the annoying insects, the "rattlers," and the many other opposing obstacles, that homes might be acquired for themselves and succeeding generations. These undaunted pioneers have left their impress in the splendid citizens who now own these farms and are engaged in raising, not alone the finest of cereals and live stock, but promising sons and daughters who are, and will be, a credit to their heroic ancestors.

BOUNDARIES.

Bois D'Arc Township is one of the largest in Montgomery County, containing as it does 34,560 acres of land. It is bounded on the north by Sangamon County; on the east by Christian County; on the south by Harvel and Pitman, and on the west by Macoupin County. Macoupin Creek and its tributaries drain this township, which is almost exclusively prairie. Even in the earlier days there was little or no timber, and so it was not settled as early as some other portions of the county where the natural forest growth offered more inducements to the pioneers than those regions where there were no means of securing building material and fuel.

NAME.

Lewis H. Thomas is the man directly responsible for the naming of the township, and its present boundaries. He was not the first settler, however, that honor belonging to a man by the name of John Henderson who located at the head of Macoupin Creek in 1825. Soon afterwards a Mr. Hendershot came to the same locality and he built the first house in the neighborhood. Mr. Hendershot was the father of the first white child born in the township. His wife died in 1828, and this was the first death recorded in the township. For some years these two families were the only ones living in the stretch of country between what is now Zanesville Township and Sangamon County. Prior to 1835, however, they moved away, and all record of them is lost. In 1835 a third settler came to the township by the name of Woods, and he located on a piece of land which was later known as Macoupin's Point, on the old Springfield & Hillsboro road. Here he built a tavern that became a favorite stopping place for travelers. In time a post

office was established, and Mr. Woods kept it in his hotel, but it was discontinued about 1855.

PERMANENT IMPROVEMENTS.

No permanent improvements were made in this section until the location here of two brothers, Lewis H. and Samuel R. Thomas. The entry of 970 acres by Lewis H. Thomas, which was the fourth and largest in the township, marked a new era for this part of the county. A man of progressive ideas; and a broad outlook, he introduced many improvements, and among them none was destined to work a more complete change than that of planting the Osage or Bois D'Arc hedges. So successful were his experiments that the Illinois State Agricultural Society awarded Mr. Thomas two diplomas and two gold medals, the latter being the first ever awarded by this society. Encouraged by his success, Mr. Thomas experimented and very successfully in the growing of artificial groves, and his example being followed by others, Bois D'Arc today boasts some very handsome timber that is not natural to it.

EARLY SETTLERS.

Absolom Clark was another settler of 1850, while Pryor Witt, John Jones, William Smith, Joseph Smith, Anthony Almond, John Ward, Frank Dunkley, Mark Risley, Hiram Young, William Evarts, Joseph Evarts and George Rice were all located in the township prior to 1856. These all settled in the northern, central and western parts of Bois D'Arc. In the eastern part there was an Irish settlement begun in 1850 by a Mr. McConnel, and he was followed by Sanford Clow, Peter Christopher, Joseph Christopher, Albert Clayton, John Price and James Woodward. William Garrison, Henry Weston, Henry Hathaway, William King and Michael Samison came a little later. George and Cornelius Lyman located in the southeastern part of the township about the same time that the Christophers came to the eastern part.

EARLY CHURCHES.

The first church in the township was Methodist and was organized in 1862, but was soon thereafter discontinued. In 1863 another Methodist Episcopal church was organized at the Hazel Bell schoolhouse. A Baptist church

was organized at the Thomas schoolhouse in 1865, and later an elegant Baptist church was built in Farmersville. A Catholic church was organized and a church house built at an early day in the community, in the above named Irish colony.

EARLY SCHOOLS.

The first schoolhouse built was the one now known as the Thomas schoolhouse. The second schoolhouse was a log structure in section four, known as Prairie Bell. Miss Sally Goodrich was the first teacher. The old log structure was later superseded by the present one at White Oak, Mary Harrlen being the first teacher.

At one time a state road passed through the township in a southerly direction. This road was surveyed and established by Mr. Thomas in 1854 by Act of Legislature secured by Mr. Woodson, who then represented this county in the General Assembly. The state roads were then considered very important, but they were not so valuable as the present system of State Aid. Another important road ran through the township to Springfield by way of Pawnee.

EARLY INCIDENTS.

The first prairie sod turned in the township was when the Thomases in 1851 broke the strip of land on which to plant their hedge rows of future fence, which became a subject of much talk and made them distinguished. Mrs. Hendershot, wife of the second settler, died in 1828, and hers, as above stated, was the first death in the township. The second death did not occur until September 25, 1856, when John Christopher died. The first marriage was that of Andrew Armstrong and Martha J. Evarts, the date of which is not known. The second marriage was in 1862, when John Murray and Mary Williamson were united by Rev. John Nicodemus. Hiram J. Young was the first justice of the peace for the township, and Jasper Witt was the first constable.

There was not then, nor is there now, any timber in the township of consequence, and when Mr. Thomas built his first house, he, as well as Mr. Clark, hauled the lumber which was used in their humble houses all the way from Greene County. An attempt was made at an early day



Harry C. Miller



RESIDENCE OF HARRY C. MILLER, NOKOMIS

to locate a town at what was called White Oak, and a store, blacksmith shop and post office were secured, but its inland situation was against it, and when the Illinois Central Railroad laid its tracks across the township a few miles west of the proposed town from north to south and Farmersville and Thomasville were laid out, White Oak was relegated to keep company with Zanesville and several other attempts at town building that went into the quiet and innocuous desuetude of the reminiscent past.

FARMERSVILLE.

The most important town in Bois D'Arc Township is Farmersville. Names often indicate some local event or are given in honor of some prominent individual, but not so with Farmersville. The name reminds one of the fact that the town was in a community of farmers. It is peculiarly appropriate because the people were not only farmers but owing to their exceedingly fertile soil and their native energy, they were exceptionally successful. When the Illinois Central Railroad was being built by Dwight L. Wing, in 1893, the town was laid out and surveyed, and the town organized during the same year, with W. T. Thurman as president, W. L. Curry as clerk, and G. C. Browning, Charles McAnarny, John Newport and A. E. Huddleston as aldermen. The town began to grow at once, the leading attraction being the market for grain which the railroad afforded. Its chief incentive to growth during its earlier days was the corn raised and marketed and the hogs which always accompany corn raising. This growth has continued, not with mushroom instability, but with steady permanency that indicates the presence of a happy and successful people. The population is now about 700, and the activity of the place is shown in its schools, its churches and its mercantile business interests. The present village board consists of A. E. Hendricks, president; Ed. C. McAnarny, clerk; Henry Niehaus, treasurer, and Charles Fox, A. W. Charney, H. A. Bierbaum, Owen Stuart, S. A. Witt and Fred Welch, aldermen.

Farmersville has a four-room schoolhouse; there are four teachers, and the present principal is C. D. Freeman. The present board of education is composed of Henry Rorney, Henry Witt, and Lee Fox.

The business of the town is conducted under the various interests as follows: Four dry goods

stores, two hardware stores, four general stores, two barber shops, two garages, two livery barns, one grain elevator, two blacksmith shops, one wood shop, two banks, one hotel, one grain buyer, three stock buyers, one coal mine, one tile factory. There is a well kept city park. An electric system is supplied from Kinkaid. There are two telephone companies operating and other smaller enterprises are sustained here. The town also has four churches, namely: Catholic, Methodist Episcopal, Baptist, and Lutheran. In lodge representation, Farmersville has the Woodmen, the Royal Neighbors, the Masons, the Odd Fellows, and the Knights of Columbus. There is also the T. W. O. Club for young ladies.

Farmersville has had the following police magistrates: L. J. Overby, 1894; Jasper N. Witt, 1898 and 1902; F. Horace Brown, 1910; J. D. Lyons, 1912; W. J. O'Brian, 1913; and Nathan Walsh, 1916.

IRISH DAY ASSOCIATION.

What was and is now known as the Irish Colony of Bois D'Arc Township that had so much to do with its early history, met some years ago and organized an association known as Irish Day Association, the object of which was to hold an annual Irish homecoming of a reminiscent character, similar to the Old Settlers' meetings. It is held on the first Wednesday in August, and is very largely attended. The management renders a program of speaking, music, parades, athletics, ball games, and various shows and other attractions. Martin Gorman is the present efficient president. In speaking of the Irish Colony, John McCarren, private secretary of United States Senator Lewis, says:

"A careful census of the settlers of Irish extraction who settled upon the prairies of the panhandle of Montgomery County, Ill., fifty or sixty years ago will show that only a few survive of that brave band of stout hearts. And yet it seems but yesterday since most of them were active participants in the life of the community they loved so well.

"The history of Montgomery County can never be accurately written without a correct appreciation of the work of the Irish settlers of the panhandle. They have contributed a large share in the development of that county and a knowledge of their lives, characters, and the work performed by them must be carefully reviewed

by the historian for a full comprehension of their worth to the state and nation.

"It must be first said of them that they loved and cherished the home of their adoption. As believers in and upholders of the constitution and laws of the land they were surpassed by none and equaled by few. No heart beat with more patriotic pride than that of the Irish settler at the sight of 'Old Glory.' And in his children he instilled the love of country and respect and devotion to her institutions. No one loves liberty, true liberty, more than the Irishman, and no one respects lawful constituted authority more than he.

"The Irish settlers of the panhandle were scoffed at because of their rough appearance and lack of education, but those who scoffed were ignorant of the character of those people. Little did they know about the Irish, and they took no trouble to find out anything about their past. But character will always tell, and those who scoffed soon found out how foolish they were, for the Irish people from the beginning adapted themselves to their new condition. Those men and women had suffered for liberty and justice as their fathers before them. They had come to America to enjoy those natural rights which God ordained that all men should enjoy and which are so clearly enunciated in the Declaration of Independence. They found in the panhandle that haven where under the Stars and Stripes they could practice and enjoy true liberty and contribute their share in the upbuilding of the state and nation."

LEADING MEN.

Bois D'Arc, like every other township, has quite a number of leading men to whom special honor, for their promoting work in the interest of the township that we would like to mention, but to give all these would exceed our limit.

We have not the data at hand nor the space to mention in a biographical way the many families that settled in that township during its making. We will, however, briefly mention the Thomases, because they possibly had to do with its settling in a larger way than any others. The Thomases are said to have been of Welch ancestry, coming to America during the Colonial period, and fought for its freedom with our forefathers in the war of the Revolution. Irwin Thomas, the grandfather of L. R. and Samuel Thomas, with his wife, who was Elizabeth (Hub-

bard) Thomas, lived in the East and they were the parents of five children and later several of these children emigrated to Kentucky, where they lived for a time. One of the daughters married a man named Reagen, and in one of the Indian outbreaks in 1814, was cruelly murdered by the savages. Irwin Thomas died in 1795, and in 1813 Samuel moved to Madison County, Ill., and was one of the first settlers of the Alton community. Here he lived till 1818, when he moved to Greene County and there was married to Elizabeth Isley, and there he dies in 1873, his sons, Samuel and Lewis, in the meantime having come to Montgomery County, as above stated. Samuel Thomas was a man of unusually strong convictions which characterized him in whatever he did. For instance, his views along the lines of temperance and the use of tobacco made him abstemious and his insistence on their enforcement indicated a strength of character that distinguished so many of our forefathers and has left a heritage and an impress that is a lever of safety to our American institutions.

Samuel R. Thomas was born in 1829 in Greene County, Ill. In his twenty-first year he entered a section and a half of land in Bois d'Arc Township and was one of the first to break prairie in that township. In 1851 he was married to Mary E. Dayton of Greene County, Ill. At the time of his death he owned three sections of as fine land as is to be found in Montgomery County, and had it all highly improved. He ranked as one of the most substantial farmers in the county. He served on the county board of supervisors for several terms. His death occurred some years ago, and he left two sons, namely: Mathew and Samuel; and four daughters, namely: Amanda A., Elizabeth J., Kate, and Mary L. Mr. Thomas was often spoken of for the Legislature, but his acquaintanceship was not wide enough to give him the nomination. The Thomas annual picnic has been for many years a great event held on his beautiful estate near Thomasville, which was named in his honor.

George N. Rice, a sturdy farmer of Irish descent, came into Bois D'Arc Township in 1850 and bought a farm, but selling that, he bought about 400 acres in the same township and began the making of a home in 1857. He was one of the first to break up the prairie of this magnificent township, and his descendants have lived in the township continuously since that time and have had much to do with its develop-

ment. He had a numerous family, the members of which are now widely scattered. Although he has been dead several years his memory remains and his pioneer work is well remembered.

THOMASVILLE.

The Thomas brothers did so much in every way to bring about an advancement in their section that it is only right that some remembrance of their work should remain in the nomenclature of the township. Therefore when L. H. Thomas laid out Tbmomasville, secured a railroad station and a post office there, it was but logical that it be named for the township's greatest benefactor.

Tbmomasville is only a small village, and yet one of great convenience to the people of the northern part of the township, not so much for the trading facilities afforded as for the market for farm productions given to the enormous crops and large amount of stock raised. A post office was established at this point and an attempt was made as early as 1854 to get a town in that part of the township by a Mr. Woods who ran a store and tavern and secured a post office at Macoupin Point, but these were discontinued in 1855 and since then no post office was in the township, until the laying out of Farmersville and Thomasville.

One of the chief attractions at Thomasville has been the Thomas Grove. Mr. Thomas planted two or three groves, the principal one at his residence, consisting of fifteen acres of woods indigenous to this county. There for many years the Old Settlers Association of Macoupin and Montgomery counties held their annual picnics.

OFFICIALS, PAST AND PRESENT.

The leading men who make a township important are usually to be found among those selected to fill its local offices. We give a list of those who have filled some of the more important positions during the last forty-three years, in Bois D'Arc Township.

SUPERVISORS.

At the time of the adoption of township organization, Samuel R. Thomas was selected as the representative for the newly created county board. He served during 1873 and 1874, and

was succeeded in 1875 by W. S. Garrettson, who served four years. In 1879 William Evans was elected, serving two years. He was followed by Absolom Clark for 1881; Lewis H. Thomas for 1882; H. M. Thomas for 1883; John Newport for 1884 and 1885, and he was again elected in 1887, during which year he was the chairman of the board. A. J. Witt served in 1886, and in 1888 Samuel R. Thomas was again on the board. In 1889 F. J. Bulberry acted in the office, followed in 1890 by William H. McLain, who served five years in succession. In 1895 William H. Leahan was elected, serving two years; and he was succeeded by P. J. Howard in 1897 and 1898; and by Joseph F. Ebers in 1899, 1900 and 1901. In 1902 John Welch was in the office; William Heins was elected in the year following, and Thomas Aheren served during the next two years, he being followed by J. J. Murphy during 1907 and 1908. Then Michael L. Gorman was elected, serving for six years, after which in 1915, George C. Browning was elected for two years, and in 1916 Mr. Browning had the distinction of being the board's honorable chairman.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Andrew J. Armstrong, 1857 and 1861; J. B. Newell, 1857; Louis Dalton, 1864 and 1865; Henry W. Whipple, 1869; John Newport, 1870; Andrew W. Miller 1871; Cullen Criswell, 1869; H. K. Watkins, 1869; John Newport, 1873 and 1877; Wm. Evan, 1873; Benj. Evan, 1874; Chas. Caselberry, 1877; Andrew W. Marshall, 1878; Samuel B. Steidley, 1881; Wm. K. Bowling, 1881; Thomas Lises, 1885; Andrew J. Witt, 1888 and 1889; H. M. Thomas, 1890, 1893 and 1897; Jasper N. Witt, 1891, 1893, 1906, 1909 and 1913; Elias Walton, 1901; Charles McAnarny, 1897 and 1901; S. B. Thomas, 1901, 1905 and 1913; L. B. Sheets, 1905; O. B. Vangeisen, 1915.

CONSTABLES.

Elias Waldron, 1860; Irwin M. Clareday, 1866; J. B. Newell, 1868; Joseph N. Witt, 1870 and 1877; John Beckenaugh, 1870; Geo. A. Camp, 1872; Ben Evans, 1872; Francis M. Paul, 1876; John A. Hill, 1877; Johnson W. Wright, 1881; Adison G. Chapman, 1882; Wm. T. Newport, 1885; William S. Hart, 1885; Jacob Henziker, 1877 and 1888; Theodore Hutton, 1889, 1897 and 1901; Stenison Hart, 1889 and 1893; Chas. Karnes, 1897; S. L. Carmody, 1901; H. K. Wil-

liams, 1905; Arthur Williams, 1905; Samuel A. Witt, 1909 and 1913.

CHAPTER XXIII.

BUTLER GROVE TOWNSHIP.

IN GENERAL—BOUNDARIES—FIRST SETTLERS—EARLY INCIDENTS—EARLY MILLS—EARLY SETTLERS—MEN OF PROMINENCE—BUTLER—EARLY HISTORY—FIRST SCHOOLS—BUSINESS MEN—BUSINESS MEN OF 1881—FIRES—EARLY SCHOOLS—EARLY CHURCHES—PRESENT CHURCHES—FRATERNITIES—CLUBS—PRESENT CONDITIONS—POLITICS—SUPERVISORS—JUSTICES OF THE PEACE—ASSESSORS—COLLECTORS—HIGHWAY COMMISSIONERS—TOWN CLERKS—SCHOOL TREASURERS—CONSTABLES.

IN GENERAL.

This splendid township is well located, the Big Four Railroad runs through it, with a station and an important little village on it near the township's center. As a residence township possibly there is no better in the county. It has a large telephone patronage and its rural mail service is very complete. Its earliest settlers were among the first to come to the county, and while Butler as a village has never grown to large dimensions, it has been, and now is, inhabited by good citizens who maintain an excellent school and whose interest in religious, educational and social affairs is ever manifest in the active part they show toward all upbuilding enterprises of the county. The township has furnished the county with three superintendents of schools, with one or more circuit clerks, and with other men and women prominent in public affairs. The first settlements in the township were made in 1818, the first settler being James Cress, others soon following him.

BOUNDARIES.

Butler Grove Township was one of the first sections of Montgomery County to be settled, and the government survey of it took place in 1819,

at which time it was found to have a settler. It is in the central part of the county, being bounded on the north by Raymond Township; on the east by Irving Township; on the south by Hillsboro Township; and on the west by North Litchfield Township. The land is fine fertile prairie, and in the early days there was considerable timber. The natural timber embraced black and white oak, hickory, walnut, cottonwood willow and sycamore.

The township was named from Butler Seward, one of the oldest settlers. His place was known as Butler's Grove, and hence the name of the township, Butler Grove.

It is watered by Brush Creek, the Middle Fork of Shoal Creek and their tributaries. Prior to the establishment of proper drainage, a considerable portion of the land along these water courses was subject to overflow, and consequently was not nearly as valuable as it is now.

When the pioneers of Butler Grove Township came here they found Indians and the wildest of conditions prevailing. Wild game was plentiful, but the settlers were in danger of attacks from wolves and other denizens of the forests and prairies, and every inch of land had to be either cleared of forest growth or cleared of the heavy sod, the latter being almost as difficult a task as the former. There were no roads; railroads were not thought of for many years after the beginnings of the county, and none of what are now regarded as the necessities of life could be obtained.

FIRST SETTLERS.

The first white settler of Butler Grove Township was Jacob Cress, who came here during the spring of 1818, and settled what later became known as the old Cress farm, still later owned by Jacob Scherer, and now the property of the Jacob Cress heirs, on section 34. Jacob Cress was a native of North Carolina, who first sought new environments in Indiana, and then came still further west to Illinois. Although the journey had to be made along the buffalo trails from Indiana to Illinois, the hardy old pioneer brought with him horses, cattle and a drove of hogs, and in order to keep from losing the latter on the prairie, he had them belled, and this measure of precaution indicates his resource and capability. Nothing daunted by the hardships of his new home, he began to clear off his land, and became one of the leading men of his com-

munity. His descendants are still to be found in the county, and his name is held in the highest respect.

The second settler of the township was Israel Seward, who came here from Hamilton County, Ohio, in 1819, locating about one-half a mile south of what later became the village of Butler, his farm being known as Seward's Hill, or Butler's Grove. He was a man of commanding character and exerted an influence for good on this section that has never been lost. George C. Seward, a son of Israel Seward, who succeeded to the homestead, was the first white child born in Butler Grove Township, his birth occurring October 11, 1821. Israel Seward was a cousin of the distinguished statesman, William H. Seward, secretary of state under President Lincoln.

Among other early settlers of this township were the Wares. Obadiah Ware came to Montgomery County in 1823, locating on the west half of the northwest quarter of section 15. A native of New Hampshire, he married in his native state in 1821, when twenty-six years of age. He and his bride made their way to St. Louis, and for two years he was engaged in farming in the vicinity of that city. However he was not entirely satisfied with conditions, and so made a prospecting trip into Montgomery County, where he found land that suited him and which he could enter from the government, so he and his wife again severed their home ties, and came to the new region, where both spent the remainder of their lives. Mr. Ware was very active in the work of the Lutheran church of his neighborhood. Benjamin Ware, a brother of Obadiah Ware, located on land adjoining his brother, and lived there until death claimed him. Both the Wares left children. Other early settlers are mentioned in the order of their arrival. With the early settlers came the necessity for schools, and these were invariably the first public work of the pioneers.

EARLY INCIDENTS.

The first school in the precinct was taught by Mrs. Townsend in a log cabin near the southwest corner of the township in section 31. Other schools were taught in such cabins as were available till Capt. Thomas Phillips built a schoolhouse in section 29. He was assisted by Reuben Ross in fitting the house up for school purposes. The next schoolhouse was a log struc-

ture built in 1849, and Miss Mary Bernal was the first teacher in the new house.

The first marriage in the Butler precinct was that of William H. Brown to Miss Harriet Seward.

EARLY MILLS.

The first mill in the township was erected by Jacob Cress in 1825, and was a very crude one, being run by horse power. However, crude as it was, the demand for its services was so great that it was kept working day and night to grind the grain for the farmers in a wide territory, people coming from a radius of twelve miles, which in those days was more than ten times that distance today. Sometimes patrons came from points still further off, taking several days to the journey, for mills were very scarce in those days, and the labor of grinding by hand almost endless. In those days a threshing machine was unknown, the grain being tramped out by horses and sifted by hand through a large sieve made for that purpose. Horse power was the only power used until 1845, when the building was remodeled, new machinery installed, and the mill was then operated by steam. It was kept in operation until the machinery wore out, and then in 1881 the engine was taken to the village of Butler. For some years afterward the old mill stood and was pointed out as a monument of pioneer days. The second mill was built by Mr. Seward about one-half a mile south of Butler, in 1839, and was operated by steam, but did not prove a success, as it was built upon too expensive a scale for the neighborhood. In later years the mill was torn down and the machinery taken to Butler. A third flour mill was built by a Mr. Hoffman, west of the town of Butler, but was torn down in 1881. In 1882 a somewhat larger mill was built at Butler, it being a brick structure 23x36 feet, with an engine room 40x18 feet, with a three run of stone burrs and a capacity of about thirty-six barrels of flour per day. It was built by J. S. Emery, who was a lifelong miller. D. W. Manners built and operated a planing mill one-half mile west of the town of Butler, but the structure was destroyed by fire, as were several other planing mills in the township.

EARLY SETTLERS.

Butler Grove Township was, as before stated, first settled in 1818 by Jacob Cress, coming here

from Indiana when his son Jacob, who later occupied the farm for many years, was only a few weeks old. Among those who came to that township soon after Mr. Cress may be mentioned the following: Joseph McCoy came from Ireland in 1855 and was married to Nancy E. Hathaway, from New York; Dr. Charles Harper came from Ohio in 1849 and was married to Harriet King, from Pennsylvania; John C. Sammons came from New York in 1855 and was married to Eliza Bedell, from New York; Dr. Daniel Scharden came from Germany in 1842 and was married to Cornelia Buwell, of East Fork Township; Rev. Elisha Barrett came from Virginia in 1860 and was married to Mary Bardon, from North Carolina; Mrs. Eliza Judd, widow of William B. Judd, came from Ohio in 1863; Mathew McMurty came from Ireland in 1831, was a millwright by trade, but was a grain buyer here; Rev. J. Livingwood came from Pennsylvania in 1854, was married to Amanda Beyer, from Ohio; William Seward came with his parents, Israel and Margret Seward, in 1818; George Seward, son of Israel, was born in this county in 1821; William Watson came from Ireland in 1839 and was married to Mary Taft, from New York; Thomas Colvin came from Ireland in 1858 and was married to Matilda Williamson, from Ohio; Samuel Berry came from Pennsylvania in 1842 and was married to Lydia Moore, from Ohio, before leaving for Illinois; John Hostetter was born in Pennsylvania, was married to Lucretia Wolfe, from Pennsylvania, and came to this county in 1856; Mrs. Rachel Wright, widow of Thomas Wright, of Madison County, Ill., came to this county in 1863; Rev. Michael Stuckey came to this county in 1855, and to Butler in 1864, and his wife was Lucy Macauley, of Christian County, Ill.; Henry Harper was born in Ohio, was married to Canda P. Wright and was the father of Mrs. McClure (Melvina P.), of Andubon, came to Butler in 1868; Henry Bremer, born in Germany in 1827, first located in East Fork Township, later in Butler, was married to Johannah Bremer of the same name but not related; Mrs. Rachel DeKay came to Montgomery County from New Jersey in 1863; William Summers came here at quite an early day; Joseph Burnet came with his parents from Ohio in 1832; Albert Dryer was born in Vermont, came here from New York, after being married to Eunie Weber in 1835; Lemuel D. Washburn was married to Lucinda Wilson in New York and came to this county in 1859; Mrs.

Eliza Hoes, the wife of Hartman Hoes, was married in 1837, in Pennsylvania, and came to this county in 1860; Elijah Hugg came to this county in 1845 and was married to Deliverance Hugg. Alexander Gray, born in Virginia, was married to Amanda B. Cheat in Kentucky, and came here in 1845; Moses Barry, born in Ohio in 1823, came here in 1855, and was married to Eliza VanSandt in Ohio before coming here; William Williams, born in 1818 in Ohio, was married to Eliza Swallow in 1838, and came to this county in 1843; Myndert Vrooman, born in New York in 1807, was married to Julia Sammons in New York in 1832, and came to this county in 1854; Francis Phillips, born in Illinois in 1828, came to this county with his parents in 1834, and was married to Sarah H. Scherer in 1856; Benjamin Wikoff, born in New Jersey in 1801, was married to Anna Slaybach in Ohio, and came to this county in 1838; Oliver H. Bewley, born in Pennsylvania in 1800, was married to Charlotte Fitzjerrell in Ohio in 1830, and came to this county in the '30s. Orlando Mack, born in New Hampshire in 1799, came to Montgomery County in 1840, and in 1824 was married to Myra Eaton, from New Jersey; Perry Masters, born in Ohio in 1806, was married to Ann Peters, and later to Nancy Bathes, and came to Illinois in 1855; Daniel Berry, born in Ohio in 1827, came to Illinois in 1855, and was married to Margaret Martin, of Ohio; Thomas E. Harris, born in Massachusetts in 1812, came to this county from New York in 1838, and was married to Hulda Ware in 1845; Beniah Kelly, born in New Hampshire in 1807, came here from Boston in 1837, and was married to Sarah McAdams in 1842; Stanford Robinson, born in North Carolina in 1809, was married to Millicent Commins in 1833, and came to Illinois in 1863 from Tennessee; Robert Bryce, born in Scotland in 1821, came to this county in 1856 from Ohio, and was married to Sophia Heath in 1852, and to Sarah McMerty in 1861; Jacob Weber, born in New Hampshire in 1821, came to this county in 1840, and was married to Jane Kendrick in 1852; DeWitt C. Burris, born in Ohio in 1826 was married to Ruolina Mack in 1857, and came to Montgomery County prior to his marriage; Isaac Betty, born in Tennessee in 1820, was married to Louisa Allen, from Tennessee, in 1840, and came to Illinois soon afterwards; Henderson Herman, born in Tennessee in 1826, in 1834 removed to Illinois with his parents and to Montgomery County about 1849, and was married to Mary J.

Brown, from Mason County, Ill., in 1848; Charles W. Jenkins, born in South Carolina in 1827, came to Montgomery County in 1837, and was married to Camilla Burnap in 1854; William Brewer, born in North Carolina in 1803, was married to Delilah Hough in Kentucky, and came to Illinois in 1859; Thomas D. Washburn, born in 1819 in Massachusetts, came to Montgomery County in 1856, and was married in 1846 to Anna Joslin; Jacob Cress came to Illinois in 1818 with his parents, was married to Helen Scherer in 1840, and lived and died in this county.

The first roads through the township were of a hit or miss character. They were really trails made by the settlers, who tried to take the shortest route between two points, and considerable trouble was experienced in having these highway straightened out. The old Springfield road runs through Butler Grove Township from northeast to southwest. As early as 1825 it was one of the most traveled thoroughfares in the southern part of Illinois, and brought people through Butler Grove Township who would otherwise never have seen this locality. The Taylorville road passes through the southeastern part of the township, intersecting the St. Louis road, not far from the line that separates Butler Grove and Hillsboro townships; in fact, the St. Louis road forms a part of the southern boundary of the township, and is probably the oldest road in Montgomery County.

Since the movement has been inaugurated for good roads, Montgomery County has profited, and the history of this agitation in Butler Grove Township, with its results, is as follows:

By means of frequent use of the split log drag the roads have long borne the name of being the best in the county. The Big Four Trail from the east to the west crosses the township, passing the village of Butler.

The Black Diamond Trail crosses the township from north to south, intersecting the Big Four Trail, about two miles east of Butler.

One railroad runs through the township—the Cincinnati, St. Louis, Chicago and Peoria Railroad, which is the successor to the old Indianapolis and St. Louis Railroad, and the village of Butler is located on it.

MEN OF PROMINENCE.

When a man or woman, though located in a given community, becomes noted for his or her

activity along useful lines, then we do them an injustice to say that they belong alone to the township which gave them birth or residence. Prof. Jonathan B. Turner loved Butler Grove Township and was proud of his home there, but he belonged to the whole state. Born in Massachusetts in 1805, of parents of European descent, whose ancestors came to the country in the Mayflower, and who fought for independence in the Revolution, he took an academic course in Massachusetts, farmed and taught school, then went to Yale and from there to a professorship of rhetoric and elocution in a college. Later he was engaged in traveling over Illinois and addressing the people to awaken an interest in the public schools, not withholding his views against slavery and religious intolerance, and being keenly alive to the cause of agriculture, he invented tools for the bettering of farming. He also did editorial work and lectured on finance and Mormonism along with the one great cause of education, pressing the government to establish a bureau of agriculture and advocating normal schools in the state. His efforts resulted in the establishment of the Normal University at Normal, and other great activities, in all of which he was successful in arousing public interest and awakening a state-wide co-operative spirit in these economic and educational lines. Such a man cannot be said to belong to Butler Grove Township, nor to Montgomery County, but to the State of Illinois, the nation and humanity. That his work was appreciated has been shown in the fact that the educational authorities of the state recommended his name for a position in the Hall of Fame.

Israel Seward, although the chief organizer of Butler Grove Community, belonged to the whole county. As a commissioner of education, the promoter of township endowment funds, through the sale of the sixteenth section of land set apart by Congress, and his occupancy of many other positions of honor and trust, places him well up in the county's early pioneer heroes.

Miss Camilla Jenkins claimed Butler Grove as her home, but her real home was in the school room and in the hearts of her pupils. From a teacher in the common school to a similar position in the academy and then to that of normal instructor, she quietly advanced, not by seeking to influence support, but by love and unselfishness and devotion to her pupils, to a position more than county wide, and with the sweet and

tender ties that helpfulness bestows, preparing her mind and heart for the reward which is higher than earth can bestow.

Moses Berry was an ideal Butler Grove citizen, but with a force of character and progressive ideas that impressed people beyond the limits of his home life. An educated man, with no book learning, he was a temperance advocate who never tasted booze in his life, a successful business man from the walks of menial labor, butcher, farmer, trader, stock raiser, never taking advantage, or permitting advantage to be taken of him, never evading the truth or shunning its consequence; a promoter of education because he had none, and of Christianity because he felt its drawing and uplifting forces, the county claimed him here, and heaven owns him now.

George W. Brown was an Ohioan of English descent, a merchant, and the founder of a family of merchants and railroaders, a Mason, and worthy progenitor of good Browns galore. Butler Grove Township owes much to George W. Brown, as much also to George W. Brown, Jr.'s heirs and Hillsboro owes as much as Butler to this family; and other parts of the county are not without the fruits of their personalities. Space forbids mention of others.

BUTLER.

Butler is quite an old village, having been started about the time of the building of the St. Louis and Terre Haute Railroad. It has been so fully described in connection with the township of Butler Grove that we here only state its present condition. Its proximity to Hillsboro and Litchfield has seemingly retarded its growth. But during its whole career as a burg, it has ever borne the reputation of being a very desirable residence village, and it would be difficult indeed, today to find a more enlightened and agreeable people to consort with.

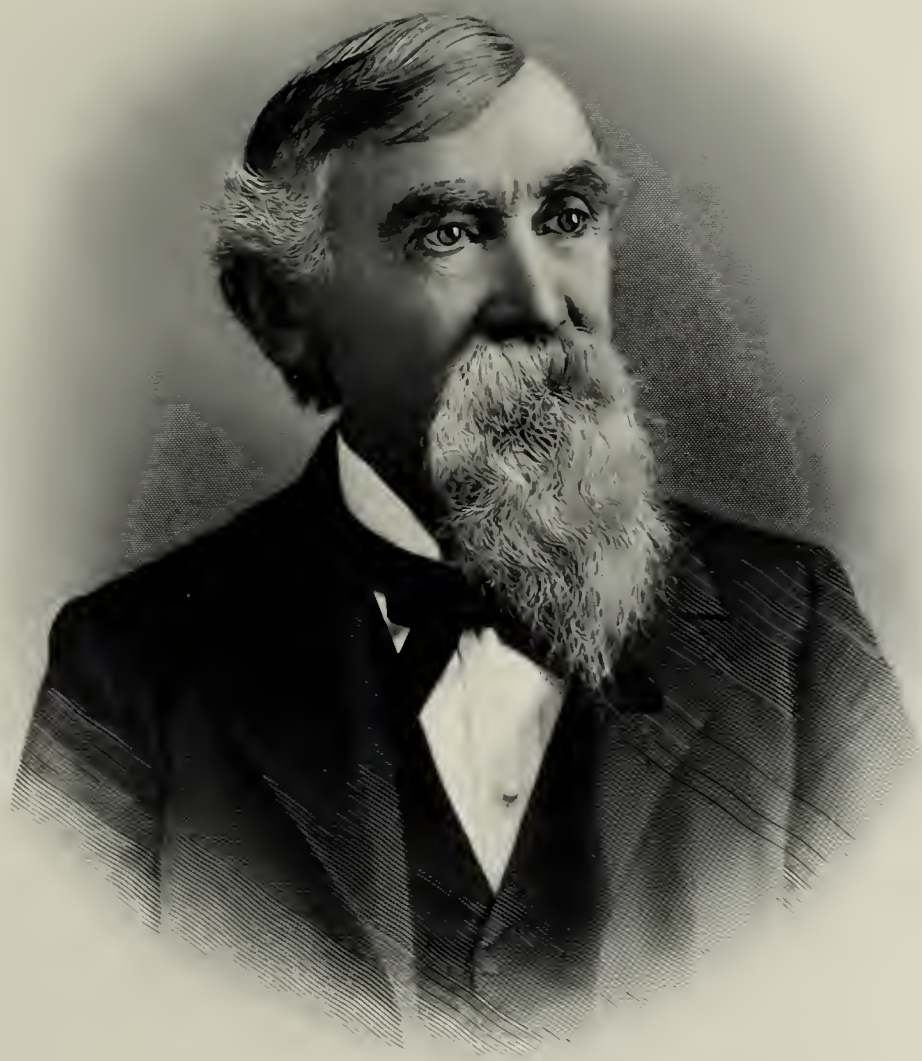
EARLY HISTORY.

Butler was built upon land entered by William Seward, and was laid out in 1855 and incorporated in 1865, the first survey of lots being made by James Starr, and the remainder of the survey was done by John Bayliss. The first business house was a store house moved there from Woodsboro by "Uncle" Billy Woods. This was

in 1855. After Woods had got his store ready for business, Henry Berry walked up to the counter and laid down a mink skin and called for ten cents' worth of pepper and this was the first commercial deal ever transacted in a public store in this historic village. Other early merchants were: Samuel Haywood, Alexander Coudy, Thomas Morrison, C. Meisner, G. Geist, Henry Wilson, S. M. Hedges, J. R. Roth, Slaten and Wickersham, L. D. Washburn, A. W. Marshall, Cheatham and Bros., A. H. McAlister, Fred Arnsted, Watkins and Mackey, A. B. Seward, J. H. McGowan, Brown and Brothers, Carman and Williams, Colvin and Son, McReynolds and Garrett, Frank Lyford, John Nelson, Davis and Alliman, the latter three dealing in grain. Before Hillsboro attained its present importance and Litchfield became a mercantile and commercial center, Butler was one of the most important trading points in the county but now it is more of a residence district. In 1865 the place was incorporated as a village and reorganized in 1873. The first officers under the reorganization were: Thomas Colvin, president; Joseph Hickman, clerk; and Geo. W. Brown, Jr., Thomas Elliman, Carl Brell, William Keeley, William Seward and Thomas J. Watkins, trustees.

The first physician to locate at Butler was Dr. Charles Harper who came here in 1857, and was in active practice for many years, although his last years were spent in retirement. Other physicians who have practiced here have been: Drs. Sargent, J. B. White, Jesse Stick, C. R. Ross, Daniel Schadron, P. L. Brown, Benjamin Perlee J. H. Kesler, A. Gifford, M. L. Moyer, A. W. Dryer, Dr. Edwards, Henry Gray, and the present resident, Dr. Benjamin Buckman.

Moses Berry and Perry Masters were the first to ship their household effects to Butler. The railroad was then in course of construction, and when their goods came they were stopped about a half mile east of town. They were brought in a car attached to a work train, and as the work was a half mile east, the train would not stop until they reached the place of the work. The goods were unloaded and when evening came the car was pushed back before the work train. This was in the fall of 1854. The road did not reach Hillsboro, so as to run trains till 1855, when a great celebration was held in that village.



W. C. Miller

FIRST SCHOOLS.

The first schoolhouse in the Butler community was built of logs in 1849. It was a single-room affair, and was afterwards sold to Dennis Crowley and became a part of the residence which he built. Another and better school building was then erected, containing two rooms. This was built by John McGowan in 1857, and remained till 1865, when the present commodious building was erected. Among the teachers who have contributed to Butler's store of wisdom may be mentioned: Andrew Watters, James C. Colvin, Abbie Cunningham, Jesse C. Barrett, Jane Hickman, Helen Colvin, M. V. Zimmerman, George B. Mitchell, Florence Seward, C. L. Howard, M. E. Richardson, Etta Doerr, L. B. Whitman, Camilla Jenkins, Geo. A. Franklin, W. S. Cress and others.

Some time during 1856, the Butler postoffice was established with Henry Richmond as the first post master. Among those who have filled the office since Mr. Richmond's exit, have been Miss Laura Gray, Miss Orila Washburn, Miss Faye Hoes and Miss Fannie Washburn. It is usually the rule to change postmasters as often as the policial administration changes, but in Butler it is a common saying that the office changes hands only when the occupant gets married. Such has been the case for the past and probably will be with the present occupant.

BUSINESS MEN.

The following persons have engaged in business in Butler during its past history: General Merchants—William Wood, Samuel Haywood, Thomace Wallace, Wallace & Nelson, Alexander Coudy, Coudy & Mehagen, Thomas Morrison, C. Meisner, G. Geist, Henry Wilsom, S. M. Hedges & Brother, J. R. Roth, Staten & Wickersham, J. Baum & Co., L. D. Washburn, A. W. Marshall, Cheatham & Bros., A. H. McAllister, Fred Arnsted, Susan Gunterman, Watkins & Mackey, A. B. Seward & Co., J. H. McGowan, Brown & Brother, Cannon & Williams, Williams & Colvin, Colvin & Son, McReynolds & Garret, McGowan & Watkins. Grain Merchants—William Wood, Samuel Haywood, Charles Coudy, Frank Lyford & McGill, M. McMurty, J. H. Haywood, John Nelson, Alexander Hoxey, G. D. Brockman, Kirkenbaum & Co., Thomas Elliman & Brother, Capt. William Young, John G. Moore, H. & J. S. Weaver, Dickerson & Brother, Mr. Hay,

George Vamnevar, Brown & Brother, A. B. Davis, Davis & Elliman, John Noonan L. Washburn, Brown & Brother. Hay Press—J. B. Christy. Merchants in Hay—J. B. Christy, S. M. Harwood, J. H. McGowan, J. R. Mitchell. Carpenters—William Wilson, Henry Wilson, S. M. Haywood, J. H. McGowan, Joseph Chenneworth, Charles Coudy, Charles Viirhes, George Vansant, Jerome Vansant, John Hostetter, Athan Cannon, Marcus Cannon, M. M. Stuckey, William Brockman, H. H. Titcombe, T. J. Watkins, Charles Westcott and William Wharton. Cabinet Makers—Carl Brell, Conrad Schroeder and William Vansant. Wagon Makers—John Born, Herman Tetzlaff and George Cooper. Harness Makers—John Fehr, John Vroman, Bedford Stanley, Charles E. Moore and Alex Matchler. Hardware Merchants and Tinnners—Fred Schmidt and Thomas Kessinger. Millers—John Cunningham, George Baker, J. Hoffman, August Roth, B. F. Rhodes, John Strunk, Thomas Kessinger and J. N. Wood. Tailors—Fred Weber, Fred Klemme, Hamilton Hess and John Hess. Blacksmiths—Robert Brice, Joseph Rogers, J. C. Sammons, Belford Rehmond, Lewis Schardon and Peter Simmons. Butchers—James Brockman, Bryant McReynolds, Wallace, Nelson & Thompson, Fred Luddeke, John Van Doran, Fred Anderson & Amasa Washburn, and Henry Stanley. Shoemakers—McReynolds & Railing, L. D. Washburn, Christian Keachley, Herman Wygant, Frank Shuford, Claude Hough and Rolland Rakow. Butler Hotel Keepers—Bryant McReynolds, Richard Barrett, Elnora Duke, Mary Pollard, Thomas Kessinger, William Brockman, Minerva Steer, J. M. Webb and Henderson Howard. Postmasters—Henry Richmond, Samuel Haywood, Alexander Coudy, Bryant McReynolds, J. H. McGowan. Dressmakers and Milliners—Mrs. Lewis Vansant, Miss Carrie Lockhart, Mrs. Cordelia Schardon, Mrs. Laura Gray and Miss Anna Boyd. Jewelers—Charles Witherspoon and J. W. Webb. Justices of the Peace—Henry Richmond, John Gaston, George Burnap, William Wood, James Judd, William Eliman, G. D. Brockman, Jerome Kendrick and A. W. Marshall. Police Magistrates—Henry Richmond, James Judd, J. B. Christy and George W. Brown. Constables—D. W. Manners, William Wharton, M. M. Stuckey, John Van Doran, Charles Wright and Daniel Best. Village Clerks—D. W. Manners, J. H. McGowan, James Judd, J. E. Hickman and A. W. Marshall. Cheese Factory—The Mont Cabanne Creamery

Co. Physicians—Drs. Charles Harper, Sargent, J. B. White, Jesse Stick, C. R. Ross, Daniel Schardon, P. L. Brown, Ben Pierce, J. H. Kester, John Enloe and A. Gifford. Druggists—Ross & Brown, E. L. Thomas, Frank Seward, Charles Slayback, William Diddle, G. W. Parr and W. A. Wesner. Express Agents—T. R. Wallace, A. R. Fink, Coudy & Mehegan, James Judd, Thomas Elliman and William Elliman.

The Butler House was built and operated by Bryant McReynolds, who established it in 1858, and it was used as a hotel till about 1882, when the business not being profitable it was connected with a dwelling and is now occupied by A. M. Washburn as a private residence.

BUSINESS MEN OF 1881.

Among the business and professional men of Butler in 1881 were: Dr. J. W. Weisner, druggist and dealer in groceries, notions and fancy articles; Hoes and Brothers, dry goods merchants and dealers in boots, shoes and groceries; Weber, merchant tailor; Robert Bryce, blacksmith and dealer in agricultural implements; Brown & Brothers, grain buyers and stock dealers, and owners of elevators here and at Hillsboro; Robert Henderson, barber; J. C. Sammons and Conrad Hentus, blacksmiths; William N. Brookman, Henry Wilson, Hiram Nail and James White, carpenters; J. C. Emery, miller; and H. Howard, veterinary surgeon.

FIRES.

In 1866 Butler had a very destructive fire that wiped out the large store building occupied by J. R. Roth and several other buildings, entailing a very heavy loss. The following year the planing mill owned by D. W. Manners was burned to the ground, while in 1875 another big conflagration occurred. In 1877 the records of the village were burned when a fire destroyed Seward's Hall and adjoining property. In that same year a creamery which had been built two years before and which was doing a large business, was totally destroyed.

EARLY SCHOOLS.

We give below, according to our best information, the names of those who have taught school in the village of Butler. The record commences about 1857, but early dates cannot be given.

The teachers were: Charles Seward, George Paisley, Rev. Daniel Lee, Rev. Mize, Edwin Keeler and Charles Parks. Since 1863 we have had the following teachers: 1863, Andrew Waters; 1864, James C. Colvin; 1865, Jesse C. Barrett and Miss Abbie Cunningham; 1866, E. Hodson and Miss Jane Hickman; 1867, S. T. Sanford and Miss Jane Hickman; 1868, J. C. Barrett, Miss Jane Hickman and Miss Lucy Stookey; 1869, J. C. Barrett, Mrs. Helen Colvin and Miss Lucy Stookey; 1870, Miss Fannie Kiddoo, Mrs. Helen Colvin and Miss Lucy Stookey; 1871, M. V. Zimmerman, Mrs. Helen Colvin and Miss Lucy Stookey; 1872, George B. Mitchell, Mrs. Helen Colvin and Miss Florence Seward; 1873, C. L. Howard, Miss M. E. Richardson and Miss Alice Hickman; 1874, R. M. Henderson, Mrs. Mary B. Mitchell and Miss Etta Doerr; 1875, L. B. Whitham, Miss Mary E. Smith and Miss Sylvia Gardner; 1876, William S. Cress, Miss Alice Hickman, Miss Sylvia Gardner and Miss Susie Hostetter; 1877, George A. Franklin, Miss Camilla Jenkins, Miss Sylvia Gardner and Miss Annie Anderson; 1878, George A. Franklin, Miss Camilla Jenkins, Miss Sylvia Gardner and Miss A. E. Luderman.

In addition to these the following at various times have taught subscription schools: Charles Seward, Sarah Casey, Charles Lockhart, Frucina Sargent, Mary Pogue, Mary Pool, Maria Brooks, M. M. Stookey, Fannie Seward, Miss Stroud, T. J. McGrath, J. B. Christy and Jennie Van Dorn.

EARLY CHURCHES.

There were three early churches founded in Butler Grove Township, outside of Butler, the first being known as the Montgomery County Methodist Episcopal Church, which was held in a church building about five miles north of Hillsboro and about the same distance northeast of Butler. It was organized in 1836 and is now in good working condition and regularly supplied with ministers sent by the Methodist conference.

The Evangelical Lutheran Church of Butler, also known as Ware's Grove Church, was organized December 24, 1860, by Rev. J. Livingood, with a membership of five, namely: Jacob Scherer, Henry Meisenheimer, Mrs. Rachel Meisenheimer, Mrs. Mary Scherer and Mrs. Rebecca Cross. In 1862 they erected a church edifice. The subsequent history of this church,

with its pastors, is as follows: Rev. Livingood, J. B. Cromer, George C. Cromer, and for the last twenty or more years by Rev. Ezra Keller of Hillsboro. While there are larger churches in the county, there is no more devoted congregation than that of Ware's Grove Church.

The other early church was known as the Cherry Grove Methodist Episcopal Church, which was established in 1838 and located about three and one-half miles northwest of Butler. It was reorganized as the Cherry Grove Church in 1851. This country church for many years was a prominent center of religious interest in the township but as the village of Butler and other neighboring communities built churches more accessible to the people and better equipped, naturally the rural church ceased to attract and after a period of relaxation the church house was sold by order of the Conference and the membership scattered to the various surrounding churches.

PRESENT CHURCHES.

The Butler Methodist Episcopal Church was organized by Reverend Boon, and the following was its original membership: Mrs. Alexander Gray, Moses Berry, Mrs. Eliza Berry, Mrs. J. M. Ghaston, Thomas Wood, William Williamson, James Wood and wife, and Mrs. Benaiah Kelly. The first pastor was Rev. J. E. Lindly. Other pastors have been: Reverends Aldridge, Calric, R. W. Travis, T. S. Johnson, O. E. Orr, J. H. Holloway, W. F. Lowe, M. M. Cooper, J. D. Bodkin, R. M. Beech, J. W. Laphamm, E. D. Randall, W. C. Howard, William Brandon, Munch, Baker, Ewing, Edwards, Baldwin, Edridge, Pierce and Paul Shields. The original church edifice was a frame one, put up at a cost of \$2,500. The church today is in efficient hands, and its ministers are selected by the Methodist presiding elders, with consideration for the needs of the church.

The Butler Presbyterian Church was organized in 1858 by a committee consisting of Rev. R. M. Roberts, F. W. Washburns, M. D. and J. F. Eckles. The original members were: Mrs. W. H. Harper, Mrs. Catherine Coudy, Israel Seward, Mrs. Mary Cunningham, Mrs. Martha Burnap, Robert Bryce, S. H. Hedges, Mrs. Deliverance Hugg, Mrs. Mary McReynolds, Mrs. Steere and Mrs. Sarah Ware. The first pastor was Rev. R. W. Roberts. Succeeding him have been: Reverends W. L. Mitchell, Todd, Cornelius

C. Canfort, Loughed, Moses Paisley, J. E. Spillman, A. S. Hughey, Livingston Graham, Lee Kortkamp and John Lyns. Just now the church is without a pastor, but the pulpit will soon be filled. The original church edifice was erected in 1864.

FRATERNITIES.

Butler has several well organized fraternal organizations. Butler Lodge No. 617, I. O. O. F., was organized in 1865, with the following charter members: Henry Richmond, G. W. Brown, Jr., W. B. McReynolds, Samuel Berry, Alexander Gray, William Williamson and George Grassell. The charter bears the date of October 11, 1865. This lodge after a period of about forty years ceased to attract the membership and interest as in its earlier days, and when some ten years of age surrendered its charter and ceased its functions.

Butler Lodge No. 459, A. F. & A. M., was established in 1865, with nine charter members. In 1866 the Masons and Odd Fellows erected a hall together, and after a career of three decades of fraternizing, the membership became greatly reduced and the charter was suspended, the membership in the main transferring to Hillsboro.

Other fraternal organizations of Butler are: The Modern Woodmen of America, J. H. Rainey, consul; and The Royal Neighbors, Mrs. Ida Brown, presiding officer.

CLUBS.

Butler has a woman's club. It is called the Domestic Science Club and embraces nearly all the active women in the township. It now claims the largest membership of any women's club in the county. It is a part of the woman's club movement, but partakes largely of the community club character, and its members co-operate with all other women's club organizations of the county.

A LOCAL GENIUS.

Every community has its popular or unpopular eccentric or comical characters, and Butler had its peculiar character. He was a quiet man, but the Butler street corner critics did not know what was occupying his brain. Mr. Appleby, the inventor of the grain binder, was a cousin to Charles and Scott Hoes, of But-

ler. About 1866, when Mr. Appleby was worrying his brain over the invention, he was stopping with the Hoes boys and the first attempts to bind were made in this county. One who looked on at some of the first attempts, as many did, with curiosity and an abundance of criticism, related to the writer that in the first trials the machine had to be stopped after the binding of every bundle, to adjust some of its parts which had not at the time been sufficiently matured to do their work. Like every discoverer or inventor, in the eyes of the onlookers, Mr. Appleby was a crank; but the cranks of the critic and pessimist are the geniuses of every age, and after failures numerous the practicability of the idea was demonstrated. Walter A. Wood began manufacturing harvesters with the Appleby binders and the critics of the Appleby efforts became the admirers of Wood's successful machines.

PRESENT CONDITIONS.

Butler at this time has a population of about 50. It has a park and as good streets and sidewalks as can be found anywhere in a village of its size. Its business interests are represented by two very complete general stores, a grain elevator, hay market, barber shop, blacksmith shop, electric light supplied from Hillsboro, two telephone systems, and educational facilities are afforded by the excellent school, which is held in a four-room schoolhouse. There are four teachers: Professor Lester R. Grimm, principal; Mrs. Murell Watson, Miss Mary Damann and Miss Bertha Burton. The present members of the village board are: J. H. Rainey, president, and A. F. Anderson, George W. Dryer, Conrad Huestis, C. H. Hose, A. M. Washburn and Jesse Seward, aldermen.

POLITICS.

From the organization of the township till 1889 political lines were scarcely known in the township elections. From that time to the present the lines are closely drawn, the Republicans usually winning. The township is a very good one as to soil, good farming, best roads in the county and a patriotic, noble citizenship. In 1908 a few of the thirsty men of the township tried to secure the privilege of having thirst parlors in the village, and a vote was secured by them on the question of permitting saloons

to run in the township. The question was defeated by a vote of 146 to 49, so that Butler Grove may be set down as moral, dry and clean for all time to come.

SUPERVISORS.

Few townships in the county have been more honored in the representation in county position than Butler Grove. Israel Seward, Thomas E. Harris and J. C. Barrett were in the office of superintendent of schools; Mr. Jenkins in the circuit clerk's office; William A. Young was sheriff and also chairman of the board of supervisors for more than one term. Besides, William A. Gray has "sit" on more dead bodies as coroner than any other man in the county.

The supervisors have been as follows: William A. Young, 1875; Thomas E. Harris, 1874, 1875 and 1876; Charles W. Jenkins, 1877, 1878, 1879 and 1880; John B. Turner, 1881, 1882 and 1883; Isaac Doyle, 1884, 1885 and 1888; William H. Cass, 1886 and 1887; David S. Ware, 1889; James H. Ward, 1890, 1891, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911 and 1912; Justice H. Ware, 1892 and 1893; T. Scott Hoes, 1894 and 1895; M. L. Robinson, 1896, 1897, 1898 and 1899; Jesse W. Osborn, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904 and 1905; Charles O. Brown, 1913; Wesley D. Burris 1914 and 1915; Arthur Ware, 1916.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

The following have been justices of the peace: Henry Richmond, 1857; James M. Gaston, 1857; William Wood, 1865; George Brewster, 1865; John W. Barton, 1869; Garret D. Brockman, 1869; Jerome W. Kindrick, 1873; William Ellman, 1871 and 1873; David S. Ware, 1876 and 1877; Charles Kasselberry, 1877; Henderson Howard, 1881, 1885, 1891, 1897 and 1901; Andrew W. Marshall, 1878 and 1881; Samuel S. Peebles, 1885 and 1889; Charles J. Lapp, 1889 and 1893; James H. Suits, 1893; Jeremiah Livinood, 1871; H. S. Stanley, 1897; C. O. Brown, 1900; James S. Suits, 1901; Louis D. Osborn, 1905; Lyman Ware, 1905 and 1909; Joseph R. Grantham, 1906, 1911 and 1913; S. S. Wroman, 1909; R. O. Brown, 1913.

ASSESSORS.

The following have served as assessors: James R. Osborn, 1873 and 1874; John P. VanDoren,



Mrs Mary Miller

1875; J. C. Barrett, 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881 and 1882; H. C. Latham, 1883; George W. Dryer, 1884, 1885, 1886 and 1887; W. A. Gray, 1888 and 1890; C. J. Berrie, 1889; George Ware, 1891; C. T. Scherer, 1892, 1893 and 1894; R. B. Jenkins, 1895; James Sammons, 1896 and 1897; George W. Mitts, 1898 and 1902; Lency Ward, 1899; J. J. Seward, 1900; Arthur Hodges, 1901; James Osborn, 1903; Jasper Mack, 1904; John A. Walters, 1905; R. J. Wilson, 1906; Perl Van Hyning, 1907; Roy Ware, 1908; Frank Ware, 1909; John Pickerell, 1910 and 1911; Chas. Sanner, 1912 and 1913; Wiley O. Storey, 1914 and 1915; Frank Reike, 1916.

COLLECTORS.

The following have served as collectors: L. D. Washburn, 1873; Charles M. Slayback, 1874; A. B. Seward, 1875 and 1876; David Colvin, 1877; William Ellman, 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881 and 1882; C. O. Brown, 1883 and 1884; T. S. Hoes, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888 and 1891; George W. Dryer, 1889 and 1898; M. L. Moyer, 1890; C. O. Swartz, 1892, 1893, 1895 and 1896; J. W. Hough, 1894; L. S. Brown, 1897; H. E. Brockman, 1899, 1900, 1903, 1910, 1911, 1912 and 1913; M. M. Fromknecht, 1901; George Walker, 1902; Arthur Berry, 1904, 1905, 1906 and 1909; R. G. Newcome, 1907; Jesse Seward, 1908; Louis H. Ernst, 1914 and 1915; Emma Trueblood, 1916.

HIGHWAY COMMISSIONERS.

The following have been highway commissioners: Jacob Cress, 1873 and 1875; Moses Berry, 1873, 1874 and 1877; Thomas Colvin, 1873; D. C. Burris, 1876; D. S. Ware, 1878; William H. Cass, 1879, 1882, 1885 and 1888; Durin Dailey, 1880, 1883 and 1886; M. L. Robertson, 1881, 1884 and 1887; John C. Grassell, 1889, 1892, 1895 and 1904; T. F. Hodges, 1890, 1893, 1896, 1905 and 1908; John A. Wallis, 1891; H. B. Cass, 1894; Charles Burris, 1897; S. S. Vrooman, 1898, 1901 and 1910; James Watson, 1899; O. B. Cass, 1900; George Robertson, 1902; A. C. Sammons, 1903; John B. Turner, Jr., 1906; C. F. Kober, 1907; Edward Foster, 1909; James M. Osborn, 1911; A. D. Phillips, 1912; Henry Wilson, 1913; A. B. Harris, 1914, 1915 and 1916.

TOWN CLERKS.

The following have served as town clerks: Charles Slayback, 1873; A. J. Diddle, 1874 and 1875; C. A. Brown, 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880,

1881 and 1882; William F. Gray, 1883 and 1884; J. W. Hough, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1890, 1891 and 1892; C. T. Scherer, 1889; George Hoes, 1893 and 1894; William Bushby, 1895, 1896 and 1902; Thomas Elliman, 1897; Charles Williamson, 1898; L. S. Brown, 1899; James Barrett, 1900; John L. Dryer, 1901; William Cooper, 1903; George W. Mitts, 1904, 1914, 1915 and 1916; George S. Walker, 1905 and 1907; George A. Gray, 1906; Charles McLain, 1908 and 1909; Homer Cress, 1910 and 1911; Harry Fish, 1912; J. H. Rainey, 1913.

SCHOOL TREASURER.

Robert Brice was made school treasurer in 1862, serving for forty-six years, being then superseded in 1908 by T. Scott Hoes, who is yet in the position and, if Providence permits, will continue in this office for another life period.

CONSTABLES.

The following have served as constables: Joseph S. Thrall, 1859; I. T. Lamb, 1859; R. C. Morrison, 1861; Henderson Howard, 1861; John H. Turner, 1861; George W. Brown, 1863; Norris Crane, 1865; John P. Van Doran, 1865, 1875, 1877 and 1881; M. M. Stuckey, 1867, 1869 and 1873; Robert W. Kennedy, 1869; William L. Wharton, 1871; D. M. Cress, 1873; John M. Garrett, 1877, 1882, 1885, 1897, 1901, 1905 and 1909; James H. Suits, 1881; Marshall A. Winters, 1889 and 1893; A. M. Washburn, 1889; Fred H. Anderson, 1893, 1899 and 1901; Louis W. Bremer, 1898.

CHAPTER XXIV.

EAST FORK TOWNSHIP.

IN GENERAL — BOUNDARIES — EARLY SETTLERS —
EARLY MILLS — COFFEE — ORGANIZATION — IMPROVEMENTS — BUSINESS INTERESTS — CLOVER LEAF RAILROAD — COFFEE PARK — POSTMASTERS — BANKS — ELECTRIC LIGHT — SCHOOLS — TEACHERS — POLICE MAGISTRATES — SCHRAM CITY — DEFUNCT TOWNS — KORTKAMP — SCHRAM GLASS JAR WORKS — KORTKAMP COAL MINE — BUSINESS IN-

TERESTS—OFFICIALS—MC DAVID FAMILY—SUPERVISORS—TOWN CLERKS—JUSTICES OF THE PEACE—CONSTABLES.

IN GENERAL.

East Fork Township, although not quite so old in point of settlement as Fillmore, was not long behind it, and had its beginning as a sort of side enterprise to the Hurricane settlement. Its pioneers, coming largely from the same southern states and being neighbors in sympathies and privations as well as adjacent territory, have during the nearly one hundred years they have been associated, intermarried with each other until any description of the one befits the other as well.

East Fork, like Fillmore, covers a large area, being ten miles by six miles, and has a soil quite varied in character. The Clover Leaf Railroad across the southern end has given the township Coffeen; while the Big Four Railroad across the northern end has given it Schram City.

BOUNDARIES.

East Fork Township is located in the southern part of Montgomery County, and contains sixty square miles of land, being one of the largest sections of the county. On the north it is bounded by Irving Township; on the east by Fillmore Township; on the south by Bond County, and on the west by Hillsboro and Grisham Townships. McDavid's Branch and the East Fork of Shoal Creek are the most important of the water courses of this township. Other tributaries are Bear Creek, Brush Creek, Wolf Pen Creek and Indian Camp Branch. The original timber has been cut from the land, but in early days there was considerable growth in the southern part. In the western part of this township the Fox Indians had a village near a beautiful spring on McDavid's Branch, and in this vicinity a number of relics of their life have been found, but these Indians left definitely as early as 1828, although numbers revisited the scene of their former activities for some years thereafter, being very friendly with the settlers.

EARLY SETTLERS.

Joseph B. Williams, the grandfather of the late Rev. J. A. Hampton, and the great grandfather of John M. Hampton, president of the County Farmers' Institute, was the first white

man to settle in East Fork Township. He came here from Kentucky in 1818, and settled on what was for the past century been known as the Williams-Hampton Mound. The northeast quarter of section twenty-one, in town 7-3, was entered by him August 19, 1819, and the title to eighty acres of this tract has been in the family ever since and is now the property of a nephew of J. M. Hampton. Joseph Williams' daughter Nancy married William R. Hampton, and Rev. J. A. Hampton was a son of this marriage. J. M. Hampton is a son of Rev. J. A. Hampton, and the present owner, Stacy Hampton, is a nephew of J. M. Hampton, so that the line of descent of the family shows a continuous ownership of the originally entered land to the present owner.

The Hampton Mound and the Rush Mound at Hillsboro, and the Greenville Mound at Greenville are in nearly a direct line with each other, and according to a tradition handed down from the earliest known account, these mounds were Indian camping grounds, and there is an abundance of evidence to show that they were used as signal stations. The Indians signaled with each other by setting fires on the crest of the mounds. On these mounds a large number of Indian relics have been found. Mount Moriah, a similar mound about three miles east of the Hampton Mound, also shows evidence of having been a camping ground and being used as a signal station as the others were. Not only have stone relics been found on Mount Moriah, but the jawbone of a giant man that was remarkable in size was found there. In fact the bone would close over the jawbone of any man whose jawbone was tried. Whether that bone was from an abnormally grown man or from one of a race of giant men, is left for the student of natural history to decide.

Among the first settlers of East Fork Township was William McDavid, who came here in 1820, entering land on section 34, near the place then known as the Fox Indian Spring and now known as McDavid's Point. With him was Jesse Johnson, who stopped in what is now Grisham Township, near the present village of Donnellson. When Mr. McDavid erected his little cabin, the nearest other house was five miles, but he was not discouraged and continued to live there for forty-six years, dying in 1866. His son, T. W. McDavid, succeeded to the homestead, to which he added until he owned one of the largest farms in the county. Another son, W. C. Mc-

David, bought the adjoining farm. The friendly Fox Indians were very loth to give up their camp and spring of good water on the McDavid farm and occasionally came back there and visited the old camp ground, even as late as 1835. James Card was the next permanent settler of East York Township, who arrived in 1821 and located on the farm later the property of Daniel Cress on section 4. Losing his wife during his first year of residence here, he went back to his old home in Kentucky, but returned in 1823 and settled near the Irving Township Line, where he spent two years, then going to Fillmore Township. He is interesting from the fact that he was the first white man to journey from East Fork Township to St. Louis to buy flour for the use of the settlement, and some idea of his character may be gained from the fact that although he underwent many hardships and surmounted innumerable hardships, he brought back what he went for.

Between 1821 and 1826 a number of men located in the southern part of the township, among them being: Joseph Williams, John Kirkpatrick, E. Guin, Henry Rowe, and David Bradford. Benjamin Rhodes was the first settler in the northern part of East Fork Township, having come there in 1826, locating on section 8, about two and one-half miles east of Hillsboro. William R. Linxwiler, a stepson of Mr. Rhodes, was brought to the township by him, and spent his life in the township. Jordan Williford came to the township in 1825, locating on McDavid's Branch, and three years later went further west on Shoal Creek, selling his farm to Mr. McDavid. A number of his eleven children remained in the township or county and were worthy of their father. One son, Andrew J. Williford, was a Baptist preacher.

Robert and Joseph Mann were two of the very early settlers of East Fork Township, and James Wiley, who located near their farm in the northern part, was another worthy pioneer. The Allens settled here prior to 1830. Samuel Haller located near the northeast corner of the township and his farm bore his name for many years. One of his sons became Dr. T. B. Haller, who located at Vandalia.

EARLY MILLS.

The first mill in the township was built by G. W. Traylor in the southeastern part about

1830 and was run by steam, having a saw attached so that it could be used for grinding flour or sawing lumber. D. M. Williams built another early mill which is known to have been in operation during 1840, and was evidently built some time prior to that date. In 1867 A. M. Miller built a steam mill with saw attached which continued in operation for a number of years. In 1875 the Brown mill was moved into the township, but two years later was torn down and taken to Fillmore Township. Edward Root operated a sawmill in the southern part of the township, and a number of portable mills have been operated at different times. We here mention, because of its old historic interest, the old Pahr mill. It was probably just over the line in Bond County, but was the source of supply for a portion of Montgomery County citizens for many years. About 1830 a man named Samuel Pahr came to this community from Pennsylvania and, being a wheelwright by trade, he erected a two-story log building for a grist and sawmill. The sawing was done on the ground floor and the grinding in the upper story. There the choicest walnut and wild cherry were sawed into finishing lumber, out of which coffins, furniture, fiddles and everyday necessities, as well as buildings, were made and erected in the old hand manner of working. The grist-mill was of the old stone burr type, and was used principally for the grinding of corn into meal, hominy or feed. The saw was of the perpendicular type now long since out of date. This building like all buildings of that day had a large fireplace which took in whole logs of six or eight feet in length, and gave heat for both stories of the house. The fireplace was made of rock and the chimney of sticks and mud. Mr. Pahr ran this mill for several years, then sold it to James McDavid. Mr. McDavid sold it to Willis Greer, who employed Elijah Tucker to run it, and the latter kept it in operation for several years. Eventually the old mill house was partly torn down and remodeled to better suit the present day uses, and we understand it is occasionally used in the grinding of feed to this time. The place where it stands is now the property of J. W. Bandy.

NOTABLE PIONEERS.

The services of the preacher were abundantly in evidence in East Fork Township settlements when Henry Sears, James Street, Larkin Craig,

Peter Long, Joseph Bone, Willis Dodson, John Barber and A. J. Williford held up the gospel to the people in the old time forcible manner, in which the fear of hell and damnation were the chief cudgels of persuasion.

James Card, as has been stated, was one of the early settlers in this township, though he later moved across the line into Fillmore. He was the first man in the county to make an overland trip to St. Louis. He made it with an ox team with some produce to sell and for the purpose of purchasing supplies. He had no way of determining his direction except by a small pocket compass. There was no well defined trail over much of the way, and he had to cut away the timber at times, and at other times make a ford across the streams. It took him quite a long while to make the round trip with his slow traveling team and to overcome the difficulties which he encountered, and when he arrived back among his friends his return was as great an accomplishment as though he had discovered a country.

When Ben Rhodes came to East Fork Township from Indiana in 1826, he built the first cabin in the northern part of the township in section 8, and for several years he was alone there, though quite a settlement had been made in the southern part of the township and at Hillsboro. The place where that cabin was built was on the present William R. Linxwiler farm. It has been said that Caleb Traylor built the first mill in this township. It was located near what was afterwards known as New Boston. In his efforts to adjust some of the machinery of the mill he fell from a lofty position and broke his neck. The second, or Williams' mill, was built about where the Joel C. Traylor store was run for many years. This store was the first in this part of the county, and was built and first stocked in 1844, becoming a central point of interest for many years. Many other early settlers might be mentioned whose arrival always constituted an event in that day, but space will not permit. We notice only Gustavus F. Coffeen, who came into the county during the building of the Alton & Terre Haute Railroad in 1856. He was then a young man and had contracts for building some parts of the road, and after his contracts were completed he bought land in East Fork Township and began farming. In 1860 he was sent to the State Legislature to represent this district. He continued to farm, and at times to serve his town-

ship on the board of supervisors, until the building of the Clover Leaf Railroad in 1880, when he was successful in getting the road across his farm and an agreement to put in a station and depot on his land. His efforts resulted in the beginning of a little village which, in honor to the founder, was named Coffeen. He was also largely instrumental in getting a coal mine sunk at Coffeen, which gave the place its motive for upbuilding and made it one of the best communities in the southern part of the county.

EARLY INCIDENTS.

The first man buried in Montgomery County was not Colbert Blair, as has been stated by some historians, but was a Mr. Coffey, who had located in Bond County but was living in Montgomery County at the time of his death. He was buried at the crest of Mount Moriah, one of the several mounds in this township. One of the most important roads in the county was built across East Fork in an early day. It was a state road and was known as the Springfield and Vandalia road. This road originally ran diagonally across the entire township, but has been changed to the survey lines till but little of the original highway can be found. This township has several other important highways, all in excellent condition. Among them may be mentioned the Black Diamond Trail, which crosses the township from north to south, or nearly so. The township also has its allotment of State Aid roads and is co-operating with the authorities in the Improved Road Movement.

COFFEEN.

Coffeen is the most important town in East Fork Township and we here give a brief survey of the town. In 1881 the Clover Leaf Railroad was built across the farm of G. F. Coffeen in East Fork Township and Mr. Coffeen, being a public spirited citizen, went to work at once to lay out a town site. The place selected was at the point where the old Vandalia and Hillsboro highway crossed the railroad. A plat was made and recorded and the sale of lots began at once. In the following spring a post office was secured from the government with Charles Stoddard as postmaster. Mr. Coffeen did his work well in platting the town, reserving a park



Edmund & Mike

plat and planting trees therein and making such other improvements as would make the village an honor to the name he had given it. The post office grew with the village and with the coming of the administration of President McKinley, the post office was raised to the rank of third class, with Thomas G. Laws as postmaster. A company sunk a coal shaft and for a while did excellent business, but for the last few years but little coal has been mined, but promises and hopes are abundant that the mine will soon resume its normal function of giving work to the needy who located there on account of the mine.

Coffeen has two banks, The American Exchange, with A. Studebaker as cashier, and The Coffeen National Bank, with L. T. Wilderman as cashier. The village has an excellent electric lighting plant run in connection with the Southern Illinois Light and Power Company of Hillsboro. The Montgomery Democrat, a local newspaper, gives the inhabitants the local news under the able management of W. E. Roberts, as editor and manager. A good grade and high school, and the usual quota of churches grace the beautiful village, and an industrious citizenship enjoy and are proud of their little community.

We append here a racy account of the organizing and growth of Coffeen written by S. W. Kessinger in his inimitable style. "The Clover Leaf Railroad meandered across the southern end of the county in narrow-gauge fashion in the fall of 1881. Gustav Coffeen owned a farm on the old state road from Vandalia to Hillsboro, and when the toy railroad came that way, he platted a town bearing his name. He took pride in that town. He not only platted it, but he donated a park and planted trees therein. Later a pagoda was erected in that park, and nowadays through the summer months the lawn festivals, band concerts, public celebrations and political disturbances of the atmosphere of the south end of Montgomery County are pulled off in that park. By the spring of 1882 some hamlet had arisen on the Coffeen plat, and it was decided that a postmaster was necessary to the community. Charles Stoddard got the job, and held it until Grover Cleveland upset the political plans of James G. Blaine in the unpleasantness of 1884. The following year Joseph DeFrakes was appointed postmaster and served throughout Cleveland's first administration.

"In 1888 Benjamin Harrison, of Indiana, took

the reefing out of Grover Cleveland's sails temporarily, and L. T. Henneger became postmaster of the then enterprising village of Coffeen. Four years later the hookworm and the Populists took after Harrison and Cleveland was given a second opportunity to occupy the White House. Joe DeFrakes got busy and was reinstated as postmaster. Then came the pussyfoot, tin plate campaign of the suave McKinley versus the sixteen-to-one vagaries of the brilliant young 'orator of the Platte,' and L. A. Peebles, formerly of Harvel, became postmaster, serving throughout McKinley's first administration. The closing year of the memorial old nineteenth century brought McKinley to the front again with his slogan of the 'full dinner pail.' The Spanish-American War had been fought, and a lot of young soldiers were home from the struggle. The 'silver tongued orator of the Platte,' now a colonel, came forth, charging to the fray with the cry of 'imperialism.' McKinley was re-elected and Thomas Laws, the old Republican warhorse, decided that he wanted to be postmaster of Coffeen. His decision was so firm that he got the job and has it yet. The office up to that time had been the fourth class. But Coffeen had grown. It had a coal mine, and ere long the receipts of the office increased to such an extent that the office was made third class, and Thomas Laws, during Roosevelt's administration, was appointed for a term of four years. On July 20, 1912, during the last year of the Taft administration, he was appointed for another term of four years.

"Along about the year of the 'imperialistic-full dinner pail' campaign, A. Studebaker formed a firm opinion that Coffeen needed a bank, and the American Exchange Bank is still doing business, with Mr. Studebaker as the entire board of directors and also president and cashier. About that time or a little later, C. F. Edwards had an inspiration along the line of banking and launched a private financial institution. Shortly afterwards he was joined by his brother, W. T. Edwards, and in February, 1905, their institution became the Coffeen National Bank, with a capital of \$25,000, to which has been added a surplus of \$6,000. The directors at present are William Abbott, W. T. Edwards, C. F. Edwards, C. A. Traylor, J. G. Brown, Louis Spinner and Emory Wright. The officers are: president, W. T. Edwards; vice-president, C. A. Traylor; cashier, L. T. Wilderman. Coffeen has electric lights and can

easily boast of being one of the best lighted towns in the community. All through the residence and business part of town huge incandescent lights are hung a block apart, and any man not entirely blind can find his way without stumping his toe.

"Two years ago the residents of Coffeen decided that they needed a schoolhouse in the new city of Coffeen. Their decision was right. They built a modern structure with two stories and a basement, half of the latter being above ground. At present the grades are being handled by seven teachers, with Prof. Lou Traylor, superintendent, teaching the high school. A four-year course has been adopted for the high school, and the congested condition of the fifth and sixth grades will make it necessary to employ an assistant in the high school and an additional grade teacher for the coming year. Coffeen has every reason for being proud of its schools."

Coffeen has had the following police magistrates: John W. Whitlock, 1889 and 1895; Joseph O. Tannehill, 1894; Jacob Haney, 1896; John T. Graham, 1898; John S. William, 1899; Thomas C. Edwards, 1901 and 1902; Lou R. Traylor, 1903; J. Homer Roberts, 1907; W. S. Jones, 1909; W. L. Champe, 1911; C. V. Flemming, 1912; W. E. Prater, 1913, and Edward Jones, 1915.

SCHRAM CITY.

East Fork Township has had rather adverse experiences in town building. In 1873, Samuel H. Smith, who was then running a store near where New Boston had failed to materialize as a town, secured a post office at his store, which he called East Fork, and of which he became Uncle Sam's representative. The hoped for town, however, did not come with a boom as some predicted, and Uncle Sam's post job became Samuel Smith's joke. Once upon a time a lot of grading for a north and south railroad was done through East Fork, and some of the enthusiasts of the township made a faint effort to establish a town at Stevens' farm, but that, like the other efforts, proved to be a nightmare and Stevens "died a bornin." Again some of the East Forkers in the southwestern part of the township thought to take advantage of the fact that Donnellson was a growing village on the township line and erected several residences and business houses on the East Fork side of

the line, but the growth of Donnellson kept right on preferring the west side of the line and still Donnellson is a Grisham village.

The most successful effort at town building was made when some of the Hillsboro progressive citizens bought a field of coal along the north line of the township where Mr. Pocock had essayed to secure a station to be named Pocock, and which had seemingly ceased to attract a population, and sunk a mine, with William Kortkamp as the manager. Some thirty or forty houses were built and the town called Kortkamp. But many of the houses were allowed to revert to the builders, and for a while the builders were burdened with cheap houses they could not dispose of. Then came Mr. Schram with a proposition to establish a large plant for the manufacture of the Schram automatic glass jars, and the proposition was looked upon favorably by the Hillsboro capitalists and in January, 1906, work was begun on a plant located in the northwest corner of East Fork Township. By September the plant was giving employment to about 125 people and began shipping jars by the carload. This excited a growth in town building. A town was platted and dwellings built and sold, until in a very short time a nice little village was assembled just south of the plant. In the meantime a schoolhouse was built midway between Schram and Kortkamp, and when the organization and incorporation of a municipality was being considered, it was no difficult matter to unite the two into one incorporation with the schoolhouse in the center, under the pretentious name of Schram City. Schram City is now a very considerable place, with a population of about 500, with the Schram plant and the Kortkamp coal mine as the important industries. Besides these industries there are two grocery stores, two restaurants, two poolrooms, one rooming house, three general stores, one second hand store, one picture gallery for moving pictures, and some other small business houses. One church has recently been built by the Baptist denomination, of which Rev. Robert L. White is the present pastor. The present officials of the town are: Peter Hill, president; John Calavo, town clerk, and Jacob H. Lerlela, Ora Traylor, Charles W. Jones, E. P. Reeves, Edward Deck, W. M. Tisdale, aldermen, and Ford Woods, treasurer. Schram City has had the following police magistrates: William Fanik, 1907; Joseph McAfee, 1908, and Frank B. Freeland, 1909 and 1913. Its mar-

shals have been: John Jordan, 1909 and 1910; Hiram Woods, 1911, and 1912; W. M. Sherman, 1913; George Lewis, 1914 and 1915; and Wright Christy, 1916.

MC DAVID FAMILY.

As types of the East Forkers of the higher class perhaps we cannot do better than mention briefly a couple of the McDavids who have inhabited the township since it was first peopled. In educational and ministerial lines, few men in Montgomery County have exerted greater influence for good, or served the cause of uplift longer than William J. McDavid. He was born in Irving, on March 15, 1849. He attended the country schools until he had secured an elementary education, after which he came to Hillsboro and entered Hillsboro Academy, where he was a close student for three years. He then entered Lincoln University at Lincoln, where he took a four year course, being graduated in the spring of 1847 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. After graduating from Lincoln University, he returned to Irving and was made pastor of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church of that village. He was pastor of that church for twenty-four years and during that time he worked earnestly and faithfully for the church. Much of the credit of a strong Presbyterian Church in Irving is due to his untiring efforts. He was not satisfied with holding regular Sunday services, but almost every year would conduct a revival in his church. Many of these revivals were unusually successful and he did some great work for the "kingdom of God" in his community. During Mr. McDavid's service as pastor of the Irving Presbyterian Church he was chosen as head of the Hillsboro Academy, at that time one of the biggest schools in the west. He found that he could not satisfactorily attend at the same time to both his church and school work, so he gave up the academy work. In 1898, Reverend McDavid was elected county superintendent of schools and he served two terms with remarkable success. He proved to be just as capable and untiring in his work for the schools of the county as he had been for the church when he was the pastor, and he placed the standard of the Montgomery County schools higher than they had ever been before. In 1874, Reverend McDavid was married to Miss Barcie Foster and to this union eight children were born. He is survived

by his widow and seven children, as follows: Mrs. Robert Kelley of Irving, Dr. Jesse T. McDavid of Decatur; Mrs. Eva Rhodes of Lincoln; Mrs. Owen Meriwether of Raymond; Attorney John Russell McDavid of Hillsboro; and Foster and Joel, at home in Irving. He is also survived by six brothers: August of Pueblo, Colo.; Albin of Sullivan; John T. of Irving, and Joel K., James Logan and Frank L. of Hillsboro. After a long illness Mr. McDavid died in the Decatur Hospital, and his body was brought to this county for interment.

What is known as the McDavid farm at McDavid's Point in East Fork Township, was settled by the father of Thomas McDavid in 1819, and has continuously been in the family for nearly one hundred years. It was here that the Rev. Thomas W. McDavid was born September 6, 1833, and he never knew another home. On June 30, 1860, Mr. McDavid was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth Johnson and to this union twelve children were born as follows: Dora, wife of M. B. Traylor, of Denver, Colo.; Lizzie, wife of L. A. File, of Springfield, Mo.; Frank M., an attorney of Springfield, Mo.; Ella, wife of Dr. M. R. Walker, of Reno, Nev.; Maggie, wife of John P. Shepherd, of Coffeen, Ill.; Anna, wife of Geo. M. Beck, of Coffeen, Ill.; Cook McDavid, died in Marysville, Cal., April 24th, 1911; J. Emmet McDavid, cashier of the Raymond National Bank, Raymond, Ill.; Misses Minnie and Lena, at the old home place; Lester McDavid, died at his home near Coffeen, September 4, 1911; and Horace W., an attorney of Decatur, Ill.

Thomas W. McDavid was born and reared a farmer but in 1867, seven years after his marriage, he became a minister in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church and he continued to preach up to within a few years prior to his death. He preached at McDavid's Point Church, Irving, Witt, Sorento, and Maple Grove, and at many other places, and he held religious meetings all over Illinois. He maintained his home at the old McDavid farm where he and his devoted wife reared their large family of children. Mrs. McDavid died in July, 1901, after forty-one happy years spent with her husband. Following her death, Reverend McDavid made his home on the old farm with his two unmarried daughters. The McDavid farm now consists of 360 acres of land and 133 acres of this is the land that Mr. McDavid's father secured from the government by entering it in 1819. Rev. T.

W. McDavid was the last of a family of eight children, three of his brothers and himself being the founders of the McDavid family in this county, one of the biggest and wealthiest and most influential families in the county. These brothers were as follows: William Carroll, who died in July, 1899; James B., who died in October, 1894; John T., who died in September, 1905; and Jesse J., who was left here and went west many years ago and all trace of him has been lost, but it is supposed he died in California years ago, as he would be ninety-five years old were he now living. There were also four sisters of this family, namely: Mrs. Melinda Polland; Mrs. Nancy Barringer and Mrs. Joshua Wilson, all of whom are now dead, and one younger sister who died in infancy. Rev. T. W. McDavid died at his home November 21, 1913, and his body was laid to rest in the cemetery near his home, where the most of his people are buried.

SUPERVISORS.

The following have served East Fork Township as supervisors: 1873 and 1874, A. J. Williford; 1875, John Fath; 1876, 1877, 1879 and 1885, G. F. Coffeen; 1878, W. H. Cook; 1880, 1888 and 1889, J. S. McDavid; 1881, John W. Young; 1882, William A. Allen; 1883, H. S. Hanner; 1884, 1890-1891, and 1892, W. H. H. Blackburn; 1886, 1887 1893, 1894, 1905 and 1906, Joseph P. Price; 1890 and 1897, J. L. Traylor; 1895 and 1896, Joseph H. Hanner; 1898, J. L. Booher; 1899 and 1900, J. C. Christian; 1901 and 1902, E. Harris; 1903 and 1904, W. T. Edwards; 1907 and 1908, J. L. McDavid; 1909 and 1910, C. L. Laws; 1911, 1912, 1913 and 1914, E. A. Traylor; and 1915 and 1916, C. J. Davis, J. S. McDavid was chairman one term.

TOWN CLERKS.

The following have served this township as town clerks: 1874, S. B. Williams; 1875, 1876 and 1887, James S. McDavid; 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880, 1882 and 1883, Samuel Gates; 1881, W. H. Cooper; 1884, T. H. Wilson; 1885, Mack Brown; 1886, T. J. McDavid; 1887, J. S. McDavid; 1888, T. L. Barkley; 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893 and 1894, J. D. Frakes; 1895, 1896, 1897 and 1898, A. A. Thacker; 1899, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909 and 1910, B. F. Pierce; 1900, 1901 and 1902, A. D. Brooks; 1903 and 1904, W. E. Newsome;

1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915 and 1916, James Edwards.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

The following have served East Fork precinct and township as justices of the peace: John D. Williamson, 1857; John H. Barringer, 1857, 1861 and 1865; William C. McDavid, 1861 and 1865; Jacob B. Booher, 1863; Andrew Richmond, 1869; William McCann, 1869; Joseph S. Hanner, 1873; William C. McDavid, 1873, 1877, 1881, 1885, 1887, 1889, 1893 and 1897; Robert S. Allen, 1875; Harrison H. Hanner, 1877; William C. Williams, 1881; Bartelo Leon, Jr., 1885; McClintock Brown, 1889; Patrick N. Smith, 1890; Otis M. Williamson, 1893; William A. Black, 1898, 1901, 1905 and 1911; Nathaniel J. Roberts, 1900; Joseph B. Meyers, 1902; John F. Green, 1903 and 1905; James E. Price, 1907; Thomas C. Edwards, 1909 and 1913; John A. Stevens, 1909; William M. Champ, 1915; and R. L. Smith, 1915.

CONSTABLES.

The following have served East Fork precinct and township as constables: Elisha Whitten, 1857; Harvey Camp, 1857; William M. Hays, 1861 and 1865; Robert S. Allen, 1861 and 1867; Joseph C. Hanner, 1861; John H. Knowles, 1864, 1865 and 1869; James M. Voorhees, 1868; John H. Hill, 1869; Thomas H. Card, 1870; M. W. Miller, 1872; James S. Jones, 1877; Thomas G. Laws, 1877; Wm. C. Williams, 1878; A. L. Ellington, 1881; Joseph C. Jones, 1881 and 1893; Thomas W. White, 1885; John F. Savage, 1886; John T. Graham, 1889; William T. White, 1889; Samuel H. Edwards, 1893, 1897, 1901 and 1909; Joseph N. Scott, 1897; E. A. Thompson, 1903 and 1908; Frank Cannon, 1901; Frank R. Gates, 1905; Charles N. Roberts, 1909; and W. R. Edwards, 1911.

CHAPTER XXV.

FILLMORE TOWNSHIP.

IN GENERAL—BOUNDARIES—EARLY SETTLERS—PIONEER INCIDENTS—CLINGMAN RAID—CHURCHES—FILLMORE REMINISCENCES—FIRST SCHOOLS—



Richard H. Nail,



Lucy M. Nail

FIRST CHURCH—FIRST ELECTION—HURRICANE—
VAN BURENSBURG—FILLMORE—BUSINESS INTER-
ESTS—CHURCHES—VILLAGE BOARD—MAGIS-
TRATES—CHAPMAN—FIRST ELECTION IN HURRI-
CANE—POLITICS—SUPERVISORS—JUSTICES OF
THE PEACE—CONSTABLES.

IN GENERAL.

Fillmore Township is the oldest settled town-
ship in the county. It and its sister East Fork,
are the largest two townships in the county,
and for the one hundred years of our county's
history, they have nestled together in the south-
eastern portion of our territory as sisters
should, one in ancestry to a large extent and
one in associations, political, and in other pub-
lic beliefs, and one in character of development.

BOUNDARIES.

Fillmore Township was named from the pres-
ident who bore that name, whom the pioneers
first locating in this vicinity, greatly admired.
Owing to the fact that it was originally heavy
timbered, it was among the first sections to be
settled. It is bounded on the north by Witt
Township; on the east by Fayette County; on
the south by Bond County; and on the west by
East Fork Township. The East Fork of Shoal
Creek, Hurricane Creek and Dry Fork are the
principal water courses. The surface is undu-
lating and gently rolling in the northern part,
becoming more broken further south, so that
the scenery is very beautiful. The soil is a rich,
dark loam, mixed in some places with sand, and
underlaid with clay, so that it is not only fer-
tile, but easily drained. Both gravel and sand
beds are found in this township, and local use
is made of the stone. Originally the timber
found here comprised walnut, maple, oak, hick-
ory and other valuable timber in a heavy
growth, which was cleared off without a thought
of its value. Today but little remains although
more than in the majority of the townships.
The timber of this township excelled any other
section of the county, and had it been properly
preserved, would have added materially to its
value and beauty. The soil of this township is
particularly adapted to wheat raising, although
corn, rye, oats, clover, hay, vegetables, fruits
and all vegetation suitable to the climate,
flourishes here.

EARLY SETTLERS.

The pioneers of what is now Fillmore Town-
ship came here as early as 1817, they being
banded together into a small colony. In 1816
this colony came from Kentucky to Illinois, and
a year was spent by them in what is now Bond
County, although at that time the state's divi-
sion was not made, Illinois being a territory.
While living in Bond County the colony was
troubled by the Indians who were savage, and
they built a fort, or blockhouse in which all
took refuge. Not caring to remain in a section
where they would be exposed to such dangers,
they sought better surroundings, and some of
the men coming back from a hunting expedition
through what is now Fillmore Township, re-
ported that a removal there would be desirable.
Acting upon this report, the colony came to this
township, and laid the foundations for the pres-
ent superstructure of twentieth century enlight-
enment. The location here of this colony marks
the first settlement in Montgomery County of
white men. Among those composing the colony
were: Harris Revis, Henry Hill, Levi Casey,
Aaron Casey, John Lee, and others. In order
to protect their water supply, the settlers built
their houses near to a spring, from which all
obtained the necessary water supply. Although
the Indians were still around, they gave the
settlers no trouble. Bears and wolves, however,
infested the woods, and were dangerous and
destructive, giving the men plenty of oppor-
tunity to display their prowess as hunters in
exterminating them, as well as in the killing
of deer for family use. Harris Revis entered
land on Dry Fork Creek, near the southeastern
corner of the township, and lived on his farm
until 1840, when he died, but for many years his
descendants have been found either in this
township or other parts of Montgomery County.
Henry Hill entered land adjoining Mr. Revis,
and they continued friends as well as neighbors.
A grandson of Mr. Hill, Samuel Hill inherited
the original homestead. Levi Casey located on
a farm later known as the Briggs farm, but in
1837, he sold and moved to Shelby County, tak-
ing his family with him, and there he later died.

Aaron Casey, a son-in-law of Harris Revis,
located on a part of the Samuel Hill farm and
continued to live there for twenty-three years,
and a portion of this property was improved
by John Lee, who bought it about one year after

its settlement by Mr. Revis. Joseph Wright bought land from the government that later passed into the possession of his son, Jarrett Wright. Henry Piatt did not belong to the original colony, but came to the township in 1818 and acquired a large amount of land and developed into one of the leading men of the county. Another very prominent pioneer of Fillmore Township was Newton Coffee, who built a little cabin near the Bond County line in the fall of 1817. A little later he went further north and entered land where Hillsboro now stands, twenty acres of which he donated or sold for a county seat. His death occurred in 1849 at an advanced age.

Every township even at this day, manifests the characteristics of its early settlers. The trend of these pioneers in politics, in religion and in social life is impressed and shown in the lives of their descendants. The Hills, the Praters, the Piatts, the Wrights, the Allens, and others still live. The seed dies that new growth may germinate. Mark Mason, and his bride, a Miss Wilson, came to Illinois from Tennessee in 1820, and was one of a Tennessee colony that settled in the timberskirts west and north of where Van Burensburg was afterwards built. He early entered land, not for speculation but for a home, and it truly became his home; for when the weight of four score years and ten pressed him back to mother earth, it was his first removal from his Fillmore home. Largely this was true of others named. Dr. Baxter Haines honored the blue grass state by being born in it December 20, 1827, only to leave the mother state, with his parents, for richer lands and better opportunities, but losing his father at the age of three, his prospects were blasted and the heritage of "doing for himself" became his. After securing a common school education, he entered the Mexican War, and on his return, was married to Susan Bull and they together began life with only willingness to "dare and do." He studied medicine and both practiced and farmed, till 1862, when the "call to arms" of the Rebellion enticed him to enter the struggles for the Union. After that was over, he again studied medicine to fit himself for the more difficult requirements of modern practice, which he met, as everything else, with determination and native gumption. Baptist in religion, a Jefferson Democrat in politics, a friend to every one and an enemy only to his opponent's views, not his person; and yet,

the ideal Fillmoreite. Why need we mention others? "Peas in a pod" fits Fillmore, and her people.

Other early settlers were Easton Whitten, Colbert Blair, Thomas Beck, Stephen White, James Card, T. J. Todd, John Alexander, M. Mason, and the Bosts.

The first corn raised in the county, as well as the first hogs, was in this township. Corn became, with venison and other wild meats, the staple foods of the early settler, as did also the skins from wild animals the staple article for certain portions of the clothing used by the male population. Before corn-mills were in use, the hand-grater was the only means of converting the grain into meal for mush or hominy.

EARLY MILLS.

An early authority has given an interesting description of one of the early hand mills, in the following:

"The top of a solid hickory stump was hollowed out to the depth of eight or ten inches. Over this was suspended a heavy iron wedge made fast to a pole after the manner of an old fashioned well sweep. By working this up and down with considerable force, the corn in the hollow could be crushed and a very good meal obtained."

However good the meal might have been, the labor was so heavy that in 1825 the settlers rejoiced when John Beck built a tread-mill which was operated by a yoke of oxen, and for a number of years this primitive mill ground the grain for the neighborhood. Finally new machinery was supplied and the mill was kept in operation for twenty years. A horse-power mill was built by Benjamin Rose in 1838, and ten years later he sold it to a man named Austin. The latter operated the mill for a time, and was largely patronized. The first steam-mill was built by John Hill in 1840, and he sold it in 1842 to Harris Wright and James Kirk, who continued to conduct it until 1846. The first lumber was sawed by hand with a whip-saw, but in 1840 a saw-mill was built by John Fuller at Fuller's Grove. A steam saw-mill was built on Shoal Creek at the crossing of the Vandalia road a great many years ago, and operated for a short time. A number of portable mills for sawing lumber have been operated in various parts of the county, but are little used at this time.

PIONEER INCIDENTS.

The first school was taught in Fillmore Township by a man named Hatchett in 1825 in a house of Aaron Casey that he had used to live in while building a better. In 1826, Benjamin Robins taught in the same cabin. Other schools were taught in cabins or in log churches till 1845, when a frame schoolhouse was built in Van Burensburg. This was the first frame schoolhouse in the township. The first graveyard was the one near Van Burensburg, when in 1821 Stephen White died and a yard was staked off. The first birth in the township was in 1819, and was in the family of John Beck. The first to marry in the township was John Reavis and a daughter of Cleveland Coffey.

It may seem curious to the younger generation that people could come into a wilderness where there were no conveniences without anything themselves and no opportunity of getting them and yet live in some degree of comfort, and be happy. Here the ingenuity and originality of the early pioneer was brought into activity. Men with a mere smattering of some trade developed an adeptness that was really remarkable when it is considered that they had so little to begin with. Wood choppers became carpenters, masons developed ability, who had never handled a trowel, men who knew that oak bark would tan leather began the business of tanning, and succeeded. Those who only knew that whiskey was made with a copper worm operated distilleries successfully whether legal or otherwise, and so on down the line of producing necessities. In 1824 after Holloway Prater landed in the Hurricane settlement, he began to make spinning wheels, flax wheels and reels, because they had to be made before the housewives of the settlers could convert their raw cotton and wool into jeans or woolseys or linseys, and to him the pioneers owed the opportunity to wear woven clothes. Aaron Casey landed in the Hurricane at a time when coon-skin caps were the only available headwear, and seeing the necessity for something better or at least more presentable, began making hats of wool and not only aided his fellow pioneers, but made some money for himself, in so doing.

John Beck first came here when the grater was used to convert the corn into shape for hominy, and necessity directed him to build the first mill in the county and to operate it for his associates down in the southern part of the county. Henry Rowe, another settler of the

southern part of the county, made the first bureau ever made in the county, and at once his skill was called into requisition to make fanning mills and other pieces of delicate furniture, and his skill was shown at its best in making fiddles for the young swains of the community. These were well made and possessed the sounding qualities so necessary for producing sweet music and Rowe fiddles were common in all parts of the county in an early day.

The practices of going barefoot or wearing roughly sewn moccasins made of untanned rawhide, were overcome when several of the old men began to make shoes, and after learning to make them, the shoemaker would take his tools, pegs and awls and tanned leather and go from house to house to make and repair the footwear of the family. Powder was made at the Pepper Mill and other places by men who had no knowledge of the chemical action of the ingredients. Thus we might go on enumerating the many lines of trade that necessitated the early settler to adapt himself and his skill, of whatever order, as best he could, and his results were appreciated by those who were his beneficiaries. "Necessity is indeed the mother of invention."

CLINGMAN RAID.

Fillmore Township has had its tragedies and unusual experiences as have all communities sooner or later. Its Clingman Raid, mentioned elsewhere, gave occasion for community talk for a decade. Many years ago a man was found dead, evidently murdered by an enemy, near Cockrell's store, which event supplied the community with excitement for awhile. Later a man named Rutter was killed by a man in the community, but those who knew the murderer kept a watch over their lips, and no prosecutions were ever instituted. The most potent causes for these tragedies were partly political animosities, but chiefly old fashioned corn whiskey. Whiskey was as potent for evil in those days as in later days, although the quality doubtless was far better, and the inhabitants of those times were as liable to commit crime while under its influence as in these latter days.

CHURCHES.

The first church ever erected in the county was in this township under the direction and

aid of Rev. Henry Sears, one of the first ministers in the county, a Baptist by faith, and the spirit of worship has been manifested by the people of the township from then on to the present. Several of the churches being purely rural in location and the character of attendants, made little advance and few can be found now, the cities and villages having absorbed them, yet their worship in primitive manner was no less sincere and uplifting than that of the more commodious housed and finer dressed congregations of today.

FILLMORE REMINISCENCES.

Henry Piatt, the father of the present supervisor of Fillmore Township, wrote a series of articles from his own memory and that of some of the older settlers, and had them published in the Hillboro Herald in about 1873, describing the first settlers of that township, with occasional reference to other townships, from which we have culled the following, adding occasionally a few qualifying remarks. He begins by saying, "Not a single individual connected with the selection of the county seat now survives, though their descendants do. Newton and John Street, sons of James Street who was one of the commissioners, still live in the county. Joseph Wright, another one of the commissioners, left six children who still live near the old homestead in the township. The old Joseph Wright homestead was the farm now owned by Jarrett Wright. Melchoir Fogelman left three sons, John, Israel and Joel M., who all live in the county." We may say here, that at this time nearly or all of those above named have since 1873 passed to the beyond, though their descendants are numerous in the county. Continuing, Mr. Piatt says: "Melchoir Fogelman was the first blacksmith in the west part of the county, his shop was on the Penter place, about a quarter of a mile north of where he lived on the east bank of Lake Fork. Here all the irons used in building the Pepper Mill were made. The Pepper Mill erected by Mr. Fogelman was on the running branch just north of Shoal Creek and about three miles east of the Penter place where the shop was located. The old Pepper Mill was run by Mr. Fogelman for several years, then sold to Rev. Daniel Sherer, who after operating it some years sold it to John Kirkpatrick, son of Hugh Kirkpatrick, one of the first settlers and for several years sheriff

of the county. Mr. Kirkpatrick sold the mill to John Barry, who after running it awhile sold it to Walter Adkinson, and who in turn, sold it to William Wood, the founder of Woodsboro. Mr. Wood moved the best portion of the mill to Butler, though John Beal still has one of the first stone burrs used in the original corn-mill. Mr. Wood, who moved the mill to Butler after the coming of the railroad, also moved his store to that place from Woodsboro, and after merchandizing there for several years, went to where Witt was laid and helped make that town.

"Many remember the days, when we took the grist of corn on the back of the family horse, to the old Pepper Mill and, awaiting our turn, stayed till the slowly grinding mill converted the corn into meal. In those days all the young men and ladies, as well as children, went barefooted, and when a young lady went to church she usually carried her shoes tied up in a handkerchief until near the church, when she would stop and put them on. A man with a large family, which the most of them had, would put the babies and the mother on the back of the gentle family horse, and the balance of the family would be loaded in a cart drawn by the yoke of oxen, and in this manner attend family worship. Among the first settlers of Fillmore Township may be named: James Card, Femba Renfro, and Sarah Hill, wife of Henry Hill. The first school taught in Fillmore township was taught by Absolem Hatchett. It was on Mr. Piatt's place, and among the pupils were: Cleveland Coffey, Ben Card, Calvin Card, and Ewing Wright. This school was before the building of a schoolhouse, as the first schoolhouse was built on the Aaron Casey farm on Piatts Creek, and Henry Hill taught the first school in the new house. The house was built of round logs with a puncheon floor and stick chimney with a whole log taken out of one side to admit of light. The first church in the township was the old Hurricane Baptist Church. I have the old record of this church in my possession, and the first entry after the church was organized was March 19, 1820, when James Street and wife, John Norton and wife, Abel Fox, Rachel Carrandall, John Wright, Margaret Wright, Deborah Viles, and John Jourdan united with the church by letter. Just how long before this it was when the church was organized we do not know. These same parties were dismissed from the church by letter July 26, 1822, for the purpose of organizing the Clear Springs



Maggie Nantke



Henry Nantke

Baptist Church. Joseph Wright was the first clerk of the Hurricane Church and George Shipman was the first deacon, and James Street was the first pastor, though Henry Sears is given the credit of building the church, which was the first church structure in the county. Henry Sears was received into the church August 21, 1823, and was ordained a bishop in the church. Among the ministers that preached in the church at an early day were: Thomas Ray, Mr. Badgeley, and John Jordan. Other settlers coming into Fillmore were: Newton Coffey, Colbert Blair, Richard Freeman, John Beck, Simon Landers, John Landers, Hardy Hinton, Smith Scribner, William Virden, Ben Roberts and Levi Casey. The latter two were the two first justices of the peace.

"The first land entered in the township was made by my father and Joseph Wright. Easten Whitten came from Kentucky in 1816. He settled and improved the farm known as the James Kirk place. Mr. Whitten represented the county in the legislature at Vandalia and also at Springfield. Joseph Wright also came from Kentucky and first settled the farm known as the Judge Lynn farm. It is on Gillam Creek, which received its name from a man named Gillam, who operated a tread-mill, which was a little earlier than the John Beck mill, though just over the line in Bond County. Henry Hill was another Kentuckian, settling on what was later known as the Jeremiah Ellis farm. Levi Casey, one of the first justices of the peace, came first to Bond County and a year later to Montgomery County. Holloway Prater was the first settler on the William Griffin farm across the line in Bond County. Mr. Prater was a wheelwright, and made the first spinning wheels, flax wheels and reels, also made the chairs for the early settlers. Aaron Casey, known as Captain Casey, one of the first commissioners of the county, was a hatter by trade, making most of the hats worn in an early day. His associates as first commissioners were Robert Mann and Mr. Meisenheimer. While Captain Casey was a militia mustering officer, he was not the first, Elisha Freeman being entitled to that distinction.

"The first election in Fillmore Township, was held in 1819, which was before the organization of the county. It was for the election of representatives to the legislature and state senate. There was no box in which to deposit the ballots, and Joseph Wright went to Perryville, then

the county seat of Bond County, to which this territory belonged, to get a ballot box, but failed to get it and coming home made one himself, and not having a lock, he nailed the box up, laying a hammer beside the box which was called the key. This election was held in the home of Joseph Wright who, with Aaron Casey acted as judges, with Joseph Whitten and John Woolen as clerks. Two of the candidates were Martin Jones and Mr. Crisp. As the township voted practically unanimously for the men of their choice, as they have done ever since, the election was contested, but the contest failed and the vote was allowed to stand, though more or less irregular. James Card, another of the earliest settlers, came from Kentucky in 1818, and settled the Sam Sellers farm. Later he improved the farm known as the Austin Whitten farm. The John Beck mill, said to have been the first mill in the county, was built in 1824. Grinding, before that day, was done at the Gillam mill or at Old Ripley. Newton Coffey came to the county in 1818 from Kentucky and settled what is known as the C. S. Coffey farm. As before stated he was one of the first justices of the peace and one of the first county commissioners, and also furnished the money with which the land for county seat was purchased."

John Beck and Colbert Blair were also Kentuckians, and among the first settlers. Henry Piatt, father of the writer of the above quoted notes, and grandfather of the present supervisor of this township, came from Tennessee to the county in 1817 and is said to have built the first cabin in the township and probably the first one in the county. He was of Revolutionary ancestry, and deserves the credit accorded of being really the very first settler of the county. Soon after arriving here, the wife of James Card died, and as no planks could be obtained with which to make a coffin, one had to be made of puncheons, and in this rough way she was interred with as much solemnity as if her remains had been enclosed in one of the costly caskets of today.

HURRICANE.

The first effort at town building in Fillmore Township was on the Hurricane and not far from the Fayette and Bond County lines. It was laid out in 1837, a post office obtained with Benjamin Roberts as postmaster, and was then called Van Burensburg. It was platted by

Joshua White in 1842, and the original plat contained some forty lots with a public square near the center, and for a while there seemed to be fair prospects that a town would be built; indeed a start was made. A couple of stores were opened, a church was built near the north line of the plat, which paralleled the old state road to Vandalia, the old state capital. An Odd Fellows Lodge, called Golloway Lodge, named from Mr. Golloway, who surveyed the town, was instituted, and other evidences were shown of a coming town. Later a new impetus was given it by the addition of some 150 lots and the changing of the name to Hurricane, but the growing inspiration was short lived and soon the little burg sank into the "innocuous desuetude" of inactivity, and today it is little more than a reminiscence. The building of the Clover Leaf Railroad near by seemed to be its solar plexus knockout.

FILLMORE.

With the building of the Clover Leaf Railroad in 1881 the town of Fillmore was laid out and for a while a considerable boom was the good fortune of the place. The business interest surrounding it however was not sufficient to keep up the growth so that the village's growth has been more in values than in numbers. It is a very well located and conducted little village of between 500 and 600 population. Its business is represented by three general stores; one grocery store; two hardware stores; two restaurants; one hotel; one harness shop; two barber shops; two blacksmith shops; two garages; one livery barn; one grain elevator; one poultry house; one stock buyer; two banks; electric lights, and both telephone systems in use in the county. The religiously inclined are represented by Methodist, Baptist, and Lutheran church organizations and houses of worship. The public school ranks among the best of its size in the county and is ample for the large enrollment that it has.

The village board now consists of the following: Edward Whitlock, mayor; Earl Walcott, clerk; and Frank Walcott, Ezra Wright, Ned Allen, aldermen. Fillmore has had the following police magistrates: John A. Williams, 1891 and 1893; Timothy L. Lane, 1892; David Williams, 1897; E. H. Donaldson, 1900, 1901 and 1904; and M. B. Kessinger, 1909, 1911 and 1914.

CHAPMAN.

With the building of the railroad, an attempt was made to promote a town in section 28, but the location was too close to Fillmore and it has not had the success that it was hoped would be its lot. There are two general stores and one grocery store, an elevator, a blacksmith shop, and a branch of the Pevely Creamery. The town has electric lights and both phones. There is one church in the village, used as a Union Church. Its school is ample for the needs of the people and whether the place grows or not it serves the purpose of supplying the needs of the farmers who surround the burg.

THE FIRST ELECTION IN HURRICANE.

The following is taken from *The Democrat*, published March 19, 1873, and written by Henry Piatt:

"The first election that was held on the Hurricane was held at Joseph Wright's, for senator and representative to the state legislature in the year 1819. Joseph Wright and Aaron Casey acted as judges. Joseph Whitten and John Woolen acted as clerks. Candidates for the senate, Martin Jones and Johnson; for representative, Colonel Wheelock and Capt. Crisp. Jones and Crisp were elected. However their election was contested on the grounds of the ballot box of the Hurricane Precinct not being according to law, and an adjournment before six o'clock in the evening. But it was proven that the ballot box was sufficient to contain the votes without fraud, and that every vote in the precinct was cast so that they were considered legally elected by the legislature, notwithstanding the election was contested on the illegality of the ballot box, it was the only ballot box in the county; all other precincts in the county having hats and tin buckets in the place of boxes; it was the law that the county commissioners furnish the different precincts in the county with boxes. The commissioners had nothing to pay, and the people would not furnish them for nothing. Joseph Wright went to Perryville for a box, it being the county seat of Bond County. The reader will remember that this was prior to the laying off of Montgomery County. Mr. Wright failing to get a ballot box made one himself. Not having any lock and key, the lid was fastened by nails. The ham-

mer was laid on the table and was called the key. The object of the contestants was to throw out the Hurricane Precinct, which was an unanimous vote for Jones and Crisp. This precinct has continued to vote the one way ever since until now; the settlers being generally from Kentucky and Tennessee."

POLITICS.

The township has been carefully and conservatively represented by its commissioners and supervisors, and efficiently looked after in its local affairs by its local officers. We give a few of those having most to do with the public. This township has furnished at least three of the sheriffs of the county, Joseph Wright, Austin Whitten and Aaron Butler.

SUPERVISORS.

The following prominent citizens of Fillmore Township have been honored with positions on the county board of supervisors: Lyman C. Allen, 1873 and 1879; Elijah H. Donaldson, 1874 and 1875; Aaron G. Butler, 1876, 1877, 1886, 1887, 1893, 1894 and 1895; J. H. White, 1878; Squire Hill, 1880 and 1881; O. M. Williamson, 1882; Samuel C. Alexander, 1883; Asa Prater, 1884 and 1885; J. T. Alexander, 1888; W. Henry Hill, 1889, 1890 and 1891; L. W. Link, 1892; H. L. Prater, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899 and 1900; C. E. Landers, 1904, 1905, 1906 and 1907; G. W. Miller, 1908 and 1909; Louis Isbell, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913 and 1914; H. T. Piatt, 1915 and 1916. During these years the township has had the honor of having two men who served as chairman, H. L. Prater and Louis Isbell.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Fillmore Township has had the following justices of the peace, during its history as Hurricane Precinct and Fillmore Township: John T. Beckham, 1857, 1861, 1865 and 1869; John Goeschemour, 1859; Charles Swetland, 1863; Martin W. Nelson, 1864 and 1865; Henry Piatt, 1869; Henry Piatt, 1874; George W. Miller, 1873, 1885, 1889, 1893, 1897, 1901 and 1916; George W. Hickman, 1877; George T. Beckham, 1877 and 1881; Washington Wright, 1880 and 1881; Lyman C. Allen, 1885; Charles Swetland, 1889, 1893, 1897, 1901, 1905 and 1909; Ned B. Allen, 1890 and 1893; Thomas H. Patton, 1894;

L. V. Hill, 1896 and 1897; Sylvester McFarland, 1898; D. M. Grigg, 1899 and 1901; James Wilson, 1905; William H. Little, 1906; John Q. Bost, 1909.

CONSTABLES.

Fillmore Township has had the following constables: John P. Isbell, 1860 and 1863; F. C. Wright, 1860, 1861 and 1865; Henry T. Mason, 1861 and 1873; Asa Prater, 1865; Absolom B. Watkins, 1867 and 1869; William S. Hinton, 1869; William T. Prichett, 1870; Thomas Wilson, 1870 and 1885; Charles C. G. Walker, 1873; Charles Swetland, 1874; Cyrus H. Bost, 1875 and 1904; M. W. Miller, 1877, 1881, 1886, 1893 and 1897; John H. Gass, 1877; Wiley Beckham, 1881; James T. Brower, 1889; Morgan M. McCann, 1889; W. W. Wilson, 1893, 1897 and 1901; Jacob Koons, 1897; Moses Freeman, 1900; O. C. Davidson, 1909; and Joel H. Toberman, 1916.

CHAPTER XXVI.

GRISHAM TOWNSHIP.

BEAR CREEK PRECINCT — SPARTAN GRISHAM — DRAINAGE — EARLY SETTLERS — ORIGINAL SETTLEMENTS — MILLS — HONORABLE NAMES — BEAR CREEK REMINISCENCES — FIRST CHURCHES — FAMOUS HUNTERS — PIONEER CLERGYMEN — UNDERGROUND RAILROAD — EXCITING EVENTS — SCHOOLS — PANAMA — MAGISTRATES OF PANAMA — DONNELLSON — FIRST POSTMASTER — EARLY BUSINESS MEN — PRESENT BUSINESS INTERESTS — LEADING PHYSICIANS — MRS. EMMA T. BANKS — CHURCHES OF DONNELLSON — PETER CARTWRIGHT — PECULIAR ENDOWMENT — QUAIN CHARACTER — GRISHAM OFFICIALS HONORED — SUPERVISORS — SOME OTHER OFFICIALS — JUSTICES OF THE PEACE — CONSTABLES.

BEAR CREEK PRECINCT.

Under the former precinct organization, Bear Creek Precinct included territory both west and east of Donnellson, but as Bear Creek Church and cemetery, the hub of the precinct, were in

the present territory of Grisham, we have assumed that Grisham Township is the successor to Bear Creek Precinct.

ADOPTION OF NAME.

When, in 1873, township organization was adopted, the committee on allotment of territory included the twenty-four sections of town 7-4 with town 8-4 making a township ten miles long by six miles wide. Henry Missimore, who was the assistant supervisor of Hillsboro Township, that first year under the township form of government, believing that the citizens of town 7-4 could more economically govern themselves as a rural community, than to help bear the burden of supporting the county capital, secured a division of Hillsboro Township. The township was named for Spartan Grisham, who resided near the west line of the township and who had been one of the county commissioners under the county form of government, had also been for many years a justice of the peace and at one time was school commissioner for the county.

SPARTAN GRISHAM.

Mr. Grisham deserves more than passing notice. He was the son of Austin and Fannie Powers Grisham, and was born in Dixon County, Tenn. The ancestors of Austin Grisham came from England in an early day, and the grandfather of Austin Grisham was a Revolutionary soldier, Austin himself was a soldier in the War of 1812 and was in the battle of New Orleans, January 8, 1815. Austin Grisham first settled in Bond County, in 1817, and about 1820 came to Montgomery County, locating on the west line of Grisham Township, where after a long and useful career he died December 9, 1858. Spartan Grisham grew to manhood in the township, then precinct, named after him, and by an active, honorable and prominent life richly earned the honor paid to him in naming the township after him.

DRAINAGE.

The township as thus established by being divorced from Hillsboro Township, is drained by the main stream of Shoal Creek, into which the Town Fork and Lake Fork with their tributaries empty within its bounds. The Heady

Branch and the Parish Branch from the east and the west also empty into the main stream. The eastern part of the township is drained by Bear Creek. These streams, while affording ample drainage, at the same time give us some of the best bottom soils to be found in the county. In an early day these bottoms contained much valuable timber, such as black walnut and white oak as well as the cheaper grades such as sycamore and cottonwood. Large quantities of the laurel oak grow on the more swampy parts of the bottoms, but this has never been considered very valuable.

EARLY SETTLERS.

That Grisham Township had settlers almost as early as Hillsboro and Hurricane seems certain. Austin Grisham from Tennessee came to Grisham Township as early as 1819. He first settled on the mound now owned by David Atterbury, and known as the Joseph Barlow mound. Later Mr. Grisham located in the western part of the township, where his son Spartan lived, to be succeeded by his grandson, and this is now the property of William Leow. Soon after Mr. Grisham located in the western part of the township Green B. Compton, John Jordan, Melchoir Fogelman, David Copeland, the Kessingers, the Penters, the Bryants and others located either in Grisham Township or along its western border. A little later, George Forehand, Joseph and John A. Barlow, Boone Copeland, J. J. Bailey, the Streets, the Simpsons, the Champs, Doctor Stoddard, and others settled near the northwest corner of the township. This settlement, however, as a whole was preceded by the Aydelott or Bear Creek settlement in the southeastern portion of the township. Clement C. Aydelott, a Methodist minister, located one and a half miles northwest of the present town of Donnellson. The farm on which he located later for many years belonged to his son George R. Aydelott, and later to the Allen brothers. The Bear Creek Church and cemetery was located near the residence of Mr. Aydelott. William Young came into the township about 1828, settling first near Waveland Church and later on the Young farm, known in later years as the Gardner farm, one mile west of Donnellson. The Clotfelters, the McLains, the Paisleys and others soon followed and the Bear Creek settlement became one of the best known as well as earliest settlements in the county. The church



Mrs. Minnie Wardlaw Thomas Kentley

and cemetery were established and other evidences shown of civic advancement, later to be scattered and moved to the town of Donnellson. Clement C. Aydelott taught a subscription school in a cabin just a little distance east of the Edwards chapel, which was among the first schools in the county and was the first in Grisham Township. The next schoolhouse built and school taught was in section 7 in the western part of the township. The house was located near a spring about a quarter of a mile east of the present residence of Edward Johnson. One of the earliest teachers in that school was Eliza Brown, who died recently at near the century mark. Neither of the early school buildings can now be located.

ORIGINAL SETTLEMENTS.

About three miles northwest of the Bear Creek settlement, Thomas Edwards in 1826 located on the farm, more recently known as the Charles H. Edwards farm. John Elder came into the community soon after Mr. Edwards, and located on the John Price farm. This he sold to the Prices and later located near the southern line of the township on what is now known as the Amos Missimore farm. The Wilsons, the Cannons, the Coxes, the Clotfelters, the Thoms, the Browns, and others coming into this settlement soon after the above made it one of the populous communities of the county. Two churches were built in the settlement, one, a Methodist, on the Thomas Edwards farm, and the other, a Presbyterian, on the Thom farm. Mention of these will be made further on. Still another settlement was made near the junction of Lake Fork and the main stream of Shoal Creek known as the Mt. Pleasant settlement, so called from the name given to the church established and still given to the cemetery that was laid out near the church. Among the people who located here may be mentioned the Finleys, the Haydens, the Rankins, the Burkes, the Hamptons, the Moss's, and others. The cemetery alone marks the location of this settlement, and thanks to James E. Rankin, who for many years made this the object of his especial care, laying it out into lots and putting cornerstones to mark the boundaries of the lots. Later A. B. Copeland, with the aim in view of having the cemetery assured of the care that is required to keep it in presentable condition, raised by subscription a sum of

money sufficient to forever care for its upkeep. This fund was placed in the hands of the judge of the county court who appointed Thomas M. Barlow of Walshville the trustee to care for the fund and expend the income on the cemetery as its needs required, without compensation. An action similar to this was taken with regard to the Edwards Chapel Cemetery, and we understand that N. B. Wilson is the trustee.

MILLS.

Many attempts in business direction have had their origin in Grisham Township, but its unfavorable location has operated against it and in favor of the towns near by, as is always the case in the early settlements when locations were selected by the mere caprice of those who located there. For instance we mention: A woolen mill that was put into operation near the north line of the township, by Rev. James Street and operated by his sons for several years after the death of Mr. Street. The Nicholson Mill, for meal grinding and sawing, was built at what is known as the McPherson Bridge. This was a water power affair, well built and well patronized, but was washed out by the dangerous floods. The old logs that constituted the foundation of this mill were still seen in the bottom of the stream by the writer not many years ago. McPherson & Lewis afterwards ran a steam saw-mill near the same location, which did a large amount of business for many years. That too has long ago ceased to do business, and corn grows where it once stood. William Ross built a saw and grist mill in 1845 not far from the southern line of the township near where Charles Kessinger now lives. This too was a fine mill and was well patronized for some years, but in time gave way to the diversion of business to more favored locations. The place is still known as a splendid fishing ground, and many a seeker after piscatorial pleasure seeks yet for the old Ross Ford, to while away his time and fight mosquitoes and swim in the historic spot.

HONORABLE NAMES.

Grisham Township though small in boundaries has been the abode of a splendid class of citizens whose names are worthy of remembrance. John Price, a native of Kentucky and of Virginia ancestry, lived near the Edwards

Chapel practically all his life, having been born in 1816, and married in 1841, to Ellen Nora Lorin, who was seven years younger than he. He was a Methodist class leader, a Republican, and a model citizen.

Peter L. Davenport, a Virginian by birth, though a resident of Kentucky, before coming to Illinois. He owned a splendid bottom farm near the middle of the township and here reared a large and respectable family. He assessed the township several terms and was never accused of unfairness. He was a Mason, a Republican, and a member of the Christian Church.

Charles H. Edwards for many years occupied the old Edwards homestead, where his father and others built the Edwards Chapel. He was married to a daughter of William Cannon and reared a large family. He was a justice of the peace for many years; was active in township affairs, a successful farmer, held many positions of trust, and was Methodist in religion, and a Democrat in politics. He was once the independent candidate for county judge, and though defeated received a creditable vote.

Walker F. Hickman, a veteran of the Civil War, a Republican politically, and religiously a Presbyterian, was a Kentuckian by birth though educated in the Old Hillsboro Academy. He was married to Melesia McLain, and a splendid family was reared to bless the union. He was a justice of the peace for many years.

George R. Aydelott, born and reared in Montgomery County, lived practically all his life on the place that he owned two miles northwest of Donnellson. His father was a pioneer Methodist preacher and George succeeded to the religious and political faith of his father, being a Democrat. He served as collector and also as supervisor of his township and ever justified the confidence of his many friends.

J. H. McPherson, a native of Kentucky, an extensive farmer and the manager of the best saw-mill in Montgomery County, at one time began life without a dollar and died possessed of the finest farm in the township. His father was a soldier of the War of 1812, and took part in the battle of New Orleans. One son and one daughter now live to honor his memory.

Thomas Carson Donnell was born near Greensboro, Guilford County, N. C., August 12, 1812, and was the oldest of eight children born to George and Dilly Donnell. At the age of ten years he came with his parents, starting from North Carolina in October, 1822, and ar-

riving in Bond County, Ill., December 24. He made the trip in one of those old time Virginia wagons. His uncle, Joseph Paisley, father of Mrs. Whitehead of Hillsboro, came with them and settled in Montgomery County. Thomas Carson Donnell was married to Jane Finley October 8, 1833, and to this union ten children were born. He entered 300 acres of land from the government, on which is now located a part of the town of Donnellson that was named in his honor about the year 1858. Thomas Carson Donnell was a Black Hawk War soldier, a Whig until the Republican party was organized when he became a staunch supporter of that party and voted at every presidential election. Religiously he was a Presbyterian and contributed liberally to the erection of four churches in the Donnellson Presbyterian organization from 1830 to the present one erected in 1890. Of his living children, J. M. now lives in Wilbur, Ore., and Mrs. Henry Hawkins lives in Donnellson. "Uncle Carson" was one of those venerable and honored citizens of his community where he lived long and well, and passed away from earth March 21, 1904, in his ninety-second year. His wife went in her eighty-ninth year. Like the patriarchs of old they were gathered to their people to receive their palms of victory.

Among the old settlers not mentioned above we may name: Carson Donnell, Rankin Donnell, Boone Copeland, David Copeland, George Forehand, A. J. Taylor, C. C. Root, John J. Moss, Spartan Grisham, William Jordan, Joseph Barlow, John A. Barlow, Green B. Compton, John Price, Charles H. Edwards, James H. McPherson, Josiah Kessinger, W. R. White, Uriah Wilson, John Elder.

BEAR CREEK REMINISCENCES.

The following article is written by James Hutchinson, who was born November 8, 1828, in Trigg County, Ky. Speaking of himself he says: "My father was the Rev. W. T. Hutchinson, who was a native of Montgomery County, Ky., and was a minister of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. My mother was Mary (Davidson) Hutchinson. I was educated in Cumberland College at Princeton, Ky. In 1848, W. T. Hutchinson with his family located four miles north of Greenville. Soon after locating in Bond County, I came to Montgomery County and taught school in the Walnut Grove and

Lazy Neck Districts, some four years. In 1854, I bought ten acres of land from T. C. Donnell and laid out, soon afterwards, the town of Donnellson. The surveying and platting was done by James Starr, a brother of our county surveyor, D. M. Starr. The original town site was in section 24, town 7-4, and did not include that part in East Fork which was laid out on the lands of Mr. Ross. The platting of the town site was done in 1857, under my direction. One of the provisions of the charter of Donnellson, and one that has had a salutary effect for the good of the community, was that no intoxicating liquor is to be sold on land inside of the corporation, on penalty of the forfeiture of the deeds to the lands.

"Among the earliest settlers of the Bear Creek or Donnellson community were: William and Joseph Paisley; Carson and Rankin Donnell; the Rosses, the McLains, the McCaslins, the Woods, Anthony Hill, the Bighams, Thomas Johnson, William and Douglas Young, C. C. Aydelott, David John and Reuban Lewey, the Thackers, the Laws, the Wafers, the Rankins, the Finleys, Elijah Gwain, and James Rutter, the pioneer wool carder, who ran a tread-wheel carding machine in the community. Another of the old settlers, the father of Preston Paisley, came to the community. He was bitten by a rabid dog and died from the effects and was buried in the Bear Creek Cemetery.

"The first church in that community was a frame structure that stood about ten rods southeast of the Bear Creek, or Aydelott Cemetery. Among the active members of the old church were: Thomas Johnson, William Paisley, John Donnell, Joseph Paisley, Joseph Bigham, Allen Thacker, and Dr. Barber. All Presbyterians. The first teacher that I remember in the Bear Creek community was the Rev. C. C. Aydelott, and later I began teaching, and others that I could name. The first schools were on the old subscription plan, which about that time was being changed for the better. Then the patrons paid one-half of the tuition and the state paid the other half. The patrons' part was paid in whatever they saw fit or could pay with. The average amount paid a teacher was \$20.00 a month. I remember that when I collected cash for my first term that I just had enough to pay for my board.

"At the time and prior to the laying out of the town of Donnellson, great herds of deer could be seen on the prairies and prairie chick-

ens, ducks, geese and other wild fowl were abundant and could be seen and heard both day and night. In 1854, when Donnellson was laid out, there was a remarkable drouth, corn was an entire failure, owing to the drouth and chinch bugs, and the people were alarmed as to how they were going to carry their stock over till another crop was raised. But the following winter was a very mild one, and late grass was abundant, so that they got through in much better condition than was anticipated.

"Trade in the stores in the early days consisted principally in the exchange of game and produce for necessary provisions and clothing for family use. I opened and ran the first store in Donnellson, first using the kitchen of my residence, and later a better room for the purpose. The game bought by the store was sent to St. Louis in wagons and sold. Every one hunted more or less, making their living mainly from the chase. Deer was hunted and killed by almost every one, but he who could get a bear was considered especially fortunate, and bear meat was esteemed as very delicious. The writer was very fond of hunting in those days, and on at least two occasions it was my good fortune to kill two deer at one shot, and I have also killed two prairie chickens on the wing at one shot more than once. Al. Brown and myself prided ourselves in thinking we were the crack shots of the community.

"Along the religious lines I will say, that among those who were found blowing the gospel trumpet in the early days may be mentioned: the Reverends John Barber, J. M. Bone, William Finley, Joel Knight, and W. T. Hutchinson, my father, all of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. My father's last effort was at a meeting of the Presbyterians, held at Walshville in 1867, as soon after his coming home from that meeting he passed to his reward. For many years annual camp meetings were held at the Bear Creek Church, or on the grounds adjacent to it, and the above ministers were among those the most active in these camp meetings. The Methodists were also willing and able helpers in these meetings. They had a church a few miles northwest of the camp ground, at what is known as the Edwards Chapel. Among others, the Rev. Alfred Bliss, the father of the 'Pagan' editor of the Montgomery News, preached there and took part in the camp meetings. The Baptists, though frequent attendants and helpers in these meetings, had no nearby church. The Reverend

Triben, a resident minister from Ohio, and Elder Hopper from Bunker Hill, are remembered as able and forcible ministers, and Reverend Hopper immersed quite a number of converts to his church in the East Fork Creek, east of Donnellson. The ministers were all self-sacrificing men of God, and deserve much credit for the religious interest they aroused and maintained in the community, from which a law and order loving people owe much of their early inspiration. The practice of early religious services has changed much since that day, especially the Presbyterian, whether for the best is not for me to say. Both the Presbyterians and the Methodists have commodious church edifices now in Donnellson, and the churches are made up of most worthy citizens. The oldest male Presbyterian in the community at the present is Frank McLain, and the oldest female member is Elizabeth Grantham. Of Mrs. Grantham, I may also say that she is the only living student of my first effort at teaching school, which was taught four or five miles northeast of Donnellson. Another pupil of a later term, Mrs. Mary Clark, nee Miller, also lives in Donnellson with her niece.

"You ask for any incidents that I think may interest the present day readers, and I will give one or two. One that I hope will not be repeated, was that at one time during the Civil War, when we thought it necessary to patrol the streets of Donnellson with armed men. It was at the time of what was known as the Van Buren Raid, otherwise called the Clingman Raid. Reports of invasion were in the air; shots from ambush were fired at night and at least two buildings, the residence of Peter Armentrout and that of James H. Russell, were shot into, at least a half dozen shots being lodged in these buildings; fear and terror took possession of the timid, and an armed patrol was thought essential to safety. But the ear of the Lord was open to our cry and we were unharmed. At that time the whistle of the Clover Leaf Railroad, which runs through the town, would have frightened the inhabitants, as well as the herds of deer, and flocks of feathered game that infested the prairies and forests. This we did not have, but we did have at one time what was called the 'Underground railroad.' A certain political faction known as Free Soilers had a station near Donnellson. These stations fed and fostered many an escaping slave on the way to liberty at the risk of their lives and at great danger to those harbor-

ing them. These stations extended all the way from the Ohio river to Canada. At length a 'mighty star arose from the East' that proved a power in crushing the evil of slavery. When Harriet Beecher Stowe's book, 'Uncle Tom's Cabin,' appeared, the cause of freedom was greatly facilitated. The men connected with the Donnellson station were men of conviction and good citizens; whatever may be said of the acts of other stations. Another of the exciting events of the early days was the enrollment and mustering in of men subject to the call of the government to arms to serve as soldiers against any invading foe of our commonwealth. Capt. J. B. Black was by governmental appointment an enrolling officer. He was a Kentuckian and acted for the government in this capacity as long as the government required, beginning about 1823. In the early days of the Bear Creek settlement the mail was received once a week by a carrier on horseback from Springfield on his way to some point farther south. At that time the post office was at the residence of William Russell, two miles north of Donnellson. About 1857, under the administration of President James Buchanan, the post office was moved to our store in Donnellson. Since those days changes have followed each other in rapid succession in postal management as well as in social affairs. Postage has been reduced from ten cents to two cents and improvements in all other lines in proportion, for which we are truly grateful."

SCHOOLS.

Grisham Township has seven school districts largely within its territory, and the funds of these districts were for many years in the early days in charge of James E. Rankin as the school treasurer, when he was by age compelled to resign. A. B. Copeland became his successor and after a long period of service he turned the office over to A. T. Strange, who for another long period cared for its interests. Then for a few years the office was shifted from one to another till some ten years ago the present occupant, F. F. Thacker, came into the position, and his cautious ability will probably keep him there for many more years.

PRESENT CONDITIONS.

Grisham Township is crossed by both the Clover Leaf and the Big Four Railroads. The Clo-



D. W. Webster & Family

ver Leaf enters the township at Donnellson, at the southeast corner of section 24, running due west nearly two miles, leaving the township and county at Panama. The Big Four enters the township from the north in section 3, and running in a southwest direction, leaves the township near its southwest corner. There are no stations on the Big Four, though an attempt was made to establish a town in section 7, early in this century. S. P. Chapin and others attempted to promote the building of a town, which they named Grisham; the site was plotted and lots sold, but failing to secure the sinking of a coal shaft, as had been promised, the lot holders refused to build, and as a result the proposed town site was abandoned.

PANAMA.

Just two miles west of Donnellson, borings showed that a fine vein of coal was located, and after securing the coal field, the promoters sunk a shaft, and around the shaft the town of Panama grew up. It is a mining town of some 1,500 population, largely composed of those of foreign birth, who do not as yet assimilate well with our native people. The town has a post office, a bank, a lumber yard, several stores, and unfortunately several places where booze may illegally be obtained, interfering to some extent with the security and stability of the town and clouding the future prospects for growth and permanency, but this no doubt will soon be remedied.

Panama has had the following police magistrates: John Dolin, 1907; Jacob Freisland, 1907; T. A. Lewis, 1909; D. R. Bennett, 1910 and 1911; Max Von Brunn, 1913; and J. J. Williams, 1916.

DONNELLSON.

The following is written by Dr. J. B. Cary: "The town of Donnellson is situated in the southeast corner of Grisham Township, and is peculiarly located, being in the corner of four townships and two counties, viz., Grisham and East Fork in Montgomery County, and Shoal Creek and LaGrange in Bond County, and was laid off in town lots in 1860 by James B. Hutchinson on forty acres of land that was entered and owned by Carson Donnell. Mr. Hutchinson kept the first store and was the first postmaster. His first stock of goods was kept in the

kitchen of his house, a log house that was a part of the residence of Miss Bertha Thacker and which she only recently had torn down and sawed into stove wood. Mr. Hutchinson also kept a nursery for the sale of fruit trees. The growth of the village has been somewhat slow, but it has ever maintained the reputation of being a desirable village in which to live. Michael Hampton built the first hotel. Clem Boyd and Joel Paisley built a good frame building, and kept a good general store for several years. They sold their store to Michael Hampton and Foster Rankin, and moved to Lincoln, Ill., where they engaged in the mercantile business. Hugh and James Hill were the next merchants. The Hills moved from here in 1867 to Decatur. Hugh Hill shortly after leaving here got a patent on a hog ring, from which he became quite wealthy. We now have two general stores, bakery, restaurant and store combined, hardware store, furniture store, bank, lumber yard, elevator, harness shop, two blacksmith shops, two firms dealing in live stock, a drug store, two barber shops, an undertaker, a good hotel, a livery stable, two churches, good school-house for our town, good cement walks on all of the principal streets, built without the money obtained from the saloons. This town has never had a saloon in it and I sincerely hope it never will have. We have a first class electric system and a good prospect for a north and south inter-urban railroad. The future of this town is very promising, as it is one of the best points on the Clover Leaf Railroad for shipping stock and grain. We have two telephone systems, and as good, live up-to-date town as you will find anywhere for its size. We have an abundance of good water, pure and healthful, a healthful location and good sanitary conditions.

"I came here in November, 1867, and there are but two persons living here now that lived in the town when I came, namely Mary Gates and Mrs. Julia Boone. Mrs. Boone has lived here continuously all her life. Mrs. Gates lived in Bond County for some years. I am, next to Mrs. Boone, as to continuous citizenship. Last, but not least, I mention the different physicians that have located here: Doctor Wallace was the first physician to locate here, then Doctor Barber, Doctor Trueworthy, Doctor Covert, Doctor LaGrange, Doctor Haynes, Doctor J. B. Cary, Doctor Edwards, Doctor Holdread, Doctor McLean, Doctor Beeson, Dr. W. A. Allen, Doctor Wilson, Dr. A. B. Cary, Doctor Kessinger

and Dr. R. W. Allen. Dr. J. B. Cary and Dr. W. A. Allen are the only physicians that have remained here any great length of time. Doctor Barber was an old man when he came here. After a few years' residence he died.

"We add here that no description of Donnellson is complete that omits to mention the school labors of Mrs. Emma T. Bangs. She came to Donnellson in 1893, soon after the death of her husband, and began her work as a teacher. She soon became so endeared to the people that no thought of her leaving was ever entertained. She was just completing her twenty-first school year when, in 1914, she was called away by death. She was in her eighty-fifth year, and Doctor Blair is authority for the statement that she was the oldest teacher in the state of Illinois."

The Presbyterian Church of Donnellson was organized at the residence of William Robertson, two miles north of Greenville. The first members were Robert Paisley, Elizabeth Paisley, Jonathan Berry, Polly Berry, William Young and Phenely Young. The date of this meeting we have not found. The name adopted was The Bear Creek Congregation. This organization was approved at a meeting of the Presbytery, held at the residence of John Kirkpatrick, in Montgomery County, May 1823, this being the first meeting of the Presbytery. The elders of the church reported at that meeting of the Presbytery were: Robert Paisley, Jonathan Berry, John Kirkpatrick and Joseph McDavid. The first minister was Rev. Green B. Price. He was followed by Rev. Joel Knight, Rev. A. M. Wilson, Rev. Joseph Gorden, Rev. J. M. Bone, Rev. B. H. Blackwell, Rev. J. W. Blosser, Dr. Adam Bell, Rev. E. R. Rodgers, Rev. J. H. Hendricks, Rev. E. M. Johnson, and Rev. William Frieze. Today it is an active, progressive church, a credit to the community.

The Methodist Church, known as the Edwards Chapel, was organized in 1829, six years after the Presbyterian Church above described. The early members were: Thomas Edwards, after whom it was named; Rev. C. C. Aydelott and Mrs. Aydelott, Thomas Grady and Mrs. Grady, John Hammond and Mrs. Hammond, and others. Among the first preachers were Reverends Holliday, Ames, Walker and Dow. The church was dedicated by Rev. Peter Cartwright, in 1850. In 1872 the old church being inadequate to the demands of the public was

rebuilt. That house is now in a sad state of repair, owing to a lack of rural support.

The Waveland Presbyterian Church was organized at the residence of W. P. Brown in 1843 by Rev. A. C. Allen, with the following members: John Brown, Sarah Brown, Len Brown, Newton G. Brown, William P. Brown, Elizabeth Brown, Rufus Brown, Margaret Craig, Jesse D. Wood, Minerva Wood, Sarah D. Blackwood, Emiline Blackwood, Levi H. Thom, Margaret Thom, George Nicholson, George S. Clotfelter, Elizabeth Barry, Joseph McLain, Abigail McLain, Enos Clotfelter, and Elizabeth Brown. The first board of elders were: John Brown, Levi H. Thom and Dr. Jesse D. Wood. The first minister was Rev. A. C. Allen, followed by Rev. Thomas W. Hynes, R. M. Roberts, William Hamilton, John S. Howell, James H. Spillman, W. P. Baker, Willis Patchen and W. B. Rodgers. This church still keeps up the membership and holds regular services, though most country churches give up their country interests and unite with the stronger churches of the villages and towns near by.

PETER CARTWRIGHT.

No minister of the gospel did more for the cause of religion and especially the establishment of the Methodist Church in Montgomery County in the formative period of the county's history than Peter Cartwright. He was a fighter from Virginia with Revolutionary blood in his veins, who as a young man was a bold gambler and horse racer but who early disavowed these vicious practices and joining the Methodist Church at once assumed the clerical garments of that denomination. He was not only a preacher of great force but a bitter opponent of slavery. He ran for Congress as a Democrat in 1846 being defeated by Abraham Lincoln. He became a presiding elder in his church and also an author of several books of considerable merit.

Donnellson has had the following police magistrates: E. S. Ballard, 1897 and 1898; James Edwards, 1903; James E. Price, 1907; C. M. Hayworth, 1913; and S. B. Compton, 1914.

PECULIAR ENDOWMENT.

A peculiar endowment was made in this township a few years ago by William Jordan, who

lived on the old John Jordan farm in district 7, now 134. Mr. Jordan had outlived his children and had amassed quite a little estate, and in his old age was considering the matter of marrying a young woman who would care for him during his lonely old age, made an agreement with the lady, known as a pre-marital agreement, in which she was to receive from his estate such sums and properties as stipulated and agreed on, and with this agreement entered into, he married her, and later made a will in keeping with the agreement. This will was read over to the young lady by the writer, and agreed to by the wife, as ample and satisfactory. The will provided that the estate should be held in trust for the support of his home district school, and the excess to go to the support of other schools of the township. After the death of Mr. Jordan, the wife seeing that she could obtain much more than she was to get under the will, decided to attack the will and, if possible, get the pre-marital agreement part of it cut out. She succeeded, and the fund was cut about the middle. However, enough was saved to the trust fund to accomplish its purpose, and under the management of A. T. Strange, who was named as trustee, the home district has never since that day made a tax levy for school purposes.

QUAINT CHARACTER.

Every community has at times its quaint characters, and their eccentricities may take one form or another according to their peculiar notions. Isreal Johnson was one of the early settlers of town 7-4, and though an excellent citizen, manifested his eccentricity in the naming of his numerous family. His four oldest boys he named Logan, Louzo, Lawson and Lanson. His first four girls were named Melana, Melina, Melona and Melena. These were all pupils of the writer at one time as well as two others, and it will not be surprising to the reader when we say that we experienced much difficulty, as well as being often placed in ludicrous positions, in our efforts to distinguish the members of the Johnson family by the proper cognomen.

GRISHAM OFFICIALS HONORED.

Grisham Township is the smallest in the county with the exception of Harvel. Nor are

its lands so valuable as in the alluvial prairie soils, and yet with two railroads crossing it, and with two towns in its borders, it is no bagatelle in the county's budget of business. It has had one of its members, James E. Wilson, made distinguished by being placed over the board of supervisors for one year as chairman.

SUPERVISORS.

The following have served as supervisors: 1874 and 1875, W. J. McCulloch; 1876 and 1877, A. T. Strange; 1878, 1879, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897 and 1898, George W. McPhail; 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883 and 1886, George R. Aydelott; 1884, 1891, 1892, 1899, 1900, 1901 and 1902, James E. Wilson; 1885, Fred W. Krummell; 1887, 1888 and 1890, Christ W. Angerstien; 1889, R. C. Clark; 1903, 1904, 1905 and 1906, Henry W. Walkerling; 1907, 1908, 1909 and 1910, Edward Bailey; 1911, 1912, 1913 and 1914, William Vogel; 1915 and 1916, Charles Major.

SOME OTHER OFFICIALS.

Some of the parties who have served the township as town clerk have been: George W. McPhail, D. F. Davis, James E. Price, Hugh McCaslin, A. T. Strange, and Henry Hoekstra. Among those who have been collectors may be mentioned: A. T. Strange, W. H. Root, John White, Bert Kessinger, Mr. Dunn, and Charles Krummel. Assessors have numbered among them Peter L. Davenport, James E. Wilson, James E. Price, George Vogel, and others. No attempt is made to give complete lists of these officers.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Grisham Township has had the following justices of the peace: Spartan Grisham; Joel C. Traylor, 1857 and 1861; James B. Hutchinson, 1857; William J. Young, 1861, 1865 and 1869; William Gordan, 1865; Samuel B. Williams, 1869; Andrew B. Copeland, 1874, 1877, 1881 and 1885; Charles H. Edwards, 1877, 1881 and 1885; John B. Titsworth, 1889; William M. Hampton, 1889; Walker F. Hickman, 1893 and 1897; James L. Palmer, 1893, 1897 and 1901; D. F. Davis, 1901; William H. Root, 1901; Schuyler M. Kessinger, 1904; F. M. Jones, 1905; Hugh B. McCaslin, 1905; S. Z. T. Kessinger, 1906;

Fines E. Chapman, 1908; and L. H. Tankersley, 1910 and 1913.

CONSTABLES.

Grisham Township has had the following constables: George M. Roper, 1860; J. C. Hanner, 1860; George W. Kessinger, 1865 and 1881; John W. McCaslin, 1865; James S. Jones, 1869; Elisha F. Brown, 1869; John Allison, 1876; William Cannon, 1876; James L. Palmer, 1877, 1885 and 1889; William B. Bishop, 1877; George W. Bailey, 1881; S. A. Dockery, 1885, 1893 and 1907; George W. Hampton, 1889; George E. Edwards, 1890; William Vogel, 1893, 1905 and 1909; Thomas Davenport, 1897; William Woods, 1898; C. C. Compton, 1898; D. A. Nall, 1901; F. M. Jones, 1901; Charles F. Morgan, 1905; H. L. Kessinger, 1910; and L. F. Edwards, 1911.

CHAPTER XXVII.

HARVEL TOWNSHIP.

ORIGINAL DIVISIONS—PRESENT BOUNDARIES—SOIL—EARLY SETTLERS—HARVEL—WABASH RAILROAD—LOCATION—ORIGIN OF NAME—FIRST MERCHANT—FIRST POSTMASTER—FIRST PHYSICIAN—FIRST LAWYER—FIRST AND PRESENT HOTELS—EARLY BUSINESS MEN—CHURCHES—SCHOOL—PRESENT BUSINESS INTERESTS AND IMPROVEMENTS—HARVEL POLICE MAGISTRATES—SUPERVISORS—JUSTICES OF THE PEACE—CONSTABLES.

ORIGINAL DIVISIONS.

When the county was laid off into townships by the supervisors on the adoption of township organization, what is called the panhandle, a strip of land nine miles east and west of twelve miles north and south, was put into two townships, Bois D'Arc and Harvel. But soon afterwards a public sentiment began to assume force in favor of a division. Efforts were made at two or more terms of the board, and in 1874 these efforts were successful, the whole of congressional township 11-5 being detached, leaving Harvel Township the smallest township in the

county, being only three by six miles in extent. The undivided township was represented that year by a bachelor named Joseph Pitman, and in selecting a name for the township thus detached, the mover of a motion to give it a name said, that as Mr. Pitman was a bachelor, and too good a man to be lost to memory and had no children to perpetuate his name, he moved that the township be named Pitman to perpetuate the name of so distinguished a member of the board, and the motion was passed without dissent except in a weak way by Mr. Pitman himself.

PRESENT BOUNDARIES.

The present boundaries are: Bois D'Arc on the north; Christian County on the east; Raymond Township on the south, and Pitman Township on the west. The surface is generally level, prairie soil. At no time was there much timber, and now there is practically nothing left of the native growth. For many years a lone elm tree stood in the midst of the prairie from which the school district there takes its name. This tree was very old, and it is traditionally reported that beneath its branches the red men gathered to hold council before the white men invaded their territory.

Harvel Township has been noted for the richness of its fine black loam, and it is essentially a farming community, some of the best and most valuable farms in this part of the state being within its limits. Corn has always been the principal crop, although wheat, oats, rye, barley, timothy, clover, flax, garden products and fruits are raised in abundance. Stock raising is carried on very profitably, as the grazing land is rich.

EARLY SETTLERS.

Owing to the scarcity of the timber, Harvel Township was settled somewhat later than some other portions of the county, although its lands were surveyed and open to entry at the same time as the rest of the country. According to the records the first permanent settlement made in what was to become Harvel Township was in 1854 by Herman Poggenpahl, who located on the northeast quarter of section 30, near the central part of the township, where he lived for many years, becoming one of the township's most influential citizens. C. Courcier came here



J. L. Neisher & Wife

that same year, locating near Mr. Poggenpahl. It is interesting to note that the latter was a German, and the former a Frenchman of more than ordinary intelligence and culture. The influence of these two upon the township was beneficial, although Mr. Courcier sold his farm to Joseph Vincent in 1866 and went to Texas, where he acquired vast holdings and spent many years. Later this farm came into possession of Adolphus Hull. Nicholas Hankinson was another settler of 1854, and located on land directly north of Mr. Poggenpahl's claim, but later sold to William Baill. Several of his descendants became prominent in the development of the township. William F. Jordan bought the southwest section of section 7, in 1855, and the southwest quarter of section 7. A. C. Jordan located in section 6, and C. H. Jordan located on land lying along the western boundary line in section 19. Jean B. Millet, a Frenchman, came to the township in an early day, buying land about two miles north of Harvel in section 28. This was in 1855. This was the farm that was later owned by William Bockwitz. John Munsterman also located in the township in 1855, as also did Conrad Weller and B. Tulpin.

FIRST SCHOOL.

Among the first school teachers of Harvel Township was John P. Hitchings, father of Henry Hitchings, who is now a resident of Raymond. Mr. Hitchings taught at what was the Munsterman schoolhouse, near the center of the township. The second district to organize and build a schoolhouse was what is known as the Lone Elm district, and the first teacher there was William Moore.

Harvel Township is drained by the west fork of Shoal Creek with its source in Pitman Township crossing Harvel in a southeasterly direction. In an early day there was a considerable amount of wet and undrained land which has now been drained, mostly by systematic ditching, and is now the most productive soil in the township.

HARVEL.

The Wabash Railroad was built across the outtheastern part of Harvel Township, in 1869, and John Harvel, who had come here some time before, had the town of Harvel laid out, naming it for himself. The town is located on the

boundary line between Christian and Montgomery counties, a small part of the village being in Christian County. Three years later, when the township was laid out by the county board, it was given its name from the town that John Harvel had thus laid out. The survey of the town was made by Colonel Monroe, who had been in the Confederate army but not being in accord with the secession movement, left the service. He was made surveyor by Josiah Whitten in 1867, and was elected to the position later, but after his election did not serve. William Van Sandt was perhaps the first merchant in the village, but Mr. Tulpin opened up a stock of goods in 1870, and during that year a post office was obtained, George Van Sandt being the first postmaster. In 1870 Nester De Moline put up a blacksmith shop and ran it for some years. In 1873, D. O. Settlemire of Litchfield built an elevator and in 1876 Henry Niehaus built another. Later Niehaus sold his elevator to H. C. Millot. A flouring mill was built in 1871 by George Slater. Henry Bennett was the first physician of Harvel, locating here in 1869, and others of the same calling who have practiced here are: Drs. John W. Petrie, F. M. Cox and W. D. Matney. G. W. Slater and L. L. Slater were early attorneys-at-law in active practice at Harvel. The first hotel was built by Leonard May about 1870, and he conducted it for several years. In 1878 Henry Haupman built a large brick hotel opposite the depot, at a cost of \$3,000.

EARLY BUSINESS MEN.

Some early business men of Harvel were: William Vasel, dry goods and groceries; Henry Haupman, groceries; George Van Sandt, Hendricks Bros., John Rogers and H. Tomlinson, general merchandise; George Ramsey & Brother, hardware and drugs; Philip Manger, boot and shoemaker; Henry Beesman, harnessmaker; William Putney and Jefferson Davis, blacksmiths; Oscar Young, wagonsmith; John Rogers, barber; and Adams and Nelson, dealers in lumber.

CHURCHES.

The Harvel Methodist Church was organized in 1874, by Rev. John Cummins. Its first services were held in a schoolhouse and the church was built some four years later. Among the

original members were: George Van Sandt and wife, Moses Wright and wife, Orson Young and wife, E. M. Young, and Mrs. John Hawkins. Among the early ministers were: John Cummins, John Beckert, W. Roberts, Reverend Slater, and Elijah Haley.

The St. Jacobs Evangelical German Lutheran Church was organized at the Liberty school-house by Rev. Lewey Sahn and after worshipping in the country till after the town had become a center of local interest the church organization built a house of worship in the village in 1880. Rev. L. Miller was the first pastor as well as a teacher in the village school. The church also started a parochial school in 1881, which has continued to be operated in connection with the church.

FRATERNITIES.

The Odd Fellows have maintained an active lodge in the village since 1882, which has been the most important fraternity in the village, though there have been and are now others. This lodge was instituted in 1882, as stated, by Elonzo Elwood as grand master. Its charter members were: John W. Petrie, Andrew J. Nash, Taylor Boyce, Reuban Rambo, J. M. Williams, Leonard Nash, Newton Corn, C. C. Young, and J. J. Carey.

W. K. Zimmermann has furnished us with a very good brief description of the village as it is today, which we append hereto:

"Harvel has a population of about 500. It is situated on the Wabash Railroad sixty-six miles from St. Louis and thirty-six miles from Decatur. It is surrounded by some of the finest and most prosperous farming country in the state. It has two Lutheran churches, one Methodist and one Christian. It has a splendid and highly organized public school and two private schools. It has a park of fifteen acres covered with velvety blue grass and shaded with matured native forest trees. It has three thriving grain elevators, one mill, a fine and well equipped brick, tile and cement works, a farmers' lumber yard, four grocery stores, two hardware stores, a harness shop, two livery barns, two blacksmith shops, a barber shop, a restaurant, a millinery shop, ice cream parlors, a bank with as fine a building and furniture as any town in the state with ten times the population, and a public garage situated on the Black Diamond Trail,

and which is a magnificent building the equal of which cannot be found in the state's capital city. The town has beautiful cement sidewalks reaching all parts of the town, the streets are well graded and abundantly shaded. Brilliant electric lights for both public and private use. It has both local and long distance telephones, and above all it is the largest grain and stock shipping point between St. Louis and Decatur, as the railroad books will verify. William J. Zimmerman is the president and Charles Hauptman is the secretary and Cyrus Smock associate of the school board. Three teachers are employed. C. A. Tulpin is the present principal. Hermon Huber is the president, Cyrus Smock the clerk, and Wade Zimmermann, Henry Bergschneider, Edd Redmann and Fred Geiselman, associates of the town board.

"The wide awake spirit of the business men, the fine location of the city and the character and integrity of its citizens make Harvel one of the most desirable towns of its size in the state. The town has an active commercial club, which does much for the business interests of its business men. H. H. Zimmermann is the president, Charles J. Hauptman, vice president, and W. H. Huber the secretary."

Those who have served as police magistrates of the village have been: Henry M. Autle, 1873; David H. Sample, 1877, 1881 and 1885; William D. Corn, 1889; Samuel R. Hamilton, 1894; H. C. Millot, 1898; Thomas Elder, 1902; August Sutter, 1906 and 1911; and George Nuenaler, Jr., 1909.

SUPERVISORS.

The following have served Harvel Township as supervisors: Martin Brown, 1873, before Pitman was detached; Joseph Pitman, 1874, before Pitman was detached; Alfred Miller, 1875 and 1876; W. W. Adams, 1877, 1878, 1879 and 1880; A. C. Jordan, 1878; John H. Todt, 1881 and 1882; John R. Leigh, 1883 and 1884; Brewer A. Hendricks, 1885; L. H. Witt, 1886 and 1887; W. W. Whitlow, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895 and 1896; J. J. Carey, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1905, 1906, 1907 and 1908; A. J. Thomason, 1901; William Hiems, 1904; George Goodman, 1909 and 1910; H. Huber, 1911, 1912 and 1913; and H. J. Todt, 1915 and 1916. J. J. Carey was honored with a chairmanship one term.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Harvel Township has had the following justices of the peace: Andrew W. Miller, 1873; William B. Wood, 1873; James Carroll, 1873; Henry Dalton, 1876; John Stump, 1877; George W. Slater, 1877 and 1881; C. Sims, 1878; William D. Corn, 1879 and 1889; Andrew J. Hart, 1881, 1885, 1889 and 1893; James T. Adams, 1884; John W. Petrie, 1885; Joseph Sawyer, 1887, 1889, 1893, 1897, 1901 and 1905; Andrew J. Nash, 1897; and August T. Sutter, 1813.

CONSTABLES.

Harvel Township has had the following constables: Milton B. Long, 1873 and 1883; George W. Slater, 1876; Fred P. Vest, 1876 and 1877; James C. Van Sandt, 1876; Christopher C. Young, 1878; James M. Williams, 1878 and 1881; John Sherrell, 1880; Taylor Boyce, 1881; John E. Peebles, 1881, 1885 and 1893; James W. Kessler, 1885, 1889, 1893 and 1897; W. J. Comlon, 1889; and B. A. Havenor, 1897.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

HILLSBORO TOWNSHIP.

IN GENERAL—FIRST SETTLEMENTS—BOUNDARIES—
EARLY SETTLERS—EARLY MILLS—OLD WOODSBORO
—LOCATION OF EARLY BUILDINGS—HILLSBORO
PIONEERS DESCRIBED—MONTGOMERY COUNTY
REMINISCENCES—CITY OF HILLSBORO—LOCATION
—FIRST SETTLERS—SOME EARLY HILLSBORO
BUILDINGS—EARLY BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL
MEN—HILLSBORO OFFICIALS—PRESIDENTS AND
MAYORS—ALDERMAN—COMMISSIONERS—CITY AT-
TORNEYS—POLICE MAGISTRATES—POST OFFICE
AND POSTMASTERS—HILLSBORO LYCEUM—CEME-
TERIES—HILLSBORO ACADEMY AND COLLEGE—
HILLSBORO BUSINESS INTERESTS—CARNEGIE LI-
BRARY—HILLSBORO CHAUTAUQUA—HILLSBORO
HOSPITAL—TAYLOR SPRINGS—PROMINENT HILLS-
BORO PIONEERS—HILLSBORO HONORED—SUPER-
VISORS—TOWN CLERKS—ASSESSORS—COLLECTORS
—JUSTICES OF THE PEACE—CONSTABLES.

IN GENERAL.

Hillsboro Township contains the county seat, and with its large business interests may be said to be the most important of any of the eighteen townships composing the territory of the county. Other townships may excel in some respects, but the centralizing of public county business of itself lends an importance to this township that is not possessed by others. Hillsboro Township occupies the whole of the congressional township 8-4, with the city of Hillsboro near the northeast corner. The soil, originally largely covered with a growth of timber, is now under cultivation or in pasture. The soil, though not like the black loam of the prairies in fertility, is underlaid with a red clay subsoil that is porous, making the building up and retaining of its fertile qualities an easy and sure task. The township is well supplied with water courses, being crossed with both the main branch and town branch of Shoal Creek, with its small tributaries.

FIRST SETTLEMENTS.

The first settlements made in the township were in the vicinity of Clear Springs, in the southwest portion of the township, in about 1818, and also a little further east at what was called the Pepper Mill. From these points the settlers gradually extended their home building north and east. A town was begun at Woodsboro and attained respectable proportions before Hillsboro was projected. In 1820 a few had come to the site of Hillsboro, but it was not determined on for a town till after Mrs. Nusman went to the boggy, wet spot at the foot of the hill east of the original town, and with her bare hands pulled out the tufts of wild growths and dug up the mud and clay till a good bottom was secured and after awaiting for the spring to clear, found an abundance of good clear, sweet drinking water for the prospective home builders. Even after Hillsboro had several inhabitants in 1821, when the people were looking for a suitable location for the county seat, a place was selected about two and a half miles further southwest, at what was called Hamilton, and had it not been for the contention of the people of the Hurricane settlement, who wanted the county seat nearer to them, Hillsboro perhaps would never have been se-

lected. There was no one in the Hillsboro settlement that had the land, or the money to buy it with, to secure the county seat, and they had to send down to the Hurricane settlement and get Mr. McCoffey, who was known to have a little money, and persuade him to come to Hillsboro and secure a twenty-acre tract of land, at a cost of fifty dollars and deed it to the county free from incumbrance to comply with the requirements of the state commissioners empowered to select a county site. The selection, however, was made and public buildings, such as they were, were built, and the affairs of the county soon adjusted themselves to the location, and the site has not since been changed although Litchfield in the days of its supremacy made more than one ineffectual effort to remove the county seat to that growing and enterprising town.

BOUNDARIES.

Hillsboro Township is located a little south of the center of Montgomery County, and is bounded on the north by Butler Grove Township; on the east by East Fork Township; on the south by Grisham Township; and on the west by South Litchfield Township. The surface is uneven, rolling and somewhat hilly along the water courses, rising in some places to bluffs, so that the scenery is remarkably beautiful. In the early days almost all of this section was covered with timber, principally oak, soft and sugar maple, cottonwood, elm, walnut, ash, pecan, hickory and similar growths of this climate. The township contains thirty sections lying in a square, corresponding with the congressional survey. Borings show that the township is underlaid with valuable deposits of coal, which, with the exception of certain "faults," is workable, and of fine quality. The American Smelter before locating in Hillsboro tested the coal and found it second only to one other vein in the state.

EARLY SETTLERS.

The early settlers were mostly from Kentucky and Tennessee, and as before stated located first near the Clear Springs Church and the site of the old Pepper Mill. Some may have located in the township as early as 1817, as they did in the Hurricane settlement, but we are not certain that Hillsboro Township was peopled before 1818, and it is certain that Walshville

Township had, some settlers within a few months of Hillsboro Township. There has been some contention in the newspapers recently, based on tradition, that there were a family or two located near the Pepper Mill site as early as 1800, but the evidence of such early prehistoric settlements are too unreliable, being based on traditions from people who in an early day kept no record but that of memory, so that we note the contention only for what it is worth.

Among the early settlers who first came to Hillsboro Township, or along its borders, may be mentioned Jarvis Forehand, William Clark, John Norton, Gordan Crandall, Rolland Shepherd, Hugh Kirkpatrick, Alexander McWilliams, Nicholas Lockerman, Solomon Prewett, David McCoy, James Street and David Starr. These people were in the main uneducated, but men with a purpose, that of making homes where their families might be reared and started out in life with opportunities of in turn acquiring homes for themselves with all that life in a free country meant of possibilities and privilege.

They were devoted to the religious principles of truth, honor and justice which has characterized our forefathers in every pioneer community throughout the country. It was this spirit, with that of undaunted courage, that gave to this country her freedom in her contest for liberty with the mother country in the Revolutionary conflict.

David McCoy, having one of the best cabins in the community, invited Rev. James Street, then a young Primitive Baptist preacher, to hold services in his house, which he did, his being the first sermon ever preached in the county. A church was not organized just then, and in the meantime, the settlement over on the Hurricane, under the guidance of Rev. Henry Sears, another young Baptist pioneer minister, began the erection of a church and became its pastor, so that when shortly after, the Clear Springs Church was built, it was the second church in the county. The house of Mr. McCoy was rather distant from the main settlement, being south and west of where Taylor Springs now stands. As education and religion always go hand in hand, as soon as the settlement became safely established, the settlers began to think of some means of having their children educated. A young man by the name of Brazzleton seemed to possess the necessary qualifications to teach. He knew "reading, riting and rithmetic," and could make a goose quill pen and make ink out of poke

berries or the oak ball, so he was engaged by subscription, to teach a term of school. For the purpose, Reverend Street furnished a cabin, not far from where the Clear Springs Church is located, and here was taught the first school in Montgomery County. Not long after this a log schoolhouse was built north of here, near where Hamilton was laid out, which was the first schoolhouse in the county.

While Clear Springs settlement was the first settlement in the county, it was only a few months after then that Joel Smith and David Kirkpatrick settled about where Hamilton was laid out. With them came a son-in-law of Mr. Kirkpatrick, Doctor Garner. He probably was the first practitioner in the county, although Dr. Levi Boone was not far behind him in beginning to practice.

Among the early settlers, other than those above mentioned, especially those particularly connected with the early history of the town of Hillsboro, were Robert Mann, brick kiln owner, John Marshall, same business; Mark Rutlege, tavern keeper; C. B. Blockburger, tavern keeper and tin shop keeper; John S. Haywood, land speculator; John Dickerson, mechanic; William Brewer, merchant; Thomas Sturdevant, merchant, John Tillson, promotor and educator and many other all around workers, such as Ben Rose, George H. Anderson, James Grantham, Wesley Seymour, Ira Boone, Alfred Durant, E. B. Hubble, Hiram Rountree, James Blackman, Thomas Phillips, Joseph Rolston, Jacob Wilson, Charles Holmes, John Slater, Sol Harkey, Jacob Cress, Joseph Eccles, Alex Scott, and many more, the descendants of whom live in the county today.

Then people began to settle in other parts of the township. Benjamin Rose and Joseph McAdams settled near where Taylor Springs now stands, and as Mr. McAdams built a commodious two-story cabin, the largest and best yet built, and when it became necessary to hold county and circuit court, the first meetings were held in his cabin. About this time James Rutlege, John Nussman, Hiram Rountree, Dr. Levi Boone, D. B. Jackson, John Tillson and C. B. Blockburger were locating in the vicinity and at the present site of Hillsboro.

EARLY MILLS.

Associations of settlers make necessary certain industries for the accommodation of the pub-

lic. In looking for the first of these, we find a meal and flour mill erected in the southern part of Hillsboro Township, probably the first one in this part of the county. It was built and operated by Melchoir Fogelman, and was known as the Pepper Mill. It was located near two springs, and its power was water, furnished by being carried in a race course some distance to a little overshot wheel. The mill ground very slowly, its burrs were of stone rudely made and small in size. The old burrs are now in the hands of John Beal, who prizes them highly as a relic of the days of a hundred years ago. The Nickolson Mill was a little below the township line and was one of the first. It is mentioned in the chapter on Grisham Township. Also the Ross saw-mill mentioned in the Grisham article was the first one of its kind in the county. James Street built a small wool and cotton carding mill near the Pepper Mill, east of the Crabtree place, at quite an early day, which was run for several years, for be it remembered that cotton was then raised on quite an extensive scale for the making of wearing apparel. There were several other mills established as population increased, one known as the Parh Mill, near the Bond County line; another near where the old depot stood on the railroad northeast of Hillsboro; and one at the town of Woodsboro, and others.

The center of population was toward Woodsboro, as this was the crossing of the St. Louis and Vandalia highways, but the building of the Terre Haute and Alton Railroad turned the tide of settlement and improvement toward Hillsboro and Butler, and proved the undoing of Woodsboro. We give here a brief reminiscence of the once town of Woodsboro, but William Woods, its founder, was not caught in its collapse, for seeing the impending downfall, he moved to Butler, and after awhile that town, not being sufficiently progressive for his irrepressible temperament, closed out there and aided materially in the upbuilding of Witt.

OLD WOODSBORO.

How transitory are the ambitions of frail humanity! What "air castles" we of the earth earthly sometimes build. And it oftentimes pains us to see them crumble to dust before our eyes. When William Woods selected, at the junction of two important state roads, a location to give vent to his promotive spirit, he was not a dreamer, but did see visions of a town with its

opportunities, and its advancing civilization that others did not, through lack of that vision. The travel from St. Louis to Shelbyville and beyond, and that from Springfield to Vandalia, intersected each other at the place selected, and from every human avenue of foresight was the ideal site for great things. His ambition was aroused, not by chimeras of an extorted vision, but by conditions and environments that met the approval of others more conservative.

Mr. Woods was a native of the Palmetto groves of South Carolina, a grandson of Revolutionary ancestors who had fighting, and new departure blood in their veins. When still a boy under age, he left his paternal home, on the Big Pee Dee, in search of the ideal land of promise, and encountered the wilds of the then far west where the great prairie empire invited all to come and fight life's battles with courage undaunted and faith in the all-wise Ruler of the Universe. Dropping down on the East Fork less than eight years after it first became the habitat of the white man, he began his remarkable career. From working on a farm, chopping the trees for house-building, and clearing off the underbrush for cultivation, he jumped as it were, into the more active life of merchandizing. Buying a storehouse and stock of goods, his ability to manage business was shown and appreciated by a profitable trade. Soon he had accumulated enough to go back south and bring his parents and others of the family to the land of promise.

Alexander McWilliams, possibly the first East Forker, had sons and daughters and young Woods did not wait for a competence to propose a union with one of the daughters. Nor took he a course different to the custom of the day. The only question in that day, and who says it should not be the paramount one today, was the personal affinity question. And as divorces were not then a fad we may well assume that the affinities were well selected. When the impulse of town building took possession of young Woods he went to David Killpatrick to find a lodging place for himself and young wife until he could put into execution his well-conceived plans. Mr. Killpatrick had an old cabin used to store tanbark in, in which Mr. Woods camped for awhile. He induced Jacob Lingofelter to build him a one-room house on the site selected, he in the meantime clearing off the underbrush and preparing the site for occupancy. This house was built of hewn logs and sided with rip-sawed lumber, with a large fireplace which a brother helped build.

Into this he moved with his family, not waiting for its completion. The floor was laid only as far as the beds occupied the space, the windows were not in, nor were the doors hung, but barred with barrels against them. These improvements, however, came in due time and as time progressed another room on the ground floor and two rooms above were added and thus comfortably situated, he began to work out his plans for building the proposed town. As travel over these roads was an incentive to his purpose, he was not slow in adding enough to his house to open up a tavern to the public. And here we may say he entertained from time to time the most notable characters in the state, among them being Abraham Lincoln.

The store that he had managed on the East Fork was moved to the new location and soon he enjoyed a lucrative business, but without waiting for others to aid in his enterprise he kept up the pace set by building a saw-mill for converting the fine timber around him into lumber for home building, thus making unnecessary the old tiresome method of rip-sawing that was essential for the needs of the pioneers. Running a store was not enough for Mr. Woods' ambition, and while he kept this going he was also clearing up the land erecting shops and dwellings and other buildings. The exchange of skins and other produce for family supplies was the larger part of the trade of the day. Specie was scarce, and state bank notes were not considered safe, hence the question of currency was a momentous one in those times. To the saw-mill Mr. Woods soon added a stone burr grist-mill, thus he put out of business another pioneer method of preparing the family gruel, the grater or the mortar and pestle. Just south of Mr. Woods' store was built mainly by Mr. Woods an all-purpose house, denominated a schoolhouse, though used more for religious worship than for school purposes. All other kinds of town meetings were held there, debating societies, singing schools and political meetings, etc. Mr. Woods, however, did not wait for the schoolhouse to begin the education of his children and those of his neighbors, but set apart one of his storerooms and hired James Street to teach the young idea how to shoot as best it could be done under such hampered circumstances. When the schoolhouse was completed, Frank Fellis was the first one to wield the birch and make the quill pens, as well as instruct in the blue back speller and the "three R's" of a common school education. He was



(An old cut)

OLD ZANESVILLE MILL (Built about 1835)



THE HILLSBORO ACADEMY (Built in 1835-6)

followed by James Jenkins, James Street, Elizabeth Simmons, Julia Simmons, Robert W. Davis, Mr. Wright and others. The desire for educating the children was not the only longing of the early settlers, but that native inborn aspiration toward something that would console the heart in trouble and give hope for the hereafter, was theirs as has been in all ages and counties. Rev. Alfred Bliss, Rev. C. C. Aydelott and others were among those who preached to those hungry for the gospel truth.

Mr. Woods was not slow in securing a post-office for the new town, and he himself was asked to have charge of it. When a name was to be selected, he did not object to having it named for him, so confident was he in its permanency, and that the monument would be a perpetual remembrance when he had "shuffled off this mortal coil." A wagon and blacksmith shop was soon in operation and a tin and cooper shop followed. Quite a number of residences were erected, three of which were built by Mr. Woods himself. The town assumed important proportions and a public spirit was manifested not common in enterprises of that size in that day. The people elected Mr. Woods justice of the peace, and he administered justice with his ministrations in Sunday school and church work. Yes, the town had an active Sunday school and men like Milt Paden and many other prominent men as well as women were its promoters.

It was there that a militia company was organized and Mr. Woods was elected its captain, and thereafter was known as Captain Woods. Notable celebrations were held in the new town and county picnics were given, drawing the people of the whole county and many from beyond the county lines. The town assumed the airs of a county metropolis, much to the chagrin of the less enterprising towns. But alas! The long-discussed railroad from Alton to Terre Haute began laying its sinuous track from Alton over the route having the least grading, and as Hillsboro had been selected as the county seat, that town was naturally made an objective point. From Bunker Hill the route lay direct to Hillsboro, but to get there a bend was made northward and the Butler people were made happy. Hardenburg, having been missed a couple of miles, moved north to Huntsville in a day, and merging the Hardenburg business into that of the easterners who came with the railroad, the town, now city, of Litchfield was born, and Hardenburg soon became a thing of the past.

Mr. Woods was too keen a man not to see failure to the town child of his creation and bodily putting his store on wheels he moved to the location where Butler was built, and was the first to sell and bargain, barter and trade in hides, eggs and family necessities in that early historic town.

Woodsboro is now only a reminiscence, but it is a pleasant one. It never was the scene of murders, as Leesburg was; it was not started by false schemes, as was Chance; nor was it bolstered up by overreaching ambition, as was Audubon. Its people lived humble, economical and unostentatious lives, and happiness was theirs even in adversity. Godfrey Steeples with his hammer, tongs and anvil sharpened the bull tongue plows of the ruralists; John Armentrout, with saw, chisel and auger, mended the wooden skein wagons and the one-horse carts of the mechanic and tradesman, and the tin cups, water buckets and milk pails were the workmanship of Levi Nelson's shears and compress; while old Doctor Nelson treated the mothers and fast-coming children, and set the broken bones and doused the chills and ague for the workers in the field.

The corn husking, the log rollings, the apple parings, the carpet tackings, and the kissing parties are gone, but not forgotten. There being no newspapers, no telegraph, no telephones, little mail, these gatherings were a social necessity for business and news exchange, as well as occasional scandal. But these went with the town, or were scattered to re-appear somewhere else. The old men of today have not forgotten the old flag pole with its patriotic ensign which flew to the breezes till worn into shreds. Nor is the old homestead and tavern forgotten, nor the cyclone which demolished the building after it had ceased to be the habitation of life except that of the owl and the bat.

The old ladies of the county have not forgotten the weaving of the jeans, the woolseys and the flannels, from rolls of home-grown wool or cotton made by Anthony Street down by the Pepper Mill. The Street carding machine, as well as the old worm-still, were well patronized in those days. Nor will the old mothers forget soon the baby cradle, the tin lantern, the tin candle moulds, the iron pot and oven and the corn pone that was made before the open fireplace, with its gigantic back log and swinging crane with pot hooks. Nor the shuck scrub broom, the floor broom made by tying broom

corn or prairie grass around a round stick gotten from the woods. These remembrances of Woodsboro early life are only examples of every other community of that day. We do not wish for their return, but we do hope that their memory will ever be fragrant, that our children may be better able to appreciate the advantages and pleasant environments of modern life.

LOCATION OF EARLY BUILDINGS.

The following is written by S. Z. T. Kessiger: "As there is much controversy about the location of some of the early buildings I will try to locate a few of them.

"The Melchoir cabin was on the top of the bluff east of Lake Fork, about 200 yards north of where the road now runs, on the place recently bought from Fred Boyd by J. B. Barringer. Or say about 200 yards north of the Joseph Green Spring. Here John Fogelman was born on Easter Sunday, April 11, 1819, being the first white child born in Walshville Township, if not in the county. Penter's cabin. Sam Penter, son-in-law of Henry Briance, built his house about a half mile north of the Fogelman residence in the northwest corner of the southeast quarter of section 1, town 7-5; and the blacksmith shop of Mr. Fogelman was near the Penter residence. Melchoir Fogelman's sawmill was about a quarter of a mile east and at the foot of the hill slightly north of the house where John N. Green lived on the south bank of the creek, where the sill can now be seen.

"The Street carding mill was just east of the John Crabtree residence. The water at this place has fallen a depth of about eight feet, and as the mill was to have a six or eight-foot overshot power wheel, it could not be located higher up stream. The Pepper mill was built by Melchoir Fogelman, while he was living on the Grove Branch, east of Walshville, and was located south and west of where John Beal now lives. From the sources of the stream in the present timber of C. C. Lewey on to the carding mill, the race course ran on the west bank of the stream, there it furnished the power to run the carding mill. The water was there forced back into the race course and pursuing the stream on south on the east bank some half mile further it secured an elevation sufficient to run the thirty feet overshot wheel that furnished the power for grinding out the corn and wheat that was brought to it.

"The fort built as a safety from Indian depredations was not far from the Pepper mill, and was the refuge of supposed safety for seven families. The cabin where the family was murdered was in the Nicholson clearing just east and a little north of where Lewis McPherson lives. The Indian trail then followed the course of the stream northward into and across South Litchfield Township and after entering North Litchfield Township, a camp was located northwest of the grounds of the Chautauqua. Somewhere near here the captured girls were overtaken, and there one of the girls was nearly killed by the stroke of a tomahawk thrown with homicidal intentions."

HILLSBORO PIONEERS DESCRIBED.

There are men and women in every place and age that rise above the level of their environments by achievements, and, such lives of usefulness become a part of the history of the place and time of their activity. Edward Young Rice, a scion of the Blue Grass state, born February 8, 1820, of an English ancestry, who previous to the Revolution had settled in the old Dominion state, saw Illinois soil at the age of fifteen. His father was a Methodist Episcopal itinerant minister who was sent into Macoupin County and there between preaching and teaching and farming with his devoted mother, gave young Edward the early training that fitted him for the career that materially aided in making our county what it is today. In 1840 we find Edward in Shurtliff College, Alton, Illinois. In 1843 he was studying law with ex-Governor John M. Palmer, in Carlinville. Admitted to the bar in 1845, he located in Hillsboro immediately thereafter. Elected recorder of the county in 1847; in 1848 he was sent to the lower house of the general assembly; the following year he was elected judge of the county. In 1853 he was master-in-chancery; in 1857 the call came to serve as circuit judge of his judicial district, to which position he was re-elected twice, having the office altogether fifteen years. In 1870 he was elected to Congress, and also to the Constitutional Convention of 1870, an unfolding panorama of active life that knew no intermission till death called him at a ripe old age.

James M. Truitt, also a Kentuckian, born February 28, 1942, and of English ancestry, but American before the Revolutionary struggle, came to Illinois with his parents when one year

of age. When a boy he was tutored in the old Hillsboro Academy, from there going to McKendree College, and being graduated from its law department in 1867. In the meantime the War of the Rebellion had called for his young manhood and Company B, of the 117th Illinois Infantry, became his sphere of service till the close of the war. There from private, he went by steps to lieutenant and was recognized as one of the most efficient soldiers. His home legal studies were pursued in the office of Judge Jesse J. Phillips, with whom he was for several years in partnership after his admission to the bar. A strong Republican in politics, his abilities were frequently called into requisition as a speaker both at home and abroad. Not an office seeker, he answered the call to a position in the state legislature which he filled with marked ability. Dying in his young manhood, the county lost one of its ablest devotees to its interest.

Edward Lane, a native of Ohio, of humble parentage, landed in Hillsboro at the age of sixteen. That was in 1858, and by dint of hard work and economy, he was soon able to enter the Hillsboro Academy and from there went to the study of law with the Hon. James M. Davis. He was admitted to the bar in 1865, at the age of twenty-three. Elected judge of the county in 1869, he also served his district in the fiftieth, fifty-first and fifty-second congresses. In all these positions his native ability asserted itself and every part of our county's activities felt the impress of his personality. Wealth seemed to flow toward his master touch, and his influence was strongly felt in banking circles. Though dead, his personality still lives in the memory of all who knew him.

The reputation of Harry Wilton was more state-wide than perhaps any of his compeers. For a half century he was active in state and county politics and governmental affairs. Born in England, July 4, 1779, he came with his parents to America in 1797, and to Illinois in 1811. In 1813 young Harry was a mail carrier; in 1818 he was sheriff of Clinton County; in 1825 he was deputy circuit clerk of the same county, and also postmaster at Carlyle and a justice of the peace as well. Only a few years after this we find him judge of the County Court, and also acting United States marshal of the state. Presidents Jackson, Van Buren and Pierce, each continued him in the position of United States marshal and recognized his great courage and indefatigable ability. In 1842, he was chairman

of the State Convention which nominated Thomas Ford for governor. It was Harry Wilton who induced Stephen A. Douglas to accept public office. Under President Buchanan he was United States pension agent for Illinois. Hillsboro having one of the best colleges in the state in his day he located in Hillsboro for the benefit of his children. His reputation as a great man has preceded him and was in no way dimmed while spending his latter days here.

Few men served Hillsboro and Montgomery County longer in public places of trust than Capt. John T. Maddox. Born in Greenville, Illinois, April 5, 1833, he came with his parents to Hillsboro in 1836. Educated in the public schools and in the Hillsboro Academy, he soon entered business life; was a mail clerk and the first mayor of Hillsboro after its organization as a city. He was also county clerk four years. In 1862, he went into the Civil War as captain of Company C, in the Seventieth Illinois Infantry. After his return from the war he was deputy circuit clerk. He was a Knight Templar Mason, a Methodist, and we may say an all-around useful and successful citizen.

Among the most active and progressive old settlers of Montgomery County, was Jacob Cress, born in Indiana in the same year that Illinois was admitted to the Union. He was married to Helena Scherer in 1840 and soon after their marriage they secured the large farm north of Hillsboro, which has ever been known as the Cress farm. For more than sixty-five years this farm has been one of the most productive and beautifully located farms in the county.

Captain E. Taylor Sammons first saw the light of day in New York, in 1835. Coming to Illinois at the age of nineteen, he began a career which at this writing is still in progress. His wife to whom he was married in 1855, was a native of the county and came of a prominent family, the Boones. Mr. Sammons engaged in the trade of carpentering till the breaking out of the Civil War aroused his fighting blood to defend the Union, when he enlisted as a private in Company D, of the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Illinois Infantry, and advanced step by step till he was captain of the company. After the war Mr. Sammons served the city as postmaster one term. Mr. Sammons and wife have lived here so long, and been associated with so many of Hillsboro's industries and developments, that it is refreshing to talk with them with reference to the history of the county. These are only a few

of the many that we would like to mention, not alone because of kindly remembrances, but because their lives have been devoted to the up-building of the county and its enterprises.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY REMINISCENCES.

The following is written by William Bowles: "I came to Montgomery County in 1841, with my parents and first located three-fourths of a mile south of the present line of the Big Four Railroad, at Litchfield. I was then thirteen years of age. In 1844, I went back to Madison County, from which county father had come, and stayed with him. That was the year of the 'Great Flood,' when the Mississippi was unusually high. The winter of 1843-44 was unusually warm and wet, till March, when a sudden and severe freeze came killing all kinds of vegetation which had already begun to grow. While at my uncle's I drove three yoke of oxen hauling cordwood and staves from the bluffs west of Edwardsville to Edwardsville. The staves were made into wine casks and shipped to Germany, by a company of Dutch coopers. After coming home in 1844, I soon determined to strike out and do for myself, and with no money and well-worn clothes, I left home, and after wandering till seventeen years of age, I engaged myself to William Jarretto to blow for him in his blacksmith shop for \$6.00 a month. I worked there six months. In June, 1846, I went to work for Godfrey Steifels, where I worked twenty-one days in the harvest field for \$1.00 per day, which I regarded as a very big pay. With the fifty dollars which I saved, I determined to go to school, and hearing that Jack Crawford was teaching a school at Clear Springs, I obtained board with Oliver Lewey and started to school, but, owing to ague and fever I was not able to go a great deal. When summer came my money was gone and I was unable to work. I tried to get a place where I could work enough to pay for my board, and eventually Mrs. Andrew Briggs took me in and I worked for my board till she cured me of the chills with a concoction of herbs with enough of whisky to keep it from spoiling. It was nauseating and very unpleasant to take. I next went to work in the Hoxey settlement where I worked till I owned a horse, bridle and saddle and a government rifle. I was then as well off as any other young man of my acquaintance.

"After becoming very hot in exercising a

stallion for Alex West on the Evans farm south of Walshville, I became somewhat congested by cooling too fast, and brought on a spell of rheumatism, from which I went to bed and could scarcely move for a long while. When I got so I could hobble around, all my earthly possessions had gone and I had little strength and no work. However, I gained in strength and worked during the summer in the harvest field, and then went to Hillsboro, and with the aid of Riley Scherer, I got into the Hillsboro Academy, boarding with Prof. A. A. Trimper. This was in 1850. I sawed wood and did other odd jobs for my board and tuition. At the age of twenty when I entered the academy I did not know the multiplication table, had never studied grammar; all I knew had been obtained from the 'blue back speller.' At the end of the school year I went to the Voluntine settlement, where I taught a three months school on probation. If I did not give satisfaction I was to have no pay, but I got the pay which was \$50.00, raised by subscription. That was the extent of my schooling and teaching. On October 19, 1850 I married Mary A. Killpatrick, Rev. Moses Lemon performing the ceremony. Soon after this I entered eighty acres of land and built a small one-room house on it, and on the 29th day of March, 1851, we moved into it which I think was the happiest day of my life."

We desire to add to the above, that at this writing both William and Mrs. Bowles are alive and hearty for their age, and that on November 25, 1916, Mrs. Bowles celebrated her eighty-ninth birthday by inviting a number of her old friends to meet with her and enjoy a meal prepared by her and her daughter Laura.

The history of Hillsboro Township, like that of all townships having a large town or city within its borders, becomes merged into that of the city of Hillsboro, in nearly all its enterprises, as well as its educational, social and religious interests. What would otherwise be rural centers of influence and accomplishments in the various lines, become a part of the interest and advance of the city.

CITY OF HILLSBORO.

As has been related in a preceding chapter, Hillsboro grew out of a dissatisfaction on the part of the people of Montgomery County with the selection made by the first commissioners, of Hamilton, as the seat of justice. It was con-



LUTHERAN CHURCH, HILLSBORO



PUBLIC LIBRARY, HILLSBORO



PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, HILLSBORO

tended that it was not properly located, and that in time the fact that it was not the geological center of the county might give rise to some of the endless controversies which have so disrupted some of the other counties of the state. Other reasons were also given as to the undesirability of Hamilton, and all of them proved cogent enough to induce the state assembly to take action and an act was passed January 30, 1823, authorizing the re-location of the county seat, and the appointment of three new commissioners, who selected the site of the present city of Hillsboro.

LOCATION.

Hillsboro is beautifully located on high rolling ground, commanding a delightful view of the surrounding country. It is sixty-five miles northeast of St. Louis, and about 200 miles southwest of Chicago. It has a population of about 8,000, and for its size is one of the most important business centers of southern Illinois. Owing to the natural conformation, Hillsboro owes some of its present shape to artificial conditions, but enough of the original divisions have been left to afford a delightful change from the somewhat cut and dried appearance of many of the cities of this part of the country.

FIRST SETTLERS.

The first person to locate on what is now Hillsboro, was John Nusman, a German by birth, who after a period of residence in North Carolina, left that seaboard state for the wilds of Illinois. His cabin was erected on the site later occupied by the residence of Judge Rountree, now owned by his granddaughter, Etta Stubblefield and husband, and when the little county seat village grew up about him, he became one of its early mechanics, carrying on a wagon making business in a shop he also built. To John Nusman was born Eli Nusman in 1823, being the first white child born in the village. He died only a few years ago at the age of eighty-four, Mrs. Catherine Wise, a daughter six years younger, died in 1916.

As soon as the site was determined upon, the land properly entered and the town laid off, settlers began to flock in, and among those who may be numbered among the earliest were the Wrights, Joseph Miller, John Tillson, Lloyd Martin, David B. Jackson who built the first

frame house at Hillsboro, Hiram Rountree, James Rutledge and others. Mr. Jackson's residence was later incorporated in the American House. He was one of the leading men of Hillsboro in its early days, being a merchant, tavern keeper, surveyor, owned and operated a saw-mill, and took part in the public affairs of his day. Joel Wright, one of the first settlers, was the first sheriff of the county, serving from 1821 to 1826. James Wright, who was no relation to Sheriff Wright, was the son of Mrs. Wright, familiarly known to the pioneers as "Granny Wright." It is told of her that being a thrifty woman she often had corn to sell when others were out of that staple article of food. Realizing that those who came to her, needed the corn, she always asked a high price for the grain, but in order to square her conscience, insisted that the measure be heaped to overflowing, thus striking a fair average after all. She often used to laughingly say that if the Devil ever claimed her it would not be for scant measure, although it might be for high prices.

John Tillson was the first treasurer, and his was no light task, for although he was not burdened by seeking investments for the surplus of moneys in his hands, he was kept busy trying to raise the scanty funds necessary for the conduct of county affairs. Mr. Tillson first located on the Scherer place some three miles southwest of Hillsboro, but after the county seat was established, came to it and built the first brick house in town. Although the house stood for many years, it was not considered a success as it was built of locally made bricks that were not of good quality. In addition to his other duties, Mr. Tillson served as the first post office official.

James Rutledge came to Hillsboro about 1825, and located on a lot later owned by George Paisley. As one of the first tavern keepers at Hillsboro, Mr. Rutledge became very well known throughout the county, and one of his sons, Dr. H. R. Rutledge became a dentist of Hillsboro, later moving to Springfield, where he died. Other early settlers will be given with their business ventures further on. Among those to come a few years later were: Joseph Eccles, A. H. Bell, George H. Richards, Edumond Fish, Dr. I. W. Fink, W. H. Brewer, James W. Bass, Levi Boone, Ira Boone, Daniel Lingofelter, C. B. Blockburger, Paul Walter, Frank H. Gilmore, John T. Maddox, and many others.

The city of Hillsboro remained without any corporation municipal government till 1855, when

the General Assembly passed an act incorporating the "Town of Hillsboro." The charter thus obtained was amended in 1867 and again in 1869. A previous act of the General Assembly made certain grants to the Hillsboro Academy, and in the last act to the town of Hillsboro, authority was made therein for the merging of the academy's interest into the Town of Hillsboro.

SOME EARLY HILLSBORO BUILDINGS.

Aaron Rountree, writing nearly half a century ago of some of the landmarks of Hillsboro says in part:

"The architecture of the early days was not equal to that of today. Log cabins were the first residences." He then speaks of the first brick house ever built in Hillsboro in this way:

"Soon after Hillsboro was laid out John Tillson built the brick house that was afterwards torn down and the brick used to build three dwellings near the depot."

That first brick house, according to Mr. Starr, was located on the rear portion of the land on which the Judge Lane property now stands, and the brick that went into it was made about where the Clint Dort property is now located. The brick was made under the direction of a Mr. Dickerman, a colored man doing the moulding and David Eddy building the house which was a two-story one. The three houses that were made of the brick are, the house now owned and occupied by W. H. Hayes, the house south of that, now owned by Mrs. Gilmore, and another that stood where Mr. Gilmore now lives, just south of the last mentioned, all in North Hillsboro. These houses are over fifty years old, and the brick in them are over ninety years old. When it is remembered that at the time this brick was manufactured, it was not considered to be of good quality, the thought arises that the pioneers must have been very exacting in their requirements not to have passed favorably upon the bricks that have withstood the storms of ninety years, and the wear of a tearing down and rebuilding.

"The original courthouse was built of hewn logs, two stories high, the logs of which were in use in the house of N. A. Robinson, back of the brick block 55, at a late day. The brick block was the corner building occupied by Ramseys Clothing Parlors, and a barber shop, and the courthouse stood just east of these, the old

lock of which is among the historical collection of relics, in the present courthouse. The original jail was built of hewn logs of three thicknesses, two horizontal, and one perpendicular. That house was later torn down by Taylor Sammons in 1868, and the logs used in making the log crossiugs and sidewalks of the town." When Main Street was torn up during 1910 for paving, some of these old logs were run into by the plow and found to be perfectly sound, notwithstanding their ninety years of service.

"The first county clerk's office was built of logs, in the rear of the Methodist Church on George Brown's lot, south of the old courthouse. The building now used by Henry Cress as a pool-room, was then the Methodist Church except that the front has been extended several feet, so that the clerk's office was then just east of that building on property now owned by William Miller, and in easy access to the courthouse which stood only a few rods north of it.

"The log building now used as a calaboose though built in an early day, 1827 or 1828, is not one of the first buildings in Hillsboro." In speaking thus, Mr. Rountree probably refers to the log building that stood where William H. Miller's garden now is, which was used at various times as a residence, a wagon shop, and a calaboose. "The first schoolhouse built in Hillsboro, with all its primitive greatness, was situated on the brow of the hill, then in Rountree's pasture, south of the swamp, and east of the brick house, later occupied by Taylor Sammons." What Mr. Rountree called the swamp, was about the spring that "Grannie" Nusman had dug out with her hands, where the water-works now stand. The brick house that Taylor Sammons lived in was the house now occupied by Jesse Brown. Hence the schoolhouse stood just east of that house and just on top of the ridge. This first schoolhouse must not be confused with the one built later, and located about where Mrs. Phillips now lives. That was a two-room house and somewhat more modern in its construction.

Mr. Rountree continues: "Its greatness has long since departed, and not a log remains to tell its whereabouts, and few remain in Hillsboro that were educated within its classic walls. Even the hazel thicket where was procured the rods with which to maintain order, has disappeared. No more hazel switches, no more sassafras to chew, no nuts to crack, these only exist in memory. The Presbyterian brick church recently

torn down to give place to the present one, was built at a later day, probably about 1831, and was the first church structure in Hillsboro."

Speaking further of the old schoolhouse Mr. Rountree says: "It was a sort of town hall for all purposes of assemblage, including religious worship. Its construction, like that of all similar edifices of that day, was of the simplest kind. It was built of logs, not hewn, but scalped, the cracks chinked, and daubed with mud, its chimney occupied nearly one whole side, so as to take in ten or twelve foot wood. The fireplace was daubed with clay, as was also the jambs and back. There was no ceiling overhead, and the roof was made of clapboards, kept on, not with nails, but with weight poles. It had puncheon floor, and clapboard door, and, what was rare in that day, it had two glass windows, to make which nearly the whole of a log on each side was cut away. Its benches were of round logs split, made smooth with an axe, and legs on the bark side. Its furniture was of the simplest kind, consisting of a few shelves for hats, bonnets and books, with perhaps a few pegs for other purposes. Situated as it was on the hill above the spring (south) in Rountree's pasture, it was on high ground and convenient for water and was surrounded by forest and hazel thickets for the protection of horses as well as switches for the unruly." This house was, perhaps, the most useful one in town. Its teachers were men and women of education and culture, some of whom became considerably eminent. Major Campbell of Carlyle taught there; Major John H. Rountree now a prominent politician and legislator of Wisconsin, taught there; James Bradford who was a useful man and held many prominent offices in Bond County, taught there; and among others who taught there may be mentioned John Hayes, Mr. Stronger, Alex. Bouie, W. L. Jenkins, Frank Dickson and others. There were educated in part the Cresses, the Rutledges, the Blockburgers, the Seymours, the Boones, the Rountrees, the Grubbs, and others. There Tow Rutledge had a royal battle with Jared Seymour, his teacher, in which, with many sobs, Tom declared to Seymour, 'If you will quit I will.' There in part was educated Rev. J. P. Nall, Rev. W. S. Prentice, both Methodist presiding elders, also Rev. James Harkey and Rev. Sidney Harkey, of the Lutheran church, all useful men as well as good preachers. There also in part was educated Gen. Tillson of Quincy, whose exploits during the

Civil War rendered him distinguished. There Bishop Ames preached his first sermon; there also preached Bishop Morris, of the M. E. Church; also J. T. Mitchell, James Mitchell, Peter Cartwright, Newton Cloud, Charles Holliday, John Drew, Samuel Thompson, Father Barnes, Jesse Hale, Barton Randle, and others of the Methodist Church preached there. In that house was organized the nucleus of the Presbyterian, the Methodist and the Lutheran churches. Thomas Spillman the first regular pastor of the Presbyterian Church preached there. Daniel Scherer, who organized the Lutheran Church also preached there. Our temperance societies were organized there, and our debating societies were organized and conducted there, and other enterprises too numerous to mention, all had their origin in that old log structure.

EARLY BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL MEN.

As before mentioned John Tillson was the first merchant, and the second was John Prentice, who opened his store in 1825. He came from St. Clair County to Hillsboro and lived in "Granny" Wright's cabin. Another early merchant was Charles Holmes who came here in 1832 or 1833. Joseph Miller operated a tan yard. Jacob Wilson was one of the earliest shoemakers, and used to go from family to family all over the county, making shoes for each member as was the custom of those days. John Slater, and Deacon Alexander Scott were also shoemakers. Nathan and Burton Harmon and a Mr. Hutchinson were among the early blacksmiths. W. A. Morrison and Kimball Prince were the next. Fred Hillsabeck was another of the early blacksmiths for these mechanics were in great demand. Wesley Seymour was the second wagon maker, John Nusman being the first, as before stated. John Meisenheimer combined wagon making with carpenter work. John Dickerson, David Eddy, Ira Boone, and Hudson Berry were the first brickmakers of Hillsboro. William Brewer turned a lathe, and manufactured furniture, and did all kinds of woodwork. Thomas Sturtevant, Alfred Durant, E. B. Hubbell and James Blackman were also cabinetmakers. David B. Jackson started an ox-tread mill, which was later enlarged into the first steam-mill of the place by John Tillson, and here he ground flour and sawed lumber until the plant was burned in 1840.

HILLSBORO OFFICIALS.

As above stated the incorporation of Hillsboro dates from 1850, having been governed by trustees prior to that time. We now give the names of a few of those who have served Hillsboro in the several town and city offices. Presidents: Thomas Phillips, 1855; Jacob Whitehead, 1856-1860; Joseph T. Eccles, 1857; David B. Jackson, 1858-1859; Jacob Whitehead, 1860; David McEwan, 1861; Amos L. Clotfelter, 1862; Prodice Boutwell, 1863; Robert H. Stewart, 1864; Austin Whitten, 1865; John M. Keith, 1866; Thomas D. Washburn, 1867; Frank H. Gilmore, 1868; and Burrell Phillips, 1869. Mayors: John T. Maddox, 1869, 1885, 1886; Fred Noterman, 1870, 1872; Paul Walter, 1871; A. M. Brown, 1873; A. M. M. Rountree, 1874; Edward S. Burns, 1875; John F. Glenn, 1876; M. M. Walsh, 1877, 1883, 1884; William Conklin, 1878; George H. Blackwelder, 1879; Charles B. Rhoads, 1880; Benjamin E. Johnson, 1881, 1882; Samuel M. McLain, 1887, 1888; William A. Howett, 1889, 1890; Charles A. Ramsey, 1891, 1892; James M. Truitt, 1893; Samuel H. McLain, 1895, 1896; Duncan Best, 1897, 1898; Larkin G. Tyler, 1899, 1900; Henry N. Randle, 1901, 1902; George A. Clotfelter, 1903, 1904; Rice Miller, 1905, 1906, 1908; E. B. Truitt, 1909, 1910, 1911; H. C. Lathem, 1912, 1913, 1914; and H. S. Butler, 1915, 1916.

Those who have served the city as clerks, have been as follows: John Kitchell, 1855, 1856, 1857; William K. Jackson, 1858, 1859, 1861, 1862, 1863; S. M. Grubbs, 1860; A. H. H. Rountree, 1864; Frank M. Lyford, 1865, 1866; Isaac S. Blackwelder, 1867; Edward S. Burns, 1868, 1869; C. M. Wool, 1870; H. C. McWilliams, 1871, 1872; George H. Blackwelder, 1873, 1874; John M. Cress, 1875; Francis Marshall, 1876; Frank A. Stubblefield, 1877; A. Y. Brown, 1878, 1880; Cyrus H. Gilmore, 1879; George C. Bryce, 1881, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890; Simon Kahn, 1882, 1883, 1884; Frank Winchester, 1891, 1911; Guy C. Longwell, 1911, 1912; Foster McDavid, 1912, 1913; Jesse R. Brown, 1913, 1914; and Orvil M. Hampton, 1914, 1917.

The following have served Hillsboro as aldermen: Solomon Harkey, 1855; Robert W. Davis, 1855; Benjamin Sammons, 1855; James Blackman, 1856; William H. Brewer, 1856, 1862, 1865; Thomas Standring, 1856; Edward R. White, 1856, 1857; Thomas D. Washburn, 1857; John W. Edwards, 1857; Garrett V. Brockman, 1857;

Amos L. Clotfelter, 1858, 1859, 1860, 1861, 1863, 1865; Wooten Harris, 1858, 1859, 1860, 1863; Ira Milliard, 1858, 1859, 1861; David Erven, 1858, 1859, 1860, 1862; John T. Anderson, 1860; John O. Barnett, 1861; Edward S. Burns, 1861, 1862, 1864, 1866; E. B. Hubbel, 1862, 1864; A. Tobias, 1863; William Conklin, 1863; William R. Truesdale, 1864; A. H. Shimer, 1864; A. H. Brown, 1865; W. C. Miller, 1865, John O. Barnett, 1866; Fred Noterman, 1866, 1870; Louis Wagner, 1866; James R. Glenn, 1867, 1869, 1870; M. L. Morehouse, 1867, 1870, 1871; Alexander A. Cress, 1867, 1878, 1879, 1881, 1882; Newton G. Brown, 1867; John L. Marshall, 1868; Daniel C. Lingo-felter, 1868, 1869, 1870; Michael Rutledge, 1868; August H. Mey, 1868, 1869, 1870, 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885; Paul Walter, 1869, 1878; James T. Blackburn, 1869, 1870; A. N. Kingsbury, 1869, 1872; F. Weigand, 1869; Charles B. Rheads, 1869; Bernard Walls, 1869, 1873, 1874; John F. Eagan, 1870, 1871; John F. Glenn, 1876, 1892, 1893; William Richart, 1870; William Tiffin, 1870, 1871; Joseph Rolston, 1871, 1872; Enoch J. File, 1871; George W. Potter, 1871, 1872, 1873; G. M. Grubbs, 1871; E. J. C. Alexander, 1871, 1872; John C. Gunning, 1872; George B. King, 1872; James M. Truitt, 1872, 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1882; Frank Frarer, 1872, 1873, 1875, 1876, 1877, 1880, 1881, 1889, 1890; M. C. McWilliams, 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876; Charles Zurmuehlen, 1873; John T. Maddox, 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877; Robert H. Mann, 1873, 1874, 1875; James A. Brown, 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887; Burrell Phillips, 1874, 1875, 1882; Cyrus Gilmore, 1874; John Crane, 1874, 1875; John W. Clotfelter, 1875, 1876, 1877, 1879, 1880; Harden W. Nelson, 1876, 1877, 1878; Charles L. Bottrell, 1877, 1878; William M. Hayes, 1878, 1879; James C. Taylor, 1878, 1881; John M. Cress, 1879, 1880; C. D. Murdock, 1879, 1880; H. H. Keithley, 1879, 1880; Benjamin Wilton, 1880, 1881; Charles A. Ramsey, 1880, 1881; Joseph Helston, 1881; C. V. Seymour, 1881; W. L. Blackburn, 1882, 1883; Warren Neff, 1882, 1883, 1889, 1890; Walter S. Sharp, 1883, 1884; Amos H. Clotfelter, 1883, 1884; John R. Challacombe, 1883, 1884; Henry Holderead, 1884, 1885; Louis Wolters, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890; Charles T. Tobin, 1885, 1886, 1888, 1889; Edward F. Leak, 1885, 1886; R. E. Handshie, 1886, 1887; Richard Rowe, 1886, 1887; Thomas B. Brown, 1887, 1888; Charles H. Witherspoon, 1887, 1888; William Vawter, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891; Edward Hillis,



BURBANK SCHOOL, HILLSBORO



SOUTH SCHOOL, HILLSBORO



HIGH SCHOOL, HILLSBORO

1888; James B. Barringer, 1889; Edward C. Newton, 1890, 1891; George T. Seward, 1890, 1891; Larkin G. Tyler, 1891, 1892; Leonard Ludwig, 1891, 1892; Robert Wilson, 1891, 1892; N. J. Blockburger, 1892; John F. Glenn, 1892; J. F. Pollard, 1893; Henry Scherer, 1893; Charles O. Brown, 1893; George W. Potter, 1893; J. F. Glenn, 1893; M. J. Blockburger, 1893; William Vawters, 1894; F. F. Herguth, 1894; William Kortkamp, 1894; T. A. Paden, 1894, in place of Scherer, resigned; Joseph Pollard, 1894; James F. Brown, 1894; Henry Scherer, 1894; K. R. Hart, 1895; T. A. Paden, 1895; L. D. Osborn, 1895; E. F. Leak, 1895; William Vawters, 1895; F. F. Herguth, 1895; L. G. Tyler, 1896; L. H. Mey, 1896; John Green, 1896; T. A. Paden, 1896; K. R. Hart, 1896; L. D. Osborn, 1896; William H. Hayes, 1897; E. R. Black, 1897; George A. Clotfelter, 1897; L. G. Tyler, 1897; John Green, 1897; L. H. Mey, 1897; Walter Sharp, 1898; Leonard Ludwig, 1898; John T. Maddox, 1898; E. R. Black, 1898; George A. Clotfelter, 1898; William H. Hayes, 1898; Jesse H. Barrett, 1899; Henry Pipe, 1899; James A. Short, 1899; Leonard Ludwig, 1899; Walter Sharp, 1899; John T. Maddox, 1899; W. Hayes, 1900; William B. Stoakey, 1900; W. S. Sharp, 1900; T. A. Paden, 1900; L. H. Mey, 1900; Henry Pope, 1900; J. S. Canady, 1901; A. H. Clotfelter, 1901; G. H. Clotfelter, 1901; H. R. Crawfords, 1901; F. C. Hossman, 1901; L. H. Mey, 1901; W. S. Sharp, 1901; W. S. Sharp, 1902; John Thompson, 1912; P. H. Winans, 1902; H. R. Crawford, 1902; G. A. Clotfelter, 1902; A. H. Clotfelter, 1902; Leslie N. Smith, 1903; M. L. Robertson, 1903; P. P. Williams, 1903; W. S. Sharp, 1903; John Thompson, 1903; P. H. Winans, 1903; W. S. Sharp, 1904; John Thompson, 1904; P. H. Winans, 1904; M. L. Robertson, 1904; P. P. Williams, 1904; Z. V. Kimball, 1905; George Dunn, 1905; W. W. Davenport, 1905; W. S. Sharp, 1905; P. H. Winans, 1905; John Thompson, 1905; L. J. Ware, 1906; A. D. Brooks, 1906; Charles F. McHenry, 1906; George Dunn, 1906; W. W. Davenport, 1906; M. S. Jones, 1906; M. S. Jones, 1907; George Dunn, 1907; John Fletcher, 1907; L. J. Ware, 1907; A. D. Brooks, 1907; Charles F. McHenry, 1907; L. J. Ware, 1908; A. D. Brooks, 1908; J. F. Williams, 1908; M. S. Jones, 1908; John Fletcher, 1908; George Dunn, 1908; Edward Williams, 1909; Turner Hefley, 1909; Harrison Easley, 1909; L. J. Ware, 1909; John Fletcher, 1909; George Dunn, 1909; L. J. Ware, 1910; F. C. Hossman, 1910; C. W. Miller, 1910; J. H. Williams,

1910; David C. Archibald, 1910; Turner Hefley, 1910; Harrison Easley, 1910; Edward Williams, 1910.

After the adoption of the commission form of government the following have served as commissioners: Edward J. Miller, Charles C. Baxter, Frank McLean, Edward T. McDavid, in 1911; H. S. Hargrave, in 1912, in place of E. J. Miller, resigned; F. F. Karnes, Fred E. Thompson, H. C. Cox, and Charles Weber, in 1915.

The following attorneys have filled the office of city attorney since 1872: C. W. Bliss, 1872; C. W. Bliss, 1873; Amos Miller, 1875; C. W. Bliss, 1876; H. P. Rountree, 1878; James M. Truitt, 1880; C. W. Bliss, 1882; George R. Cooper, 1883; George Pepperdine, 1885; George R. Cooper, 1887; James E. Colvin, 1889; James E. Colvin, 1891; Harry Phillips, 1893; J. M. Baker, 1895; Harry H. Willoughby, 1897; Harry H. Willoughby, 1899; Rice Miller, 1901; Edward A. Cress, 1903; George R. Cooper, 1905; Frank M. Ramey, 1907; Frank M. Ramey, 1909; and J. M. Baker, 1911. The commission form of government went into force in 1911, since which time J. M. Baker has filled the office.

The following have served Hillsboro as police magistrate: Jacob Beck, 1867; John M. Keith, 1869 and 1877; William T. Coale, 1873 and 1885; Marion C. McWilliams, 1881; Fred A. Randle, 1889; A. A. Cress, 1893 and 1897; Richard Rowe, 1901, 1905 and 1909; and Abner Moore, 1911 and 1915.

HILLSBORO POST OFFICE AND POSTMASTERS.

Prior to 1892 the post office was spelled Hillsborough, and about that time the post office department at Washington passed an order to the effect that post offices should in all cases be spelled the same as the name of the town or city in which they are located is spelled. Taylor Sammons was the postmaster at that time, and he, after examining the county records to find out how the city name was spelled in the articles of incorporation, reported that it was spelled Hillsboro, and so reported to the department, and the order was then made that the post office officials should comply with the order, which had been promulgated, and since that date the office is legally Hillsboro, instead of Hillsborough. The following have served as postmasters of Hillsboro: John Tillson, Jr., December 30, 1823; J. M. Holmes, March 1, 1836; Hiram Rountree, March 15, 1838; W. L. Jenkins, May 25, 1839;

Hiram Rountree, January 9, 1840; F. H. Hereford, January 25, 1841; C. B. Blockburger, September 14, 1844; Oliver Coudy, October 4, 1845; Benjamin Sammons, April 28, 1847; William K. Jackson, September 27, 1847; J. T. Eccles, February 2, 1853; T. J. Rutledge, July 14, 1853; T. P. Hoxsey, January 16, 1855; A. H. H. Rountree, January 8, 1856; J. H. Rolston, January 13, 1857; J. C. Mears, April 9, 1861; William Z. Manchester, January 6, 1865; E. T. Bangs, February 23, 1873; T. B. Brown, January 17, 1881; J. V. Coale, July 22, 1884; E. S. Burns, August 12, 1886; E. T. Sammons, September 9, 1890; J. E. Y. Rice, August 29, 1894; C. H. Rolston, October 27, 1896; B. F. Boyd, June 23, 1897; J. F. M. Greene, May 27, 1902; C. F. McHenry February 25, 1916.

THE HILLSBORO LYCEUM.

In September, 1837, certain citizens of Hillsboro incorporated an educational institution which they named Hillsboro or Montgomery County Lyceum. I find the name not always the same. The incorporation laws of that day were not such as we have today when the state controls all corporations, as they seem to have only incorporated in the county seat of Montgomery County. The objects of this incorporation were such as was general in such organizations of that as well as this day, such as having debates and discussions of public topics, and it seems that this organization went much further than was customary, as it was under its auspices that many of the notable men of the day were secured to make public addresses in Hillsboro. A code of by-laws was adopted and made a part of the incorporation papers, and for several years it was an important factor in maintaining the high standard of the educational and intellectual interests of the community. The following were the officers of the institution during its first year: David B. Jackson, president; Josiah Fish, Esq., vice president; F. M. Hereford, Esq., secretary; Edward Wyman, librarian.

CEMETERIES.

Hillsboro in common with all other towns, maintains its places for the repose of the dead. These are cared for with scrupulous and exacting interest. The Oak Grove Cemetery is the larger one, and is kept in splendid condition. Its location is good and its beauty appealing. Its

entrance is ornamented with a beautiful and graceful monument erected to the memory of the brave soldiers who gave their lives in defense of the country in the Civil War. The Rountree Cemetery is quite an old one, though not large, and contains the remains of a number of the oldest settlers of the city. The Catholics also maintain a cemetery for the reception of their dead. Perhaps no enterprise that the Hillsboro citizens ever embarked in ever was accomplished with as universal satisfaction to those interested as the building of the Hillsboro mausoleum in 1913. The proposition was made by Dudley Grant Hays and George Hoffman of Chicago. After due deliberation the citizens of Hillsboro raised the necessary money, to build, equip and endow, a 300 crypt mausoleum. The plans were worked out for the most substantial, artistic and enduring one that was possible to make, the plans were all carried out to the letter, and the mausoleum is a credit to the Oak Grove Cemetery to which it is annexed, and the pride of those who have elected to provide a resting place for their bodies after life's activities have been accomplished.

THE HILLSBORO ACADEMY AND COLLEGE.

Very early in the history of Hillsboro, the academy was built and started on a broad and liberal foundation. Being the only institution of its kind for a long distance, it was patronized by students from all sections of the west and south, some even from as far south as Louisiana. Upon its rolls were names which have since become famous in local and state history. Gov. Zadek Casey educated his children here, one of whom was a senator in our state legislature. Prominent families in the state at that time, such as General Alexander of Paris, General Kitchell of Paris, General Thornton of Shelbyville, Harry Wilton, and others from time to time moved here to educate their families. The history of the Hillsboro Academy is an interesting one. Most of the facts concerning its founding, equipment and teachers have been taken directly from the records, although much has been gained from newspaper accounts, chief of which being a series of "Early Reminiscences" written by Judge Hiram Rountree.

In 1835 the people of Hillsboro united their purses and built what was then esteemed a most magnificent building. The architect was Dr. Shurtleff, later the founder of Shurtleff College

of Upper Alton. The building was called the Hillsboro Academy, and its stock was bought by public-spirited men of Hillsboro, the most prominent of whom was John Tillson, who not only gave the land and the largest amount towards its erection, but also guaranteed the teachers their full pay and presented the school with a fine set of philosophical apparatus, piano and other equipment. Among the other stockholders are found the names of John S. Hayward, Hiram Rountree, Thomas Sturtevant, William Witherspoon, John M. Holmes, Lloyd Morton, Charles Holmes, Lucius Kingman, Israel Seward, Rev. Daniel Scherer, Rev. T. A. Spilman, M. L. Cushman, John Watson and Abner Hope. Mr. Tillson brought from the east the first superintendent, Isaac Wetherell, and his wife for associate in the female department, Prof. Edward Wyman, associate in the male department and Miss Elizabeth F. Hadley, teacher of instrumental music. With these instructors the academy opened the first Wednesday in November, 1837, and continued until 1839, when Mr. Wetherell and wife returned east; and Marshall Conant and wife with Edward Wyman and wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Wyman, and Miss Beulah P. Tufts, as associates, took charge of the school. In 1840 there were added to the corps of teachers, Miss Harriet Comstock, Mrs. Susan T. Grant and John P. Sattle. In 1841 Edward Wyman became principal with Mrs. Wyman, Miss Margaret S. Spring, Miss Beulah P. Tufts, Miss Jemima Dickson, and Miss Mary P. Wyman as associates. In 1842 Miss Martha J. Powell took the place of Miss Tufts, while Azel S. Lyman, Jeremiah D. Low and Miss Eunice Clark were added. In 1843-4 Ephriam Miller with the associates William Weer, Jr., Miss Mary Dustin and Miss Eunice Clark had charge of the school. In 1845 James W. Sunderland was principal, with his wife, Mr. F. Eugene Baldwin and Miss Mary Davis as associates.

In 1846, while A. A. Trimper was principal, the trustees of the Hillsboro Academy sent in a petition to the senate asking consent to transfer their charter to the "Literary and Theological Institute of the Lutheran Church of the Far West." The petition was written by John S. Hayward, secretary of the board of trustees. The petition was granted in 1847, the name of the academy was changed to Lutheran College, generally known as the Hillsboro College. This college, while essentially a Lutheran institution, was in some respects a popular Hillsboro enter-

prise, and had the support of the citizens of the community, without regard to denominational lines. At one time Dr. Springer, Dr. Trimper and others circulated a subscription to partly endow the college. The plan was to raise by subscription to scholarships the sum of \$10,000. The interest was to be used in running the institution, paying its instructors, etc. One subscribing \$125.00 would be given a scholarship good for twelve years. One subscribing for \$200.00 received a scholarship good for twenty-five years, while one subscribing for \$400.00 received a perpetual scholarship. The fund was raised and quite a number of young people received the tuition part of their education from these scholarships. They were transferable and frequently poor young men were allowed to use them without charge by the owners, as an act of philanthropy. With the surrender of the charter, and the failure of the college in Springfield, these scholarships became worthless.

The college was managed very successfully for five years with Rev. Francis Springer as president, while A. A. Trimper, his assistant, had charge of the female department in the Lyceum Building. In 1852 the Lutherans, thinking Springfield a more favorable locality for their college, moved it to that city, and the academy once more opened with O. C. Duke as principal. The college, on being removed to Springfield, obtained a new charter dated June 21, 1852, creating a body for founding and maintaining in or near the city of Springfield, Illinois an institution of learning to be known by the name of "The Illinois State University." In April, 1852, this institution began operations in a building formerly occupied by the Mechanics' Union. Thus Hillsboro citizens and their friends practically founded the first Illinois state university.

In 1853, George C. Mack, with his wife, Miss Abbie Fisher and Miss L. C. Dearborn, as assistants, had charge of the school. The next three years had as many changes of teachers. In 1855, Rev. William McGookin was principal; E. B. Douthit, assistant; in 1856, William Gunning was principal and Miss L. C. Lyman assistant; and in 1857, Charles H. Burbank was principal. In 1858, Edmund Miller came as principal and remained until 1865. Among his assistants were Miss E. B. Chute, Miss F. Sargeant and Andrew Shattuck. In 1866, Rev. J. R. Brown was principal, with his wife, Miss Fannie Kidoo and S. M. Inglis, as assistants. From that time until

1879, there were frequent changes of teachers. In 1867-8, F. M. Easterday was principal; 1869-70, L. S. Brown was principal, with his wife and Miss Abraham as assistants; from 1871 to 1873, L. B. Whitman was principal; in 1874, Rev. Francis Springer was principal; in 1875, Rev. W. J. McDavid was principal; in 1876, C. C. Lyerly was principal; 1877-8, L. B. Whitten was principal, and in 1879, Frank Helsell, with his assistants, S. M. Ladd and Miss Cromer, had charge of the school. On January 28, 1880, under Mr. Helsell, the academy closed and went into the hands of the public high school.

HILLSBORO'S BUSINESS INTERESTS.

The following is written by F. H. Brown: "Hillsboro is located on the main line of the New York Central and Chicago and Eastern Illinois railways, fifty miles from St. Louis and 232 miles from Chicago. According to railroad reports, the receipts at Hillsboro for in and out bound freight, are more than for any other town or city on the New York Central line between St. Louis and Indianapolis. Its enormous freight receipts must be attributed directly and indirectly to the development of her coal fields. The three coal mines have the daily output of 8,000 tons, approximately 120 cars per day, employing 800 men, with monthly payrolls of \$90,000. It is through the development of these coal fields that Hillsboro has been enabled to locate here the three largest industries, namely, the Schram Glass Manufacturing Company, The American Zinc Company of Illinois and The Lanyon Zinc Smelter.

"The Schram Glass Manufacturing Company is the largest exclusive fruit jar and cap plant in the country. The company broke ground for the erection of their plant January 29, 1906, made their first carload shipment September 3, 1906, employing at that time 125 people. One might say that the company has never ceased building additions. They recently erected a new extension plant giving them an output of 1,000,000 caps per week. The plant at the present time employs 300 people and consumes fifty tons of coal, twelve and one-fourth tons of soda ash, forty tons of silica sand, five tons of sheet zinc, fourteen boxes of tin and 1,000 gross of rubber jar rings per day.

"The Robert Lanyon Zinc and Acid Company, manufacturers of zinc spelter and sulphuric acid, have just finished the erection of the first unit,

or one-half of their plant. This plant, when completed, will consume more than 300 tons of coal and 100 tons of zinc ore per day, producing fifty tons of spelter and 100 tons of sulphuric acid. They are employing 200 men at the present, and will employ many more later.

"The American Zinc Company has erected here the largest zinc and acid works in the United States, with an output, when completed, the largest in the world, costing over \$2,000,000, employing 600 men, consuming each day 600 tons of coal and 100 tons of zinc ore per day, producing fifty tons of spelter and 200 tons of sulphuric acid daily, and are yet increasing their plant. The plant now in operation furnishes steady employment the year round to 300 men. This company before locating at Hillsboro spent two years time making an exhaustive study of natural conditions and resources in the local fields of Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and West Virginia, and their decision to locate their large plant here certainly speaks volumes for Hillsboro as they were looking for natural resources and advantages and not entertaining large cash bonuses.

"A home company distinctly, is the new plant of the Southern Illinois Light & Power Company, built in 1912, which would do credit to a city of 50,000 people. In addition to furnishing light and power to Hillsboro, they furnish electricity for light and power to the following towns: Nokomis, Witt, Irving, Harvel, Coffeen, Raymond, Butler, Taylor Springs, Kortkamp, Greenville, Donnellson, Panama, Fillmore, Morrisonville and Palmer, and own some other town plants to be connected later. Besides supplying electricity, they are furnishing steam heat to all the business districts of Hillsboro and operate an up-to-date ice plant, with a daily output of 60,000 pounds, and are also operating the street railways to Taylor Springs, the Big Four station and Schram City. These leading industries give a slight indication of what is meant by the 'New Industrial Hillsboro.'

"In 1823, the Legislature of Illinois appointed a commission to select a site for the county seat of Montgomery County. After a deal of controversy the present location of Hillsboro was chosen because it was the geographical center of the county as well as of the population. Since that time the city has grown steadily, but the greatest strides have been made in the last ten years, and more particularly since the introduction of the manufacturing industries into its



SOUTH MAIN STREET, HILLSBORO



COUNTY JAIL, HILLSBORO



THE HILLSBORO HOTEL, HILLSBORO

business life. A commercial club was organized, and under this influence the Hillsboro Hotel, a fine, modern house, was built, and the Schram Automatic Sealer Company was induced to locate their plant here. Then followed the American & Acid Company and the Robert Lanyon Zinc & Acid Company—the three large coal mines—the Montgomery, the Hillsboro and the Kortkamp, located in this section, making it one of the strong points in inducing them to build their plant within working distance. These industries have been supplemented by the fine plant of the Hillsboro Electric Light & Power Company and the Hillsboro Brick & Tile Company.

"The city has two telephone systems, the Montgomery Telephone Company, connected with the Bell Telephone Company to all points on long distance, and the Peoples Mutual Telephone Company, connecting with the Kinlock system. The financial basis of Hillsboro is firm and sound. There are three banks—the Hillsboro National Bank, the Montgomery Loan and Trust Company, and the Peoples National Bank, with deposits of nearly \$1,000,000 in the three banks.

"Hillsboro has also kept up her progress in improving the city itself as well as its financial basis. All the principal streets are paved and there are miles of concrete and brick sidewalks. A municipal water works supply the citizens and industries with abundance of water for all supplies, and which is now building a very large concrete dam to impound a large supply of pure water. A comprehensive sewer system for the city is to be inaugurated this season by a first expenditure in District No. 1, of the \$44,000 under the direction of experienced engineers. This to be supplemented by the extension of the system to all parts of the municipality as rapidly as the matter can be handled judiciously and in a satisfactory way for the benefit of the community. The city has recently built two new concrete bridges costing about \$5,000, and plans are now under way for the third.

"The \$10,000 Carnegie Library, which was built in 1905, is of great profit to the intellectual citizens. There are over 13,000 volumes in the library and they have about 2,000 visitors a month. The library pays especial attention to the course of studies in the schools and keeps up well the reference books for the different branches, and also for the different literary clubs. Another great pleasure and also ad-

vantage the citizens have to look forward to is the two weeks session each August, of the Litchfield-Hillsboro chautauqua. This offers to the people, at a small cost, the chance to hear some of the greatest speakers of the day. William J. Bryan, "Uncle" Joe Cannon, Senator La Follette, Governor Hadley, Governor Deneen and many other prominent men have lectured here. There are also many musical performances. This is a recreation as well as an intellectual treat, as the people who stay on the ground lead the simple life, camping in cottages and tents. The Woman's Auxiliary furnish beds to any who wish to stay over night, and an eating house in charge of capable caterers, furnish splendid meals."

HILLSBORO HOSPITAL.

Several years ago the ladies of Hillsboro formed a hospital association for the purpose of raising a fund with which to erect and operate a hospital, which they recognized was a growing need of the city home of their adoption. Steadily and surely the nucleus of a fund grew, and during 1915, with the aid of some of our public spirited men, the plans were finally adopted and the erection began. The officers of the association at that time were: Mrs. Eugenia Helston, president; Mrs. Kate R. Seward, first vice-president; Mrs. Ada Armstrong, second vice-president; Mrs. Carrie M. Howell, secretary and Mrs. Hattie McDavid, treasurer. The finance committee, composed of men, was as follows: J. J. Frey and Frank H. Brown; and the committeemen in charge of the construction were: Dr. Kimball, Dr. Seymour, Dr. Douglas, James P. Brown and Judge Dryer.

The plans were carefully worked out by a competent architect, and under the able direction of Johnsey & Nichols the building was erected at a cost of \$25,000. The furnishings were donations from various organizations and individuals, and on February 22, 1916, the doors were formally opened for the reception of those in distress, and in less than two days several patients were receiving the beneficence of the institution.

TAYLOR SPRINGS.

The town of Taylor Springs, one and a half miles south of Hillsboro, has the American Acid Company, the largest smelter in the world.

The town of Taylor Springs is on the Big Four Railroad and is connected with Hillsboro by an interurban car line, the property of the Southern Illinois Light & Power Company. Its 1,500 inhabitants are mainly laboring men in the employ of the smelter and of the coal shaft located there. But the town has an efficient town board and public schools for the children under the management of an excellent board of education. As a great many of the men who work in the smelter are foreigners, the smelter employs an instructor to meet the men and boys who are desirous of securing an American education, and give them the necessary training to fit them for intelligently performing their duties as citizens and assimilating with the people of our county in social and business life. A large part of the supplies for the town and its laboring population comes from the farms of the township. Grain, meat, fruit, vegetables, milk, honey, butter and other things are raised and sold through the retailers to our people, thus insuring fresh and wholesome eatables. Joseph Boggis is the police magistrate, having been elected in 1912 and 1913.

PROMINENT HILLSBORO PIONEERS.

Hillsboro, having been selected as the county seat, very naturally attracted a large number of prominent men and women, who became identified with the various activities that were put forth for the interest of the city and county. We are not here writing biography, but brief reference to some of these historic characters is indispensable in a complete history of either city or county. Few men exercised more influence in the making of Hillsboro, and the county than William Brewer. He was of sturdy Kentucky stock of people, coming to Illinois in 1834, after marrying Miss Delilah Hough, in the Blue Grass state. He first settled in Crawford County, but landed in Montgomery County in 1839. He began a business career that did much for the financial upbuilding of the county. After only a four years residence here, he was elected probate judge of the county, being the first Whig ever elected to office in the county; was re-elected in 1845 and again in 1847, and all this time the county was strongly Democratic. In 1850, he was elected to the legislature for the counties of Clinton, Bond and Montgomery, and re-elected in 1852, positively refusing to run at the close of the second term. His sturdy de-

meanor and invincible integrity left a strong impress on the county, and his children and grandchildren revere his memory and imitate his good qualities.

One of Hillsboro's earliest lawyers, Hon. James A. Davis, was born in Kentucky, in October, 1793, and came to Montgomery County about 1850. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1847, and also was a member of the General Assembly in 1842, from Bond County before coming to this county. After locating in this county in 1858, he was elected to the legislature from this county. In his earlier days he was a Whig, shifting to the Democracy. He bitterly fought Abraham Lincoln for the presidency and the measures that he espoused. He died in Hillsboro, September 17, 1866, after a long and active career as a lawyer and politician.

The names of John S. and John A. Hayward appear with frequency on the abstracts of lands in Montgomery County, and their activities in financial and business affairs in an early day were numerous and important. John Shaw Hayward was born in Bridgewater, Mass., July 6, 1803, being the son of a Unitarian clergyman and of English origin. In 1834, he located in Hillsboro, then a town of ten years' growth. Here for many years he was one of the most active business men, and did much to push the town and county around it. In 1840 he married Miss Harriett F. Comstock, and they reared a family of whom we mention only one, because of his residence here, and in the near city of Pana. After a long useful career he died in 1869, and his widow followed him in 1874. John August Hayward, second son of the above, was born in Hillsboro and lived here till 1867, when he went to Pana, where he became one of its leading citizens and capitalists. He was colonel of the Fifth Illinois Militia, and was not only a patriotic citizen, but one of educational and financial usefulness in his community. He was married to Miss Flora M. Rood in 1871, and together they have filled high and useful positions of importance and always with credit to the community in which they have been a part.

Captain Paul Walter, commonly called Colonel Walter, came to Montgomery County from the Tar Heel state in 1837. In 1844, he was married to Miss Emiline Scott. The gold excitement in California came on some five years after he was married, and the captain, being of a venturesome disposition, got ready to cross the

plains, which journey at that time was considered both very arduous and dangerous. By 1852, he was on the way. Arriving there after some months of wearisome travel, only to stay less than two years, he again made the trip in 1854. It is said that when he returned the last time he had accumulated and brought home with him the sum of \$40,000 in gold, the results of his wonderful energy. On returning home he engaged in various lines of business until the breaking out of the Rebellion of 1861, when his fearless and restless temperament asserted itself, and, being a natural leader of men, he was not long in organizing a company of cavalry, and very properly was elected its captain. His war record was brilliant, as will be seen from the official records. After the war was over Captain Walter began investing his money in Hillsboro property, and building properties, having in view the upbuilding of his town, as much as the making of money himself. He owned and operated the American Hotel, which then stood where the Ramsey Building now stands, and it was then a splendid hotel as compared with others of that day. He built the brick livery barn west of the courthouse, the same being a part of the Kinkaid Building, where Brown Bros. carry on their hardware and machinery business. This building cost him about \$25,000, which probably never paid him a satisfactory income on the capital invested. He also owned much property in other parts of the town. Colonel Walter was an exceedingly friendly man, and was altogether too trustful of his friends and acquaintances, and this was shown to his sorrow in becoming security for them in too numerous instances. Such were his financial entanglements, that when the panic of 1879 came on he was caught with obligations, largely for the benefit of others, so great that his resources would not stand them, and ruin was the natural result. When the financial panic was over he was a financial cripple, from which he never recovered, though he did build the present brick livery barn which the Lippard boys now operate and attempted to retrieve his financial standing. But the labor and his growing years were too much for him, and in 1898, he gave way to poor health and answered the last roll call. To Mr. and Mrs. Walter there were born eight children, namely: Scott and Walter, who are of Texas; George, who died in Hillsboro a few years ago; James, who is of Indiana; Mrs. John R. Challacombe, who is of Hillsboro and Texas; Mrs.

Harry Holmes, who is of Mattoon, Illinois; Mrs. S. L. Bowning, who is of Monmouth, Illinois, and Miss Sne, who is of Hillsboro. The captain was a leader in doing, but never a conservative. He loved fine horses and promoted their development, his connection with the horse business and with the fairs then so popular, was much more interesting than profitable to him. His acquaintance was so great, and his activities so extensive that no history of Hillsboro would be complete without mentioning his part therein.

Captain File was born in Bond County, Illinois, October 19, 1832. At the age of twenty-one he was married to Miss Ann Brown, and later to her sister, Miss Virginia Brown, who survives him. To the first union one daughter Mrs. M. J. Blockburger, was born. To the later union there are two daughters, Anna M., who lives with her mother; and Leva, who is a prominent St. Louis kindergarten teacher. Mr. File for many years farmed just east of the city; then for about eight years pursued the carpenter business, and then he went into the hardware business. Mr. File's Civil War record was arduous and brilliant. He enlisted as a private in Company "D," of the 22nd Illinois Infantry, and was in the battles of Belmont Mountain, Stone River, Chickamauga and Atlanta. He was promoted from time to time till he was made captain of his company, which position he filled with efficiency and courage. At the battle of Chickamauga, Captain File lost a brother, and as help was not at the time available, he dug a grave and unaided hurried his brother with his own hands. Mr. File was an ardent Republican in politics, a member of the G. A. R. and in faith a Presbyterian. He lived to be over eighty-one years old, and was buried in Oak Grove Cemetery, having lived a successful, useful and clean life, and will be remembered with the highest regard by all who knew him.

Hon. Arias N. Kingsbury was born in Athens, Ohio, February 5, 1831. In 1843, with his parents, he moved to Greenville, Illinois, where he studied law with M. L. Dale, and received an academic education. After a brief period of practice in Greenville, he came to Hillsboro and formed a partnership with Hon. James M. Davis. In 1873, he was nominated and elected as judge of the county court, of Montgomery County. During 1873, he was named by the Greenback party as candidate for judge of the state supreme court from this district, but was

defeated by Judge Scofield. He was married in 1859, to Celeste Hazard of Alton. Judge Kingsbury was recognized as a careful, conservative and able lawyer and citizen. He died some years ago much respected and honored. His wife survived him several years.

Few men, if any, among those prominent in the early days in the county, did more for the promotion of the moral and intellectual growth of our people than Dr. Francis Springer. As the writer enjoyed a personal acquaintance with the doctor while he was superintendent of schools, it is with especial pleasure that this slight tribute is recorded to his memory. The doctor was born in Pennsylvania, in 1810, being of German descent. Left an orphan at an early age, he was apprenticed to an inn keeper, where he worked till twenty-one years of age, during which time he received a year's schooling. Then determining to secure an education, he studied as means would permit, in Pennsylvania College and Hartwick Seminary, and was admitted to the ministry in the Lutheran Church in 1836. In 1837 he was married to Miss Mary Kreigh, a lady of refinement and highly connected. In 1839, he with his bride, left the east and came to Springfield, Illinois, to try his profession as a minister among more active people. Springfield and Hillsboro were the two strongholds of the Lutheran people at that time, and in 1847, Dr. Springer was elected by the board of trustees as president of Hillsboro College. Hillsboro had grown during less than twenty-five years from a village of a few houses to a leading educational center, though its population was then only a few hundred. From 1847 for about thirty years, Dr. Springer was a leader in the educational and religious life of the city and county, either as president of Hillsboro College, principal of Hillsboro Academy or superintendent of schools of the county. And his abilities as a minister, orator and educator had more than local recognition. Hillsboro College was essentially a Lutheran institution, and by means of certain influences in that church the trustees of the college were induced to move the college from Hillsboro to Springfield, a sorry move for the church, as moving and undertaking to build up what was proposed to be a great Illinois university, the institution became deeply in debt, and the income being insufficient to meet the demands, the college collapsed. The old Hillsboro Academy, however, was revived and was continued till some years later, when Profes-

sor Helsell was in charge, it was turned over to the public school officials. Had the advice and influence of Doctor Springer prevailed, we think that Hillsboro would today have in successful operation the college, once the pride of the city.

Doctor Springer was patriotic, though of alien descent, and had such fighting blood in his veins, that when the Civil War came on he tried to get into the line of battle, but on account of his age was rejected, but later was called to fill the position of chaplain of the Tenth Illinois Cavalry, in which his influence for good as well as his love for the Union were exercised as he desired. He was as well and favorably known in Springfield as in Hillsboro, where he frequently was called to fill pulpits or the rostrum. Early in life's young manhood the doctor became a Mason, and in that order he was perhaps the most active and acceptable public man in public functions and funeral occasions of any other member of the lodge. Too much cannot be said of the uplifting influences of Doctor Springer, who for nearly a quarter of a century was active in "spreading the cement of brother love and affection" throughout our country and city. Always poor, financially, but rich in the fragrance of a beautiful life, filled with good deeds, and sparkling with gems of religious and educational influences, he is worthy of remembrance. At one time he was chaplain of the House of Representatives of Illinois. At another time he served as chaplain of the Grand Lodge of Masons of the state. He was a member of the G. A. Post at Springfield, and was a member of the board of control of the Carthage College.

Ben Wilton was born in Carlyle, Illinois, June 4, 1830, and came to Hillsboro with his father's family in 1838. The object of his father, Harry Wilton, in coming to Hillsboro, was to get the advantage of the Hillsboro Academy, which then had a high reputation as an educational institution. Hillsboro was then considered the best educational center in this portion of Illinois. In 1850, Ben Wilton, with twenty-three others, went to California in search of gold. The twenty-four emigrants had eight wagons, there being three persons to the wagon. All of the twenty-four are now dead, except "Uncle" Ben. When Ben went to the Hillsboro Academy, he knew every young man in the school and he said, prior to Mr. Copeland's death in February, 1914, that he and Boone Copeland so far as he knew, were the only ones now above. Edward Wyman or A. A. Trimper was the principal, he is not sure



RESIDENCE OF DR. E. B. STRANGE, HILLSBORO

which, as they both taught at the time. "Uncle" Ben Wilton has the cane that his father used for many years of his public life. It is supposed to be of lignum-vitae wood, as it is very heavy. It was made from wood taken from the remnants of the ship Constitution of Revolutionary fame. During the inauguration of President Pierce, Harry Wilton was permitted a seat on the inauguration platform, which was a temporary structure, and while listening to the exercises, the cane slipped from the lap of Mr. Wilton and went through a crack in the floor to the ground several feet down. Being anxious to regain it, Mr. Wilton gave a negro boy page who happened to be near a quarter of a dollar to crawl under the stage and rescue the cane and bring it to him, which he did much to his satisfaction. "Uncle" Ben and his family prize the cane very highly.

HILLSBORO HONORED.

This being the capital township, it is but natural to suppose that more county officials would be drawn from her residents than from any other portion of the county. This is true of her representatives on the board of supervisors. Four different men have been selected from Hillsboro Township to preside over the county board. They were Wooten Harris, Charles A. Ramsey, James A. Brown and Bliss C. White.

SUPERVISORS.

Those who have served Hillsboro Township as supervisors have been as follows: George W. Mansfield and C. H. Missimore, 1873; Edward Lane, 1874; John F. Glenn, 1875, 1876, 1877, 1890, 1891 and 1892; R. H. Stewart, 1878; Wooten Harris, 1879, 1880 and 1881; John M. Cress, 1882; Charles A. Ramsey, 1883; Charles W. Bliss, 1884 and 1885; E. L. Waggoner, 1886; James A. Brown, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1893, 1894 and 1895; William Vawters, 1896; John M. Clotfelter, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903 and 1904; Mikael T. Higgins, 1905, 1906, 1907 and 1908; Joseph Helston, 1909 and 1910; Carl Weber, 1911, 1912 and 1913; Bliss C. White, 1913 and 1914; John K. Beal, 1914, 1915 and 1916; Louis Barringer, 1915 and 1916. This township had two supervisors during its first year, but the detaching of Grisham removed the necessity till 1912, when owing to increase of population this again became permissible, according to state statute.

TOWN CLERKS.

The township books were opened by George H. Blackwelder in 1873, and he served two years. John M. Cress followed him for two years; then A. A. Cress came into the position and served through 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882 and 1883. In 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888 and 1889, George C. Bryce held the quill. Then Fred W. Ludwig filled the office in 1890 and S. D. Canaday, in 1891. John V. Risk kept the minutes for two years, and in 1895, Henry Haller came in and served through the next five years. In 1900, E. C. Garflo tried his hand, followed by Charles H. Witherspoon, who shows that he was clerk during the next six years, but fails to name his associates. During 1907, Walter Qualls seems to have filled the office, and during 1908, 1909, 1910 and 1911, Orville Bass was the pen holder, and in 1913, Foster McDavid seems to have filled the position. He was followed by the present incumbent, Melville Miller, who seems to have a long tenure on the office.

ASSESSORS.

In 1873, George W. McPhail assessed the property of the township, and in 1874 and 1875, Calvin M. Paisley filled the office. Charles B. Turner assessed the property in 1876. Then came Thomas Stranding, who filled the office from 1877 to and including 1881; and then again in 1883, 1886 and 1887. Columbus A. Freeland was elected and served during 1884, 1885 and 1900. A. M. Padem was in during 1888, and Thomas W. Seymour during 1889. E. C. Garflo came into office during 1890, serving during 1891, 1892, 1893, 1895 and 1896. W. C. Woodward was the assessor in 1894, and Julius M. Paisley filled the office in 1897. In 1898 and 1899, John O. Miller seems to have been the occupant of the office. Then the undefeatable John H. Thompson came into the position in 1901, and although the records do not show all the years, yet we think he has been in ever since that date, and yet fills the place.

COLLECTORS.

The first year after township organization was adopted, John M. Cress was collector. He was followed in 1874, 1875 and 1876 by D. A. Gilmore. In 1877, Charles L. Brockman filled the office. Then in 1878 came John H. Hickman, and for the next nine years he held it.

In 1888, William A. McDavid held the script, followed by A. W. Harris, in 1889 and W. E. Lee in 1890. F. W. Ludwig filled the office in 1891, and Jesse H. Barrett the year following. He was succeeded by Eugene Smith in 1893, and Edward C. Newton in 1894. In 1895, W. M. Neff was the publican and Frank Weingand the next year. Then the one-year record was broken by Gilbert B. Smith, who served during 1897, 1898 and 1899. In 1900, J. Frank Hammock was the collector and Joseph B. Helston stepped in his shoes the year following. John C. Barkley then tried his hand during 1902, and W. D. Hammock during 1903. Records do not show who filled the office during the next six years, but in 1910 we find Charles F. McHenry collecting, and W. F. Hichman during 1911. W. R. Potter filled the office for the next two years, and then Mrs. Maude Masters ran as an independent and outdistanced the field, and filled the office during 1914 and 1915. She is turn was beaten by an injured miner, Jacob Birzelle in 1916, who will earn the emoluments of the office for the following two years.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

The following have been the justices of the peace for Hillsboro Precinct and Township: H. C. Burroughs, 1838; Rueben Ross, 1839; William Brewer, 1847, 1857, 1851 and 1866; Hiram Rountree, 1842 and several other terms; John M. McEwan, 1842; M. L. Curhman, 1845; Dan Lingofelter, 1846; Joseph T. Eccles, 1850, 1857, 1861, 1865 and 1869; William Corlew, 1857, 1861, and 1866; David M. Ewan, 1857; E. S. Burns, 1861 and 1890; John M. Keith, 1865 and 1881; John W. Kitchell, 1865; George W. Paisley, 1869 and 1873; Charles H. Edwards, 1873; Warren T. Jenkins, 1873; William C. Ralston, 1877; Charles E. McCord, 1877; William T. Coale, 1877; Marion C. McWilliams, 1878 and 1889; Fred A. Randal, 1881, 1885 and 1893; Alexander A. Cress, 1884, 1885 and 1889; Joseph F. Pollard, 1885; Henry Freidmeyer, 1890 and 1893; Frank C. Crisswell, 1893; Charles W. Grassell, 1895, 1897, 1901, 1905 and 1909; John T. Maddox, 1897, 1901, 1905 and 1909; Samuel T. Harris, 1897; Samuel A. Kime, 1901, 1905 and 1909; A. E. Neal, 1913; J. T. Edwards, 1914.

CONSTABLES.

The following have served Hillsboro Precinct and Township as constables: John T. Whit-

ledge and John I. Davis, 1857; M. M. Stuckey and George W. Brown, 1857; E. T. Sammons and John L. Marshall, 1861; W. H. Jenkins, 1861 and 1866; Julius F. Barringer, 1862; William N. Stephenson, 1862 and 1865; Anson G. Kelley, 1862; Edwin R. Grubbs, 1865; Alexander Woodson, 1866; John H. Marton, 1868; Harden W. Nelson, 1869; David A. Gilmore, 1869 and 1873; Joseph M. DeSart, 1869; Columbus J. Lipe, 1869; John Allison, 1873; William B. Bishop, 1873; Benjamin F. Wilton, 1876, 1877 and 1897; Thomas J. Reeves, 1877 and 1881; C. A. Freeland, 1877 and 1881; Robert H. Mann, 1881, 1885, 1889, 1893, 1897 and 1901; William F. Burns, 1883 and 1885; William S. Parris, 1885; Henry M. Worrell, 1888 and 1889; Harry J. Handcock, 1889; William S. Boone, 1893, 1905, 1907 and 1910; R. P. Hughes, 1893 and 1897; C. B. Hampton, 1901; Nelson Brockman, 1901; W. P. Whitten, 1903 and 1905; Martin Hammack, 1905 and 1909; Raymond Masur, 1909; James W. Green, 1909; S. E. Washburn, 1912 and 1913; Wilson O. May, 1913; Burl E. Watson, 1913; M. L. Cress, 1913.

CHAPTER XXIX.

IRVING TOWNSHIP.

ORIGIN OF NAME—PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS—FIRST SETTLEMENTS—EARLY SETTLERS—FIRST MILLS—ROADS—EARLY SETTLERS OF IRVING TOWNSHIP—IRVING—EARLY BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL MEN—CHURCHES—METHODIST—PRESBYTERIAN—LUTHERAN—CHRISTIAN—FREE METHODIST—PRESENT BUSINESS INTERESTS—FRATERNITIES—IRVING WOMEN'S IMPROVEMENT CLUB—POLICE MAGISTRATES—LOCAL OFFICIALS—SUPERVISORS—JUSTICES OF THE PEACE—TOWN CLERKS—CONSTABLES.

ORIGIN OF NAME.

Township 9, range 3 gets its name from the town of Irving, which was the only town within its borders when township organization was adopted. The township corners at its southwest point with the northeast corner of Hillsboro Township.

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS.

The soil in the eastern part is largely of a black loamy character, and necessarily very productive. In the southwestern and southern parts the soil generally is a grey gravelly clay character, not so rich as the prairie soils, but better adapted to wheat and fruit raising. Originally a large part of this township was heavily timbered with forests of the various oaks, elm, hickory, some walnut, sycamore and cottonwood growths. Middle Fork of Shoal creek is the only stream of much size. It crosses the township and into this several small branches empty their waters and help to drain the township.

FIRST SETTLEMENTS.

Irving Township was settled quite soon after the county began to be peopled, and is in point of development one of the oldest in the county. The town of Irving will be noticed further on. The township has another small town within its borders; that of Peacock, but as that has been embraced within the corporate limits of Schram City, it is further noticed as a part of that town which is more fully mentioned in the township of East Fork. Peacock was established on a farm formerly the property of a Mr. Peacock, from whom it was named, but was changed to Kortkamp as the result of the sinking of a coal shaft at that location along the line of the Big Four Railroad and about three miles northeast from Hillsboro some fifteen years ago. Its proximity to Hillsboro prevents it from being more than a coal mining town, though it has some good stores and is a nice little burg.

EARLY SETTLERS.

John L. Franklin, in about 1826, located in the western part of the township, and about 1828, James and Mark Rutledge, brothers, came from Kentucky and settled not far from Mr. Franklin's cabin. A few months later Ezra Bostick, an old Revolutionary soldier, settled about a mile from where Irving now stands. Joel Knight, another of the first settlers, was a son-in-law of Mr. Bostick, and adopted the ministry as his calling, and as a Cumberland Presbyterian minister, was influential in doing a great deal of good morally among the early settlers of the county. It is interesting to give in

this connection a description of the cabin of Mr. Franklin, acknowledged to be the first settler of Irving Township, that is quoted in part from an earlier history:

"The dimensions of the structure were about fifteen by eighteen feet. One room was the sum total of the apartments it contained, which answered the four-fold purpose of kitchen, bedroom, dining room and parlor. The floor was made of split logs, called puncheons. These had been smoothed off with a common chopping ax until they composed a surface that was tolerably level. A large, open-mouthed fireplace, capable of receiving a log of almost any dimensions, occupied very nearly an entire end of the building. The furniture of the room was of the most primitive character, and in perfect harmony with the interior of the apartment as we have described it."

The description of Mr. Franklin's pioneer home could be used for that of almost any of the pioneers of Montgomery County. Although these cabins were small and overcrowded, and they were never overstocked, no stranger was ever permitted to go away hungry from those doors and no matter how many were already housed place was always found for one more. Such hospitality has measurably passed but the memory sweetens the history of those times, and brings longings for a more primitive state of society, when every man's hand was not against his brother, and the dollar was not the open sesame to much of this world's kindness.

The Rutledges, who came to this township in 1828, located near the boundary line of the western part. Mark Rutledge, however, soon thereafter moved to Hillsboro Township. John Lipe came to the northern part of the township about 1828, from North Carolina, settling on section 3. James Kelly was another who settled here prior to 1830, locating on section 27, in 1829. Andrew King came here prior to 1830, locating about one and one-half miles northwest of what later became the town of Irving, on section 16. His land was covered with a heavy sedge grass from which the pioneers made their first brooms. James M. Berry located on section 16, in 1829, and owned the greater part of the present site of Irving. John Christian also must be numbered among the settlers prior to 1830, and he had the distinction of being one of the first Baptist preachers in this section. John Grantham arrived in 1830 and bought a farm in the southwestern

part of the township. He was also a Methodist preacher whose sons for years were associated with the history of the township. Other early settlers were: John A. and William J. Wiley who came about 1832; W. B. Grantham, D. T. Hefley and W. W. Weber who came about 1842; John Weller, J. I. McDavid, R. H. McCord, L. D. Lipe, H. Mowrey, J. M. Romine, Louis Weller, E. Lipe, Antoine Miller. The Bostick settlement became one of the leading communities in the county at an early day. A church and cemetery were established there and the cemetery is now known as Hopewell.

The village of Irving did not have corporate existence till about 1844 when J. M. Taulbee is said to have built the first house where the village now stands. After several houses had been built a man named Irving opened a store there, and it was from him that the town received its name. William Bowles came from Madison County and settled in Irving when it was quite small, as did also Thomas Black. Jacob Lyerla, Edwin Platt, David Gregory, Scott Barry and others settled either in the village or near to it in early days. Others to come with the approximate times of their arrival were: John A. Wiley, 1832; William J. Wiley, same year; W. B. Grantham, 1842; and same year were D. T. Hefley and W. W. Weber. John Weller about 1840; J. J. McDavid, about 1843; R. H. McCord about 1845; L. D. Lipe about 1849; H. Mowery about 1864; and J. Milton Romine the same year; Louis Weller in 1865; E. Lipe in 1871, and Antoine Miller not till 1883. All these men were prominent in the township affairs in the days that are past. James M. Rutledge was living in the township at quite an early day, but moved over into Hillsboro Township before the adoption of township organization. John Lipe came also soon after the above mentioned event. It was in 1829 that James Kelly, the progenitor of the numerous Kelly family of today, came into the township, and soon after him John Christian arrived on the scene of activity. A man named McIntyre taught a school in the Hopewell settlement, which was probably the first school taught in the township. J. H. Spears with a medicine case arrived in the township in about 1838. H. J. Huestes has the credit of building the first brick building in the township, it was a store building in the newly laid out town of Irving. During the seventies a Grange was organized in Irving consisting of the leading farmers of the country surrounding the village. It was known as Irving Grange No. 405. J. W. Coffey was its master and

William Bowles its scribe. Among its members were: David Gregory, Jacob Lyerla, Thomas Black and many others. The Grange carried on for a while a purchasing agency and also managed a warehouse for the storage of farm produce awaiting a suitable sale.

Irving Township and the village have always maintained the name of being a progressive and cultured people. But owing to the proximity to other more progressive towns, it has never grown to large proportions. Easten Whitten, the famous auctioneer and fair manager and crier, lived in Irving during his last score of years. Hiram L. Gregory, one of the best and most cultured of the county's superintendents of schools was an Irving product. Rev. W. J. McDavid another educated county superintendent, lived in Irving for many years. Our present county clerk, H. J. Bartlett claims Irving as his home.

FIRST MILLS.

James T. Paden built the first mill in Irving Township in 1831, about three and one-half miles southwest of the village of Irving on the Hillsboro road. It was a primitive horse-power mill, but the settlers of this township and those of Witt and East Fork townships gladly traveled many miles to get their grain to it so as to save themselves the hard work of grinding by hand, or the longer trip to one or other of the equally primitive mills in other parts of the county. After it had been operated as a horse-power mill for about eight years, Ezekiel Grantham bought it, remodeled it, put in new machinery and then shortly thereafter moved the plant to the village of Irving. Although a saw-mill was built in the early days on Shoal Creek by a Mr. Hickman, it was not largely patronized. The first steam mill was built by Kelly & Harris in 1864, about two miles southwest of Irving, and by them was sold one year later to a man named Stevens. He operated it two years and then sold to H. M. Kelly, and Mr. Kelly moved the mill to Irving and conducted it for a couple of years, when the machinery was taken out and used in building another mill at that place. The building was bought by S. F. King who converted it into a barn.

ROADS.

In 1830 an impetus was given to the township by the building of the Hillsboro and Shelbyville road, which was the first one of any importance

to be built through the township. Another road built about the same time is known as the Hillsboro and Nokomis road, and both are constantly traversed. The Old North road is another early road, and the East road is also remembered by old settlers.

EARLY SETTLERS OF IRVING TOWNSHIP.

Every community loves its history. A hundred years of trials and difficulties in the effort at community building, with its privations and successes is well worth looking back over with feelings of reverence for the heroes who measurably sacrificed their lives that we might have the civilization and higher attainments that it is our privilege to enjoy. J. M. Kelly has described some of these privations, and shown who were the first settlers in the township and town, and the time of their arrival in a splendid manner, and we attach his article hereto.

"One of the first, if not the first families to settle in Irving Township was the Bostick family. Mr. Bostick being a Revolutionary soldier. This family settled two miles south of Irving in 1826, also the families of William and Joel Knight came about this year. Joel Knight was a Cumberland Presbyterian minister. I heard him preach often. L. Franklin came in 1828 and settled in the west side. James and Mark Rutledge settled in the southwestern part of the township in 1828. John Grantham with a family of eight boys and five girls settled one mile south of Irving in 1828, this settlement being known as the Grantham Settlement. John Lipe settled in the north side near where St. John's Lutheran Church now stands. Mr. Trimper was the minister at this time, also Mr. Springer. I have heard them preach often. There were other families back in 1830; the Carrikers and Hefleys and Bosts all from North Carolina. William Smith and brothers settled in 1830. They entered the land known as the Dew Lipe farm which his son, Ed now owns. John Christian, a Baptist minister, settled two miles north of Irving with a family of boys and girls. Campbell, a son, was captain of the muster roll, then all able bodied men having to muster on account of the Indian troubles. I have often seen him drill his men with sword at his side. I have heard John Maddex, now deceased, had the sword. William Smith owned a mill for grinding castor beans. I sold him castor beans in 1845 at thirty-five cents a bushel. John Lipe

had a family of six boys and six girls. I went to school with the younger ones. A great many of their descendents are living close to St. John's Church. James Kelly and a Hightower landed in Hillsboro in 1829 without a penny. Mr. Burnap kept them a few days until Kelly got a job at \$8.00 per month. In the spring of 1830 James Kelly built a cabin where the Irving cemetery now is. He boarded with Mark Rutledge, three miles southwest while building his cabin. In 1830 the Padens came. In 1831 James Paden put a grist-mill on the Paden mound and later sold it to Mr. E. Grantham and in a few years Grantham and Franklin traded farms and Franklin came into possession of the mill. Then the Wileys, Davises, Wilsons, Kings, and Thomases settled in 1830 in the northwest of the township. A Mr. Pierre entered the farm known as the Seth Washburn farm and in 1832 sold it to George Cockelreas where he raised his family. From 1834 to 1839 the Gregories, Neislars, Lewies, Roberts, Lyerlies, Morains, Manns, Andersons, Lipes, Tombolins, Satterlies, Irvins and Hightowers settled in the county. In 1840 James Markham came here from Kentucky, with wife, boy, and girl, on horseback, with their goods on their backs, and in saddle bags. The said girl is my neighbor today in Irving. In 1830 the Methodists erected a church one mile from Irving southward, and called it Hopewell. A cemetery was begun there also which still bears the name Hopewell. Later a shed was erected to accommodate camp meetings. A minister came there from Hillsboro, originally from Boston, and he with Reverend Grantham did the preaching. Peter Cartwright as the traveling presiding elder of the Methodist Church also preached there. He rode horseback over a large portion of Southern Illinois. I heard him preach often. Some of our writers say, that the first schoolhouse in this township was built in 1827, but I have not been able to locate it. There were but few children in Irving Township in 1827. There were a few deserted cabins and subscription schools were taught in them. James Jenkins and his sister taught in Hopewell Church. Later Wesley King, Robert Christian, John Franklin and Fletcher King, taught in the township. North of Irving a schoolhouse was built in about 1847. This was the first frame schoolhouse in the township, those prior to this time being of logs. This schoolhouse was later moved into Irving village. Wesley King taught a sixty day school in 1837 for \$36.00. I went to

all of the above named teachers, and all of them were subscription schools. W. L. King taught the first school in the township under our present free school system, which was in 1849. A nephew of Wesley King, James Wilson, then eighteen years of age, was the county constable, and later his son Newton was one of our first teachers. In 1830 Mattison Berry came and settled close to where Irving now stands, and entered the land from the government, General Jackson being president and signing the warrant. His grandson is now the postmaster at Irving. Scott Berry, his brother entered the land where Irving stands today. He sold the land in 1844 to Absolem Cress of Hillsboro. In 1846 Mattison Berry bought the land from Mr. Cress and in 1854 sold it to Mr. Higgins and Mr. Rider of Alton. The railroad survey was made in 1854 and the road was graded. In 1855 Higgins and Rider had the town platted and named it Irving. Mattison Berry was in the Black Hawk War in Capt. Rountree's company. His father came with him from Kentucky and died here in 1840. In November, 1855, T. G. Black and W. S. Berry erected a storehouse on the east side of the railroad track. The land on that side at that time was in corn and the corn not gathered. It was fenced with rails, so that in going to the store the fence had to be laid down in order to get there. W. W. Wiley was railroad agent and postmaster at that time. In 1858 Black and Wiley erected a larger building for store purposes. Black and Wiley also built two brick houses in 1859. These were the first brick houses in Irving. About this time several other houses were built. James Kelly built a storehouse. James Taulbee came to Irving in 1860, Newberry, Bird, and Cowell came from Staunton here in 1858. Irving was incorporated in 1854. Our first blacksmith was a man named Bell. Doctor Petra lived in the county and practiced in Irving, but our first resident doctor was Mr. Spears. Mrs. Spears still lives here. Jacob Bohn's father came here from North Carolina in 1844 in a one-horse wagon with a family of eight. Mrs. Bohn died on the way and was buried in Tennessee. John Redman came here in 1845 from North Carolina. Noah Kelly, father of James Kelly, came here in 1830 from Tennessee. Richard Hix and wife came here in 1831. John H. Beatty came here in 1839 from Pennsylvania. The two Rogers families came here in 1835. The Aults came in 1851. Thomas Christian came here in 1830. William D. Sey-

mour married a daughter of Mr. Christian. I know all the parties here named. A few of these dates may be wrong but in the main, I think they are correct."

We append here a brief sketch of the writer of the above article. James Milton Kelly, son of James and Henrietta (Berry) Kelly, was born October 5, 1834, in Montgomery County, Ill., near where the town of Irving now stands. He has continued to reside at the town of Irving up to the present date. He received such an education as was common in the days of his boyhood, and conferred in the district schools of the pioneer days. Notwithstanding his rather meagre advantages, he secured a very fair education, sufficient for all practical and business purposes. On February 3, 1856, he was married to Miss Harriet R., daughter of Martin and Mary (Cress) Harkey, and granddaughter of Jacob Cress one of the early settlers of the county. By this wife he had seven children, namely: Flora M., who was born September 3, 1858; George B., who was born October 22, 1860; Louisa J., who was born October 8, 1862; Dorcas E., who was born April 20, 1865; John A., who was born December 3, 1867; Nellie L., who was born November 22, 1869, and Harriet R., who was born March 13, 1873. Mr. Kelly's wife died March 23, 1823, aged thirty-four years and four months. She was known as an amiable lady, faithful wife and devoted mother. She was a consistent member of the Lutheran Church. Though dead in a material sense we have every reason to believe that Mrs. Kelly now enjoys a higher and spiritual life in the beautiful reality of a shadowless home in the Christian's paradise.

IRVING.

No description of the people and development of the township can be complete without including the inhabitants and upbuilding of the village of Irving. They are inseparable, as the village was made up largely from those who at an earlier day settled somewhere in the township, and who for convenience, business interests, to take advantage of schools or church opportunities, or associations, located in the growing village, often retaining their farms and continuing cultivating them. Irving is an excellent little town of nearly 1,000 population. It is about six miles northeast of Hillsboro on the line of the Big Four and Eastern Illinois railroads. The town was laid out in 1868, and incorporated



MASONIC HALL, IRVING



METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, IRVING



EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH, IRVING

under a special charter, but in 1873 it came under the general law of the state when all the ordinances were revised by S. F. King and published. Its name was taken from a resident of the place about that time, and not from Washington Irving as some have contended.

The first storehouse within its limits, was built before the town was laid out, by William S. Berry and Thomas G. Black in 1846. It was the first store in the township, and a flourishing business was done. In 1847 a second store was built by Edwards & Petrie. In the meanwhile people built in the settlement, and by 1856 there were enough there to justify its being laid out and surveyed. Huggins & Rider laid it out into lots, and the survey was made by J. M. Taulbee who had built the first residence. The year following the laying out of the town, the promoters sold their interest to R. W. Davis and Madison Berry, and these two began at once to improve the place. A brick store was built in 1856 by H. J. Huestis and stood for many years, being occupied by successive business concerns. A Mr. Sanford built the first blacksmith shop, the first of its kind in the township, in 1856, and sold it to Jacob Bird in 1858. That year which saw the town laid out, also witnessed the erection of a steam flour-mill by Kelly & Wiley. In 1868 another mill was built by Hanners and Williams and was operated by steam. It was destroyed by fire, but rebuilt subsequently. In 1870 and 1871 two large elevators were built at Irving, which have added largely to the volume of business of the town. W. J. McClure built a hotel in Irving at an early day at a cost of about \$7,000. A big sum for that day to be invested in such a building.

EARLY BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL MEN.

Dr. J. H. Spears was the first physician of Irving, coming here in 1858. Since then some of the older physicians have been: Drs. W. F. Linn, Elias Petra, J. P. Murphy, W. H. Hobson, B. F. Burries, Hart, Tuck, Nicholby, J. F. Whitten, Sweet, W. B. Sprinkle, Joseph Cobb, Vincent Parkhill, J. W. Parkhill, A. B. Ault and Isaac Short. Kelly & Berry dealt in dry goods, and handled boots and shoes and groceries for a number of years. S. F. King, S. T. Bartlett & Son, James McDavid and Knight & McDavid were also merchants during the early eighties, while about that same time Berry & Grantham

had a restaurant and bakery; James M. Taulbee carried on a feed and provision store; Mrs. A. E. Newberry had a millinery establishment, and the Williams Sisters also conducted a similar millinery store. Thomas H. Padgett, Sprinkle & Bro., and Bartol, Leon & Son were druggists; D. D. Boutlett & Co. were hardware merchants; D. H. Luther, A. M. Edwards and J. Scherer were blacksmiths; George Rarer was a wagon-maker; M. D. L. Cannon was a cabinetmaker and undertaker; C. B. Wiley had a livery stable; and J. T. Taulbee, Jr., and I. G. Dawson were barbers.

CHURCHES.

The early church history of Irving is involved in considerable obscurity and many dates and interesting facts relating thereto have faded from the memory of the oldest living inhabitants. The early settlers were members of different denominations, and held their public services in different houses for several years. At these early meetings all met on a common level, and left their denominational prejudices at home. The Presbyterians, Methodists, Baptists and Lutherans all united in these meetings without regard to creed or doctrine, and worshipped together in unity. Many of the early itinerant preachers were men singularly gifted with a powerful eloquence which fired the hearts of the pioneers and many converts were gathered into the different churches. It is not known to a positive certainty who preached the first sermon in the township, but a very early one was delivered by a Baptist preacher by the name of Jordan, who conducted a series of meetings in a grove in the southwestern part of the township in 1829.

The Methodist Faith. The first church organized in the township was that of the Methodist faith, and was called the Hopewell Methodist Episcopal Church. It had its beginning in 1829, under Revs. Benson and Bastian, two itinerant preachers who came to this section about this time. Among the original members of this church were John Grantham, Thomas Christian, Elizabeth Grantham, James Grantham and wife, Madison Berry and wife. John Grantham was the local preacher, and the first pastor was Rev. Lowry, who was succeeded by Rev. John Drew. In 1830 a church edifice was built on Locust Fork, and the church was named Hopewell, and

here the congregation continued to meet for service until 1856 when the building was moved to a mile northeast of the village of Irving. Twelve years later, in 1868, it was decided to transfer the congregation to Irving, and a reorganization was effected, the name being changed to that of the Irving Methodist Episcopal Church. Among its pastors have been the following: Revs. William Taylor, Hutchinson, J. E. Lindlay, James Calric, J. F. Holloway, W. F. Lowe, A. E. Orr, Rhodes, D. H. Stnbbblefield, J. W. Lapham, Schwartz, William Birks, Hamill, W. R. Howard.

The Presbyterian Faith. Rev. Joel Knight organized a pioneer church that was in a flourishing condition. In 1866 the United Congregation of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church of Irving was organized with about fifty members, under Rev. L. P. Heatheridge, and for three years services were held in the Lutheran Church at Irving. Then a church edifice was erected. This church is now and has been for all these years active and efficient.

The Lutheran Faith. St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church was organized in 1842, with Rev. Daniel Trimper as the first pastor. The original members were: Henry Carriker, Mary Carriker, Tillman Hefley, Mrs. Hefley, Nancy Lipe, John Lipe, Rachel Lipe. The Irving Lutheran Church was organized in 1858 by Rev. Isaac Short its first pastor, who was succeeded by the following clergymen: J. B. Cromer, Martin Miller, Hiram Gregory, Francis Springer, L. C. Groseclose, George Hammer, J. M. Lingle.

The Christian Church of Irving was organized about 1856 by Elders J. G. Ward and J. M. Taulbee, but just before the outbreak of the Civil War, was disbanded. It was reorganized in 1876 by Elders J. M. Taulbee and B. R. Gilbert, with Elder L. M. Linn as the first pastor.

The Free Methodist also have an organization with a membership of about fifty. Reverend Boyd of Hillsboro is the present pastor.

Irving, at the present time, is a thrifty and steadily growing town, thanks to the efficient town board, consisting of G. E. Lehr, president; C. P. Kelly, clerk; L. G. Cook, W. M. Tuitt, J. L. Drew, C. O. Carriker, C. G. Sullivan and L. R. Hammond, trustees. The board of education is equally efficient, it consists of R. L. Funk, J. M. Vincent and J. T. Carriker. W. P. Modglin is superintendent and L. A. Wood is at present the principal of the schools. Seven teachers are employed.

PRESENT BUSINESS INTERESTS.

The business of the town will be apparent when it is known that there are two hardware stores, two dry goods stores, five grocery stores, two restaurants, two lumber yards, two feed or livery stables, and one business for each of the following: drugs, bakery, bank, harness shop, furniture, barber, meat market, millinery, shoes, gent's furnishings, creamery, garage, blacksmith, jewelry, hotel and newspaper.

FRATERNITIES.

The village is well supplied with lodges. The Masonic fraternity organized Irving Lodge No. 455 in 1865 with S. F. Barnes, E. B. Randle, W. B. Van Horn, B. F. Pitts, H. J. Huestes, William M. Cox, George M. Davenport, Bartel Leon, John E. Lindley, Ryland Tuck and John B. Cox as charter members. The lodge has pursued the even tenor of its way with uniform success, and now has a membership of about seventy-five with Robert R. Canaday wielding the gavel and Joseph Platt keeping the records.

The Eastern Star is represented by a lively organization. It is really a re-organization, as the order organized a chapter several years ago, and having the misfortune to have its hall destroyed by fire, and losing its records, paraphernalia, and furniture, the financial burden of securing an adequate outfit was considered too great for the membership, and for several years it was without a charter. Recently however, the chapter was reorganized and is in splendid working condition, with Mrs. A. H. Bartlett as the worthy matron and Mrs. Annie Cockelreas as the secretary, and there is a membership of about seventy.

The Royal Neighbors, a beneficiary order, also has a strong lodge in the town as also has the Modern Woodmen.

The town is provided with a beautiful park, one of the most attractive spots within its borders. A good and effective commercial club looks after the commercial interests of the town. Clem Laws is the president and Milton Berry is the secretary. Its bank is a flourishing institution, with J. Milton Kelly as the president and Milton Berry as cashier.

IRVING WOMEN'S IMPROVEMENT CLUB.

In many towns and cities, the women realizing that the men, either from indifference or

some ulterior motive, do not make the advances needed, take hold, organize and succeed in doing the desired things. Irving needed several improvements, among them a ladies' rest room, where the weary travelers, or shoppers, possibly with babies in arms, could go and rest or care for their babies without wearying some friendly resident or suffering from lack of the facilities. Their heads and hands were joined, the plans worked out, the men reluctantly courting their favor by falling in well in the rear, and during 1916 the thing was done, and now the Women's Club is ready for the next important improvement, and Irving will soon hear from the club again.

POLICE MAGISTRATES.

Irving has had the following police magistrates: Robert J. Cockelreas, 1879; James M. Kelly, 1888; William T. Ault, 1891, 1896 and 1897; James C. Donaldson, 1893; Joseph Platt, 1901; George Doyle, 1905; R. J. Wilson, 1910.

LOCAL OFFICIALS.

There is no better index to the character of the people of a township, than the representative men selected from time to time to transact their public business as local officers. Those having the most to do with the public are, under the present method of organization, the supervisors, the town clerks and the justices of the peace. We give lists of these for the past forty years and over.

SUPERVISORS.

The following men have served Irving Township as supervisors: Thomas G. Black, 1873 and 1874; Charles A. Ramsey, 1875 and 1876; John R. Challacombe, 1877; E. H. Kitch, 1878 and 1879; John T. McDavid, 1880; H. J. Bartlett, 1881, 1882 and 1883; W. S. Berry, 1884, 1885 and 1886; James M. Kelly, 1887 and 1888; A. K. Vandever, 1889; William Counton, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1901, 1914, 1915, and 1916; E. O. Brockman, 1896 and 1897; F. P. Cockelreas, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1908, 1909, 1912 and 1913; Ellis Satterlee, 1902, 1903, 1904 and 1905; N. W. Taylor, 1906 and 1907; A. H. Bartlett, 1908, 1909, 1910 and 1911.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Irving Precinct and Township have had the following justices of the peace: James M. Taulbee, 1858, 1861 and 1865; David E. Gregory, 1860 and 1863; E. H. Kitch, 1861 and 1865; Henry Freidmeyer, 1865; John A. Tomamichael, 1865; George W. Hickman, 1869; James S. Hall, 1873; Harvey M. Kelley, 1873, 1877 and 1881; James M. Taulbee, 1876 and 1878; Andrew J. Richmond, 1877; Ben F. McClure, 1881, 1885, 1889 and 1901; Robert H. McCord, 1885, 1911 and 1913; Marshall Winn, 1889; Jacob L. Lipe, 1893; Aaron K. Vandever, 1893 and 1897; W. B. Williams, 1897; George W. Doyle, 1901; Joseph Platt, 1905; William M. Truitt, 1905, 1909 and 1913.

TOWN CLERKS.

The town clerk's office has been filled by nearly all the prominent men in the township. It seems to have been a sort of training school to higher positions, as the following list will attest: James McDowell, 1873; E. H. Kitch, 1874-1876; W. M. Berry, 1877; J. E. Knight, 1878; M. Winn, 1879; T. N. Springer, 1880-1881; George Rorer, 1882-1883; Louis Grantham, 1884; J. A. McClure, 1885; J. C. Harkey, 1886 and 1888; R. J. Cockelreas, 1887; W. P. Mason, 1889; Charles Tobias, 1890, 1897 and 1910; Charles L. Cockelreas, 1891; Clark M. Roberts, 1892, 1894; J. Milton Romine, 1895; S. F. Barnett, 1897-1898; J. E. Wiley, 1899 and 1902; Oliver O. Lipe, 1900-1901; J. W. Tomamichael, 1903; A. H. Bartlett, 1904-1905; F. H. Keisling, 1906-1907; C. C. Wiley, 1908; C. P. Kelly, 1909; C. E. Padgett, 1912-1913; F. B. Bailey, 1914-1915; C. L. Neisler, 1916.

CONSTABLES.

Irving Precinct and Township have had the following constables: George W. Hickman, 1859 and 1861; Samuel T. Bartlett, 1857; John W. King, 1857; William Ellsberry, 1861; William T. Lyerla, 1861; Joel L. Bostick, 1863; Joseph W. Newberry, 1861; William P. Mason, 1864; William Sanders, 1864; John F. Welch, 1864; William B. Grantham, 1865; John S. Ault, 1865; Thomas H. Manley, 1868; John C. Roberts, 1866 and 1869; Henry C. Smith, 1869; Cleveland B. Wiley, 1874 and 1878; Hillard W.

Carriker, 1876 and 1881; R. M. Upchurch, 1877; John W. McDowell, 1877; F. P. Cockelreas, 1880 and 1885; Edmund L. Haller, 1881; J. Milton Romine, 1885; John Mellman, 1889; Charles P. Satterlee, 1889; James C. Johnson, 1889; Joseph Knight, 1889; Thomas F. Borrer, 1893; Charles S. Edwards, 1893; Edward Mann, 1897; George Hudson, 1897 and 1905; A. C. Short, 1898; Louis L. Cottingham, 1901; Thomas F. Borrer, 1901; Jesse D. Sullivan, 1908 and 1910; J. A. Allen, 1909 and 1913; W. H. Stewart, 1909.

CHAPTER XXX.

NOKOMIS TOWNSHIP.

MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD — BOUNDARIES — NATURAL PRODUCTS—EARLY SETTLERS—TYPICAL NOKOMIS-ITES—COALTON—WENONAH—CITY OF NOKOMIS—NOKOMIS OF TODAY — NOKOMIS PAPERS — CHURCHES — NOKOMIS CITY OFFICIALS — POLICE MAGISTRATES — MAYORS — CITY TREASURERS — TOWNSHIP OFFICIALS—TOWN CLERKS—JUSTICES OF THE PEACE—CONSTABLES—SUPERVISORS.

MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD.

There is no better township in the county in productivity of soil than Nokomis, nor is there any that has developed a higher state of cultivation and standard of farming. It may further be said that Nokomis Township has for years been the best stock-raising and marketing township in the county, especially in the line of horses, for which the township is noted. In point of wealth among the ruralists Nokomis stands at the top. Nokomis does not claim a long line of history, and lives in its splendid present, rather than in its hoary past. Up to the last few years farming, stockraising and merchandizing were the sole occupations of its people, but with the beginning of the last decade the mining of vast mineral wealth has largely increased its financial resources and its population, and we may say, its responsibilities and burdens as well.

BOUNDARIES.

Nokomis Township is in the northeastern part of Montgomery County, and is bounded on the north by Christian County; on the east by Audubon Township; on the south by Witt Township, and on the west by Rountree Township. The East Fork of Shoal Creek with its tributaries, waters this township, and the soil is a rich, black loam, mixed with clay in several parts of the township, and with some sand along the water courses. It is well adapted and is used for agricultural purposes and is one of the richest sections of the state with reference to its interests along this natural direction. In its natural state, Nokomis Township was one-sixth in timber, oak, elm, several varieties of maple, hickory and other similar growths prevailing. Unfortunately nearly all of this original growth is gone, but there is some artificial timber, and doubtless as the people are convinced of the necessity for conservation more will be planted.

NATURAL PRODUCTS.

Wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley and similar cereals, clover and timothy and other grasses, and all kinds of garden products, and fruits are grown extensively, and stock is raised in large numbers. The pioneers were not slow to put in apple orchards which maturing furnished fruit of this variety for the neighborhood. These early orchards of course are gone, but in many instances they have been replaced by equally good if not better ones, while new ones have been planted all over the township, together with other large and small fruits, and the results from these are such as to encourage others to put in fruit, if not to specialize on it.

EARLY SETTLERS.

The first settler of Nokomis Township was Bluford Shaw, who evidently came here prior to 1840. Hugh Hightower settled in 1843 on section 33, and built the first house ever erected within the boundaries of Nokomis Township, traces of which were seen for many years thereafter. Why Nokomis Township was settled so late when adjoining portions of the country received settlers as early as 1816, is difficult to tell. Oftentimes the pioneers followed some one man who happened to select a certain locality.

Again a member of a large family would go forth in search of a desirable place in which to form a colony of his relatives and near friends, and determining upon it, would return and bring back with him a number of pioneers. Perhaps the territory a few miles away would be equally desirable, in many cases more so, but those who acted upon his advice relative to making a change, naturally relied upon his judgment, and took up claims adjacent to his. It is all the more strange, this late settlement of Nokomis Township because of the amount of timber originally found on it. Usually the settlers selected the timber lands, to later find they had passed over the more valuable acreage in the prairies. However as it may be, Nokomis evidently as far as the records show, lay fallow until possibly 1839, or 1840, and emigration did not set in until a little later even than that. After the coming of Mr. Hightower, there were no more pioneers until 1846 when John Henry showed good judgment in entering a claim on section 26, which he improved very extensively.

The northern part of the township received quite an influx of settlers in 1854, among whom were: Royal N. Lee, John Wetmore, William Bonton, Absolom Van Hooser, William Lee, and Andrew Coiner. One of the first officials of the township was John J. Wetmore who was selected a justice of the peace at an early date, and at the same time J. W. Hancock was elected constable. The first religious service in the township was conducted by Rev. J. L. Crane of the Methodist Church. The first school of the township was held by Henry Lower at his residence in 1848. This was a private school, and supported by subscriptions. The first road laid through Nokomis Township was known as the Hillsboro and Nokomis road, and ran in a northeasterly direction. To some extent this road has been altered, but still exists, and is an important highway. Another early road was that between Nokomis and Irving. The road to Pana and Rosemond was an important highway from an early day.

Nokomis is nearly midway between Hillsboro and Pana, and being in the midst of a splendid farming community, the market advantages thus afforded the farmers was alone an inducement sufficient to guarantee a thrifty town or city. Such was the prophesy, and it has been strikingly fulfilled.

TYPICAL NOKOMISITES.

Dr. H. S. Strain, an Ohioan born in 1837, of parents native of South Carolina, and of Irish ancestry, grew to manhood like other boys of that age in poverty and under conditions that taught him the two most important lessons for the young man, those of economy and industry. After securing a common school education, he went to medical college and was graduated. With this equipment he was ready for life's actual beginning, but the Civil War was on, and with that patriotism so common in that day, he enlisted and soon became the assistant surgeon of his regiment. After serving his country in this important manner, he was ready to enter on his career as the preserver of human life in which he succeeded and earned a competence, a good name, reared a creditable family and passed beyond, remembered kindly by all who knew his merits.

Dr. Thomas J. Whitten, one of the numerous family of the name who have been prominently connected with the county since its earliest days, grew up in the county, was graduated from medical college, and for many years relieved the pain and healed the sick or aided nature and the patients to do so. He went into the Civil War as a hospital steward, served with ability through that trying time, and after the close of the war, came home and was married to Sophia Harkey and with her assistance began his active career as a physician. After many years of devotion to his calling and those in need of his services, he retired from active work, with plenty to live on and with the good will of his numerous patients who have been benefited by his efforts.

David H. Zepp, born in Maryland in 1845, came to Hillsboro when a young man, and between working on a farm, teaching school and studying as he worked, acquired a practical education and accepted a position as principal of an academy in his native state. There he was married to a Miss Ella Beaver, and after a successful term or two of school work studied law and was admitted to the bar. He selected Nokomis as the field for his legal career and soon had a splendid clientele. He was a studious man in all his ways, became a talented speaker, and rose to eminence in Masonic circles as a lecturer. His friends invited him to stand for the legislature and he was elected, serving with recognized

ability. He lived much in his short life and died with a host of friends.

Martin Harkey was one of the early settlers of the county, locating in Hillsboro in 1830 when there was scarcely a dozen houses in the town. He was married to a daughter of one of the early settlers, Miss Catherine Cress, and though beginning very poor, steadily gained in possession of property as well as children and in course of time became one of the leading citizens of the county. He went to Nokomis when the township was young and his gentlemanly associations and useful helpfulness made him respected by all who ever met him in a social or business way.

It is difficult to single out the men or women whose personality and usefulness have impressed a community the most. In Nokomis Township few men, if any, a score or two years ago, exercised more force in the public affairs of the township than John H. Beatty, and John Carstens. The former was born in Pennsylvania October 3, 1829, came to Illinois in 1844, settling with his widowed mother near Irving, and after John H. had attained his majority he located in Nokomis Township where his personal abilities soon pushed him to the front. In 1867, he was elected county treasurer and assessor. When township organization was adopted his service was called into requisition as supervisor of the newly formed township and he was made the chairman of the board. He, about 1872, aided in organizing the national bank of Nokomis and was made its president, which position he filled for many years. In short Mr. Beatty's life in Nokomis Township was one of active usefulness.

John Carstens was in every way a self-made man, coming from Germany where he was born in 1837, to Illinois in 1852, and to Montgomery County in 1867. He worked at anything he could find to do, and by economy and exercise of native good sense and honorable dealings, he accumulated enough to purchase a farm of 120 acres in Nokomis Township. Success seemed to attend all his well-directed efforts and soon he added merchandising to farming and grain buying, in all of which lines the great vigor of the man was apparent. In 1862 he was married to Miss Gennett Hughes and the responsibility of rearing a family was assumed as he did everything else, knowing no failure. The township called him to serve as one of the supervisors, and also as a justice of the peace, and his party,

Republican, put him at the forefront as a candidate for the legislature, to which position he was elected and served with distinction. He was the Nokomis man of destiny and we regret to tell so little of one of whom so much might be said. We further regret not to include others who are equally worthy, in this brief remembrance.

COALTON.

In about 1914 those who owned the coal lands just southwest of Nokomis sank a mine about a mile from the corporation line of Nokomis. Seeing a good chance to make something by developing a town there, those interested laid out a town plat and began selling lots and building residences for the prospective miners. By the time the mine was in good operation, there were quite a number of residents, and the town was christened Coalton. The place was more rapidly filled up with miners than it was possible to get houses built. The houses generally were small cheap wooden structures, but as the town grows, gradually a better class of building will be erected. Those who moved into the town, came for the purpose of getting work in the mine, and were largely foreigners. Here we may be permitted to say, that when foreigners come to this country and get colonized in close proximity to a highly refined community, that their differences of living and customs are so great that difficulty is apt to arise. The whiskey fight that characterized Nokomis for many years, naturally got into the Coalton boom. Those who wanted saloons, helped people the town with foreigners, because many of them contend that a saloon is a necessity, that to be deprived of it is an infringement of a natural right. As soon as the population of Coalton would justify, urged on by the liquor people, they applied for articles of incorporation, though it would have been much better for them to have remained under the protecting care of Nokomis. The incorporation was granted in 1916, at which time somewhere near 1,000 people claimed the village as a residence. The following are the first board of officials: John Davito, Louis Jaros, Paul Federke, Charles Odorizzi, Mike Locker, and Mat Mudak. A school district was organized by the trustees, directors were elected and arrangements made for building a schoolhouse, and owing to the efficiency of Superintendent Lewey, the schoolhouse is a modern building well constructed



HIGH SCHOOL, NOKOMIS



ST. LOUIS CATHOLIC CHURCH, NOKOMIS



METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, NOKOMIS

and equipped, with reference to hygiene and up-to-date educational ideas. The following have been employed as teachers: Ira Hammel, Inez Wilson and Ruth Sullivan.

WENONAH.

A mile north of Nokomis, in the vicinity of one of its coal mines a town was laid off after the sinking of the mine had begun, and the above name was given it. It is almost exclusively made up of the mining population and contains at this time about 200 or more people. It has a schoolhouse and there is a railroad switch that extends to its mine making connection with the main track. Plans are being made to incorporate the town in the near future.

CITY OF NOKOMIS.

With the building of the Alton & Terre Haute Railroad, Nokomis came into existence. T. C. Huggins of Bunker Hill came here, and with his keen prescience and foresight saw that the rich soil of this section was sure to attract settlers and business would result from their coming, so proceeded to lay out the site for a town. This was seventeen years before the township was set off and named for the town which by that time had attained to considerable growth. On March 9, 1867, the village was incorporated and out of this small beginning has come one of the best towns in the county. The first incorporation was under the act for the regulation of villages, and later, the growing village was re-incorporated as a town under different provisions of the statute. On Feb. 6, 1893, the town was large enough to desire certain advantages not conferred in the acts under which it was then incorporated, and incorporation papers were taken out as a city. Henry N. Randle was elected as the first mayor; George Schaffer, clerk; George E. Whitten, treasurer and Thomas M. Jett, city attorney, with the following as the board of aldermen: M. Quick, J. S. Weekley, John Hukill, Luther Manning, W. E. Stokes and Peter Moss. The election at which these officials were elected was held April 18, 1893. The officials have been changed from year to year, generally for the best interests of the city and the satisfaction of the people, and today the board consists of: Joseph Weinstein, mayor; H. G. Frerichs, city clerk; August Weber, treasurer and W. G. Webster, city attor-

ney; aldermen: E. W. Tooley, C. K. Kempton, R. L. Kelley, Thomas Umpleby, John Pier and Thomas Wolters. Oliver Boutwell was the first merchant, and after a short time he sold to H. F. Rood, who in addition to the stock of goods thus secured, built another storeroom and opened up the second store. The first hotel was built and operated by a Mr. Hart, and later it was known as the Eureka Hotel. It was north of the railroad. In 1865 James Bone built and ran the second hotel continuing till a fire in 1881, when it was burned to the ground. In 1856 a postoffice was established in Nokomis, with Oliver Boutwell as the postmaster; he served two years being superseded in 1858, by H. F. Rood, who held the office till 1861, when W. F. Mulkey was put in, only holding the office for one year, when Mr. Rood was re-appointed, holding the office in 1864, when Thomas Judson superseded him serving till 1865. By another turn of the government machinery D. P. Brophy superseded him. Mr. Brophy held the office till 1888, when Robert Gelly began a four-year term. At its close Mr. John Monaghan got the plum, holding for a four-year term, to be succeeded by Charles F. Best. Mr. Best had hanging on qualities and continued to grace the office till 1915, when he was ousted to make way for A. J. Echhoff, who now fills the position.

NOKOMIS OF TODAY.

We have given a few of the beginnings of this progressive city and now give some account of its activities today. The city is on slightly rolling land. Its streets are wide with fine borders of maple affording abundance of shade. Well lighted by electric power, it manifests at all times a general air of prosperous importance natural with the knowledge that there is wealth and culture in the midst. It has a population of 3,500 without counting its suburbs. Coalton, a mile south, has about 300 population and Wenonah on the north, something like 200, making a total population of 4,000. Its schools are among the best in the country, there being twenty-one rooms, employing twenty-two teachers, of which Prof. W. P. Thacker is the superintendent. Its churches are large and plentiful, and are the Presbyterian, Methodist, Catholic, Baptist, Lutheran and German Lutheran. Lodges in abundance are in active operation including the Masonic, Eastern Star, Woodman, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Court of

Honor, and others. In business there are eight dry goods stores, three general stocks, three hardware stocks, two drug stores, two jewelry stores, two hotels, two garages, two livery stables, four restaurants, one laundry, three banks, eleven saloons, four barber shops, two picture shows, six public halls, and numerous other places of business such as offices, rooming houses and minor business lines. The school funds are at present under the management of J. M. Shoemaker. The insurance business is well represented by several local representatives, besides the farmers have a Mutual Insurance Company, the oldest and second strongest in the county, of which Samuel Shoemaker is the active secretary and manager. The perpetual fight of the whiskey devotees to keep saloons for the sale of liquor in the city, has retarded its growth somewhat, but with all this Nokomis is one of the best cities of its size in the state.

NOKOMIS PAPERS.

The first paper established in Nokomis was the *Advocate*, which ran from 1868 to 1871. It was managed by A. H. Draper and Mr. Henderson, and was mainly an advertising sheet. From 1871 to 1874 Pickett & White ran the *Gazette*. In 1873 this paper suspended publication till 1878 when the plant was consolidated with the *Free Press*, which had been established in 1875 by E. M. Hulbert. A. H. White bought and ran the paper. In 1878 Hulbert & Graden organized the *Free Press Gazette*. Later Mr. Graden separated from the paper and established the *Atlas*, which was later united with the *Free Press Gazette*. Adam Rademacher obtained possession of the paper and continued its publication till 1880 when Mr. Hulbert installed the first power press in the county. In 1881, Mr. Hulbert established the *Deutsche American*. Joseph W. Wild came here in 1881, and worked for Mr. Hulbert for some six years, and was the editor of the German sheet. The present *Free Press Gazette* is the outgrowth of the consolidations of the *Advertiser* of Draper, the *Gazette* of Pickett & White, the *Free Press* of Hulbert and the *Atlas* of H. M. Graden. Besides these papers, there was the *Journal* of J. M. Weber, the *Deutsche American* of Hulbert and the *Progress and Eagle* of Cole and Knabb, have all come into combination. The newspaper business in Nokomis is similar to that of almost every town in the country, a series of establish-

ments and measurable failures, until the business becomes of sufficient magnitude to afford an adequate support, and even then it requires the best financial management to make any money in the business. More is said about the present newspapers of Nokomis in the chapter on periodicals.

CHURCHES.

The history of every civilized community includes as one of its prominent landmarks, the early churches and the efforts and sacrifices and experiences in their making. The history of one church is in degree the record of every one. We here give a brief sketch of one, and can but remark that the heroism here shown is an example of that shown in the upbuilding of every church and school of the pioneer days.

ST. MARK'S EVANGELICAL CHURCH.

In 1852, Daniel Easterday located in Audubon Township, and he with Mrs. John Sanders, then living in the town of Audubon (now a cornfield) were the only Lutherans in the northeast part of the county. In 1853, Rev. Amos Bartholomew began preaching in Audubon. He was followed by Rev. D. D. Swaney, in 1855 and, in 1856 a house for worship was erected at a cost of \$800. Mr. Swaney continued to preach there until 1870, serving churches also at Vandalia, and Hickory Creek. In 1866, the Audubon Church not being in a prosperous condition, Rev. S. L. Harkey having organized a church at Nokomis, the Audubon Church united with that at Nokomis, and built a churchhouse at a cost of \$4,500. The old Audubon Church was in 1868 sold to the Methodist. The new Nokomis church was dedicated by Rev. M. M. Bartholomew and Rev. George A. Bowers. The church at that time had twenty-three members. Since that time the following have served the church as ministers: S. L. Harkey, M. M. Bartholomew, John Rugan, M. L. Kunkleman, J. E. Wesner, D. M. Henkel, J. F. Booher, Walter A. Lilly, D. A. Shelter, E. A. Rees, C. Rollin Sherck, H. C. Funk, T. B. Hersch, J. N. Lentz, Pearson J. Alberthus, L. F. Gunderman, F. B. Uhl, and the present pastor, F. M. Porch. The church is now in a very prosperous condition. It has a membership of about 135, and is efficiently managed in all its departments. A. J. Echhoff is the vigorous superintendent of the Sunday school. On October 22, 1916, the fiftieth

anniversary of the church was celebrated with appropriate services. "No bonds are more lasting or tender than those formed around the sacred altar."

NOKOMIS CITY OFFICIALS.

The following have served Nokomis as police magistrate: James W. Sprouse, 1866; Edward P. Downing, 1868; Samuel T. Strider, 1872, 1880 and 1884; Charles H. Shafer, 1888; Joseph R. Woolf, 1886; Andrew J. Holcomb, 1892; Christian Ulrico, 1896 and 1900; Elisha Compton, 1904, 1908 and 1912; M. A. Keiser, 1914 and 1916.

Those who have filled the mayor's office have been: G. S. Upstone, H. N. Randle, John Hukill, John Woltmann, J. H. Weinstein, Nick Singler, John Woltmann, J. H. Weinstein, W. C. Hovey, and J. H. Weinstein, in the order in which they are given. Those who have acted as city clerk, in the order stated have been: George Shaper, John M. Shoemaker, Wells M. Tooley, S. M. Strain, J. W. Shoemaker, Van W. Russell, and H. G. Frerich. The city treasurer's office has been filled by: Garrett Carstens, G. H. Spannagel, George E. Whitten, Frank Draper, Frank Yackel, George E. Whitten, J. L. Manning, and August Weber.

The city has a splendid system of waterworks built without endangering the city by a large indebtedness, largely under the direction of city attorney W. G. Webster. Two coal shafts in running condition are reported elsewhere. A system of sewerage has been worked out and agreed to, to be completed in the near future. The city is well policed, the present police magistrate being M. A. Keiser and the present marshal E. P. Lehman. The moral and educational interests are well looked after. Preston Thacker is at present the superintendent of schools, and the following are the ministers in charge of the various churches represented in the city: Methodist, Reverend Ward; Presbyterian, Reverend Alexander; Catholic, Reverend Johannes; Lutheran, Reverend Porch. and Baptist, Reverend Smith.

TOWNSHIP OFFICIALS.

The following have served Nokomis Township as town clerks: 1873, D. H. Zepp; 1874-1876, George Sippell; 1877-1879, A. F. Weaver; 1880, W. O. Bone; 1881-1882, C. H. Sohper; 1883, H. N. Randle; 1884-1889, C. H. Sohper; 1890-1891, M.

E. Touhy; 1892, Jesse Moos; 1893-1895, Edwin Safford; 1895, E. Frank Draper; 1896-1902, Edwin Safford; 1903-1905, W. S. Keer; 1906, George Hildebrandt; 1908-1915, W. A. Holmes; and 1916, George D. H. Jelly.

The following have served Nokomis precinct and township as justices of the peace: John J. Wetmore, 1858-1861; John W. Hellen, 1865; M. T. Easterday, 1858-1861; W. F. Mulken, 1861; John W. Hefley, 1865; Abe E. Van House, 1865; Tillman H. Walls, 1865-1869; John W. Handcock, 1869; Joseph R. Wolf, 1873; E. A. Cooler, 1873; John Carstens, 1873-1882; James H. Zepp, 1874; William Morrison, 1877; John W. Handcock, 1877; James W. Sprouse, 1881; Elisha Compton, 1883; Albert Kroll, 1885; Henry M. Todd, 1885-1889-1893; Peter Moos, 1889; James M. Hurry, 1893; E. Frank Draper, 1895-1897; William Oberle, 1895; William H. Sullivan, 1897; H. H. Woveston, 1901; G. W. Beanblason, 1902; Christian Ulric, 1904-1906; John Carstens, 1905-1909; E. P. Selman, 1909; E. P. Lehman, 1913; W. W. Gage, 1916.

The following have served Nokomis precinct and township as constables: Marion Jewett, 1861; William H. Russel, 1863; Elias P. Baxter, 1863 and 1865; Eugene Brightmon, 1865; Isaac F. Strider, 1869; Ushel W. Davis, 1869; Reuben E. Wetmore, 1871; William O. Bone, 1877; Peter Newcomer, 1877; Thomas J. Jayne, 1879; Jasper N. Fry, 1881; Thomas E. Richards, 1881, 1885 and 1889; Samuel D. Newberry, 1885; Charles S. Handcock, 1886; W. B. Evans, 1889, 1900, 1901, 1905 and 1909; Frank H. Burnes, 1893; Leander S. DeWitt, 1893; W. M. May, 1895; Edwards G. Kerr, 1896 and 1897; William Oglerby, 1897; Benjamin Callison, 1900 and 1901; Clarence Wofford, 1905; James Ward, 1909 and 1913.

The following have served Nokomis Township as supervisors: John H. Beatty, 1873, 1875 and 1876; James M. Kerr, 1874, 1881 and 1882; Robert R. Kerr, 1877, 1878; L. A. Swaney, 1879; E. S. Smalley, 1880; John Carstens, 1883, 1884, 1885, and 1886; Henry A. Best, 1887 and 1888; F. M. Sawyer, 1889, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906 and 1907; Garrett Carstens 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896 and 1897; John Hukill, 1898 and 1899; George H. Webster, 1900 and 1901; R. T. Paddock, 1908 and 1909; D. H. Best, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915 and 1916. The board has wisely looked to Nokomis many times for a chairman each time drawing men of ability. John H. Beatty, James M. Kerr and Garrett

Carstens have each served the county in that capacity.

CHAPTER XXXI.

NORTH LITCHFIELD TOWNSHIP.

IN GENERAL — BOUNDARIES — EARLY SETTLERS — PIONEER CONDITIONS—INDIAN HISTORY—EARLY EVENTS—BARNETT—HONEY BEND—EARLY HISTORY OF LITCHFIELD'S MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP—MAYORS—CITY CLERKS—NEW CONDITIONS—COAL, OIL AND GAS—EARLY BANDS—LITCHFIELD POLICE OFFICIALS — POLICE MAGISTRATES — CITY MARSHALS — LITCHFIELD DURING CIVIL WAR — SOME PROMINENT LITCHFIELDERS—LITCHFIELD CHURCHES—MEN—NEWSPAPERS AND POLITICS—POST OFFICE—POSTMASTERS—MODERN LITCHFIELD —EARLY SCHOOLS AT LITCHFIELD—NORTH LITCHFIELD OFFICIALS—JUSTICES OF THE PEACE—CONSTABLES—CLERKS—ASSESSORS—COLLECTORS—COMMISSIONERS—ROAD OVERSEERS—POUNDMASTERS—SCHOOL TRUSTEES—SCHOOL TREASURERS—SUPERVISORS—ASSISTANT SUPERVISORS.

IN GENERAL.

North Litchfield Township, by reason of having the larger part of the city of Litchfield within her borders, is one of the most important townships in the county. It is made important from the wealth, the business, and the population that the city gives. The township is also inherently important from the fact that the soil in the most parts is of a highly productive quality, and the farmers are thrifty and energetic patrons of God's first calling. The centering of railroads and industries in the township makes it a distributing point both for the farmer and the merchant that lends value to the interest of the township as a whole. These forces and enterprises will be more fully considered in describing the history of the city. While Litchfield as a city is not so old as other towns of the county, yet the township was peopled, cultivated and homes established, and had a history years before the city was ever supposed to be a possibility. It is this old history that we now seek

to unfold. The larger part of the township was originally prairie though there were skirts of timber on the southern and eastern borders and a little in other parts.

BOUNDARIES.

North Litchfield Township is bounded on the north by Zanesville Township; on the east by Butler Township; on the south by South Litchfield, and on the west by Macoupin County. It is drained by the West Fork of Shoal Creek, Rocky Branch and several other smaller tributaries. The soil is white along the creek, but in the prairie is black, glutinous and deep.

EARLY SETTLERS.

The first settler was Robert Briggs who came here in 1818, but settlement was slow, for by 1830, there were but a few other families aside from his in the entire township. Early settlers were Thomas Briggs, Aaron Roberts, Matthew and Bennett Woods, the Wildersons, Thomas C. Hughes, Israel Fogleman, Peter Blackwelder, Aaron Kean, Alfred Blackwelder, the Bandys, Peter Thompson, Jesse and Israel Ash, Aaron Kean, the Striplings, John C. and James Roberts, Isaac Weaver, Ahart Pierce, C. W. Sapp, Ralph Scherer, Jacob Scherer, and Elihu Rowan and later Nelson Cline, Jesse Ash, S. A. Paden, Mr. Snow, Y. S. Etter, and others. After Mr. Briggs settled near the center of the township, and demonstrated that it was a good place to make homes, the Wilkinsons, and Lockharts settled not far from him. The pioneers always settled in clusters for the mutual protection and interchange of neighborly acts toward each other which constituted a bond of affection between them, the results of which may be seen and felt among the old people of today.

Thomas Hughes and Israel Fogelman, began another settlement near Honey Bend, and Alfred and Peter Blackwelder settled near them. In 1827 Nicholas Lockerman and others had begun a settlement just south of the township line, and in the neighborhood of the above. The first move in every early settlement of a public nature was to begin the custom of having religious worship, and as soon as possible the organizing of a church. So we find Rev. John Jordan, who had located in Walshville Township, coming here and preaching in about 1831. He was a Baptist, as was Reverend Tenter, who also preached about



William H. Noble



Sophie Noble

that time, and Rev. James Street, who is said to have preached the first sermon, and hence the first church to organize was of the Baptist denomination. Several of these pioneer churches were organized and houses built in North Litchfield, Zanesville, and other townships some of which have gone down and others are held only for occasional services or for convenience to the cemeteries that were invariably established in connection with them. The second church to be organized was the Methodist, its main organizers being William Williams and Isaiah Hurley. It was just south of Honey Bend and is now known as Phillips Chapel. The location of a large town or city within the enclosures of a township, while of advantage to the rural population in many ways, yet has its deteriorating influences. The country inhabitants are subordinated to the interests of the city. Churches once well patronized decrease as those of the city increase. Even the small towns are overshadowed by the larger ones and frequently die unnatural deaths in their struggle for continued existence. Hardinburg once the pride of this portion of the county, is now only a reminiscence. Honey Bend and Walshville and Butler and Hornsby are neither having a normal growth while Litchfield, and Hillsboro, Raymond and Nokomis, the larger towns of the county grow with no seeming effort. Is it a question of the "survival of the fittest?" we leave it to the reader to answer.

PIONEER CONDITIONS.

In connection with the establishment of places of worship by our forefathers was the forming of such schools as lay within their power for the education of their large families. Mr. Hurley, so far as we can ascertain was the first early teacher. The first schools were subscription schools, and the wages were not to be paid by the month but by the poll, and oftentimes were paid in such articles as the parent could spare that the teacher might need to live on. Then burial grounds had to be established, so that the church, the school and the cemetery were always the first evidences of a permanent settlement, and were usually located together. In 1829, Mrs. Bennett Woods died, and was buried in the Woods Cemetery near Honey Bend, hers being the first death in the township and the first burial. The old Baptist Church is now known as the Little Flock Baptist Church, and George

W. Wallis of Honey Bend is the present clerk of the trustees.

An early writer in speaking of the settlements in this part of the county in particular, though his remarks would apply to all early settlers, says: "The floors of the early cabins were made of puncheons, that is of split logs, and when laid down were so uneven that a table had invariably to be leveled by means of wedges under the legs in the lower places, and if by any cause they became removed there was liable to be the spilling of a meal onto the poorly kept floor. The large split wood chimneys daubed with clay mud, and having stone hearths, were so large that in a rain large quantities of water would come down them, causing water puddles to gather on the hearth, and the all-purpose skillet was used to dip up the water and throw it out of doors. Gourds were used for dippers, and the larger ones for the reception of lard, salt, sugar, meal and so forth. Pewter plates were then in common use, which as the reader knows was a heavy cheap metal, that was unbreakable and practically ever-lasting in its wearing qualities."

From the time of the organization of the county in 1821 to about 1828, all the people of the county had to go to the county seat to vote, and this annual pilgrimage was made a sort of old settlers gathering, and usually celebrated with the free use of the old fashioned corn whiskey.

INDIAN HISTORY.

That the Indians roved over this county, and had their accustomed places of camping long before the coming of the whites, is certain, and North Litchfield Township had her Indian camps. The most popular camp seems to have been in the southeastern part of town 9-5, just a little way northwest of the present grounds of the Chautauqua Association. Many arrow points and other evidences of them have been found there. Mr. Kessinger in some recent newspaper articles has related a traditional report that there was at an early day, an Indian massacre near the southern boundary of Hillsboro Township. He places the event as early as 1800 or prior thereto, and states that a family of white people were massacred. The account is doubted by many because of its early date and had it been later other writers would have made mention of it. But here we will say, that all the

early writers we have examined, quote General Whitesides, the great Indian fighter as saying that such a massacre did take place near the southeastern part of North Litchfield Township, no date given, and we know that such a massacre or Indian outrage did take place a few miles further south, some four miles west of Greenville, where the Cox family was attacked, and the writer has heard a traditional account related more than once of such a massacre just a mile or so south of the Montgomery County line in the timber east of Sorento. Now how to harmonize all these reports, we are at a loss, but we will suggest, however, that they may all have grown out of the one event about which the evidence is positive, the Cox murder. We refer to this matter in Hillsboro Township history.

EARLY EVENTS.

With early settlements and early deaths, there was also the more auspicious events of early marriages. John Martin and Sarah Briggs, are said to have instituted that commendable custom in North Litchfield Township by getting married becoming the first legally chartered family in the township. James Street is said to have preached the first sermon in the township, though John Jordan seems to have had more to do with the organizing of the first church. Bennett Woods himself was a preacher and is entitled to a large part of the early religious work of the township. An industry that was carried on quite extensively by the early pioneers was the raising of cotton, and carding, spinning, and weaving the cloth that entered into the garments of the entire family. This work was all done at home with the old fashioned carding boards, and loom, till later a carding mill was erected south of Hillsboro where both cotton and wool were carded and spun as well as woven. Mr. Briggs was a pioneer in the raising of cotton in this township.

BARNETT.

Barnett is a splendid little town of 125 population, located about eight miles northwest of Litchfield and only about one-fourth of a mile east of the Macoupin County line on the township line between North Litchfield and Zanesville Township. It was established following the building of the Jacksonville and South Eastern Railroad, and was named for Mr. Barnett who owned land in that vicinity and had

much to do with its establishment. It is surrounded with a fertile level prairie soil well adapted to cultivation, and shipping grain has been its chief industry. It has two elevators, managed by two competing grain buyers. There are two large general stores in the village, a post office, a small hotel, two blacksmith shops, and a good school house. The one church in the town is of the Christian denomination. The present teacher in the public school is W. A. Green. Besides the Jacksonville and South Eastern Railroad, now the Burlington, the town has the Chicago and Alton Railroad, and there is every prospect that it will continue to grow and do a thriving business. It has a most luxurious park in the center of the town, and its buildings are of the better class usually found in such small places. The only drawback to this town is its proximity to Litchfield and other larger towns, which in most cases attract the business away from the smaller community, preventing the normal growth to which it is entitled.

HONEY BEND.

When the Wabash Railroad was built across North Litchfield Township, in 1870, at a distance of about six miles from Litchfield, and near the northern line of the township, the right of way of the road ran through a little cluster of houses, and at this point the citizens of the community asked that a station be established, and the request met with a favorable reception and a station was granted. It may be asked, what caused the name of Honey Bend to be given the town, and the following explanation has been given. In an early day, when one found a bee tree, he marked the tree with his own initials or in some other way, and a tree so marked was conceded to belong to the one so marking it. Just where the village was laid out, a certain well known man found and marked a bee tree. A certain other well known citizen, who was recognized by a peculiar bend of the back, either in a spirit of sport or from sheer acquisitiveness appropriated the honey to his own family stores by cutting and robbing the tree, when no one was present to identify the actor. The miscreant was soon found out and his neighbors in contempt dubbed him Honey Bend. As he owned some of the principal houses in the village, the name soon became a part of the man's holdings and later of the village.

J. E. Hickman was the first merchant in the village and was also the first postmaster. At the present time the village is a sequestered little place of about 200 inhabitants. There are two general stores, a postoffice, a blacksmith shop, and a two-room schoolhouse. There is also a Baptist Church, and the Free Methodists had a churchhouse not now in use for worshipping purposes. There is also a grain elevator which is the principal asset of the village. The people of the community are a frugal, industrious, and home loving sort, who are blessed with little of the extravagances of the larger towns.

EARLY HISTORY OF LITCHFIELD.

The following is from the pen of S. W. Kesinger: "The St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad company was organized in the early fifties with the purpose of building a railroad from St. Louis to Alton, and then on to Terre Haute, Indiana. Alton at that time claimed to be one of the most important cities in Illinois, and probably would have if it had had proper encouragement. But that is another story.

"During the summer of 1853 the grade had reached the breaks leading to Shoal Creek. Gillespie was platted, and in the fall of that year Thomas A. Gray, county surveyor of Montgomery, platted the town of Huntsville. Messrs. R. W. O'Bannon, W. T. Elliott, H. E. Appleton, James W. Jefferes, John P. Bayless and W. S. Palmer, all of Ridgely, Madison County, having decided to locate somewhere on the new railroad, visited Gillespie and Huntsville, and drew straws to determine their place of location. The drawing resulted in favor of Huntsville. They came here the following year and began building a town. Mr. O'Bannon erected his store on the corner now occupied by the Litchfield Bank and Trust Company, and erected his residence a few blocks further north on the same side of State Street. Mr. Elliott erected his store building in the same block with Mr. O'Bannon, and his residence just north of that of Mr. O'Bannon. Mr. Palmer erected his store building on the site of the main store of Austin & Shrader Brothers, hewing out his own timbers in the woods east of town. Messrs. Appleton and Jefferes erected a blacksmith shop on the southeast corner of the intersection of State and Ryder streets, and a wagon shop east on Ryder Street. Mr. Bayless became the first railroad agent, express agent, and postmaster. All of these men are numbered

with the dead, the last to go being Mr. Jefferes who died at his home in Pasadena, Cal.

"The residents of the present site of the city of Litchfield at that time, according to H. A. Coolidge were Alfred Blackwelder, Jacob Scherer, Nelson Cline, Ahart Pierce, J. Y. McManus, O. M. Roach, Ezra Tyler, and J. W. Andrews. 'By the close of 1854,' says Mr. Coolidge, 'eight or nine families had homes in the city in addition to the six or seven families on farm lands when the town was surveyed. We can enumerate R. W. O'Bannon, W. T. Elliott, H. E. Appleton, J. P. Bayless, James Jefferes, W. S. Palmer, 'Nigger Dan,' and probably Gilbert Evans. T. G. Kesinger came in not much later. In the spring of 1855 Messrs. E. W., E. E., and E. S. Litchfield, the three Dix brothers and C. F. How came from central or western New York, all related to E. C. Litchfield, who had become the practical owner of the townsite. Several additions to the town were laid out. The original plat of the town which bore the name of Huntsville was never recorded.'

"It is needless to say that the name of the town was changed to Litchfield in honor of its virtual proprietor. At this time the new railroad was looking for a location for shops and a terminal. The officials had selected land four miles west of Litchfield on the site of the present hamlet of Hornsby, and approached the owner, Doctor Hornsby of Bunker Hill, on the subject. The doctor was willing to sell them all the land they needed at market price, but was unwilling to donate a single foot. Mr. Litchfield heard of the matter and secured the location of the shops by donating all of the land the company desired for the purpose. The shops were erected and the town grew and prospered. The shops were moved to Mattoon in 1871, but the land is yet owned by the Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland and Saint Louis Railway Company, the ultimate successor of the St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railway Company.

"About this time Mr. Litchfield sent William E. Bacon out here as his agent. Mr. Bacon, a short time before his death, told me that one of his first enterprises was a brick yard on the present site of Elmwood Cemetery. The late Michael Joyce, and James O'Brien worked on that yard. The ground upon which the shops stood was deeded to the St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railway Company with the condition that shops for the manufacture or repairing of cars should be perpetually operated thereon. In 1871

effort was made the following year and the village was incorporated. The limits were fixed by ordinance as follows: Beginning one-half mile south from the southeast corner of State and Edwards streets, running thence one-half mile east, thence one mile north, thence one mile west, thence one mile south, thence one-half mile to the place of beginning containing one square mile.

"The municipality suddenly expired in the fall of 1857. The first city charter was obtained February 16th, 1859. The chartered limits then only differed from the present in not including any part of section 34 in North Litchfield, making the area 200 acres less than now. An act approved March 5, 1867, extended the limits of the city to two miles square as follows: Including the west half of section 32, all of section 33 and the east half of section 34, in township 9, and the east half of section 3, all of section 4, and the west half of section 5, in township eight, range 5, west of the third principal meridian. It will be seen by those acquainted with the city that the limits as fixed extended one-quarter of a mile further south than at present. The change was made at the request of a number of farmers who objected to paying taxes on improved farm lands. The present charter was granted February 27, 1869. The limits of the city are defined in it as previously reduced by the council. The city is two miles long from east to west, and one and three-quarters miles from north to south. Two-thirds of the area, or 1160 acres, are in North Litchfield Township, and one-third, or 580 acres, are in South Litchfield Township. The township line makes the boundary line of the first ward while State Street divides the remainder of the territory into two wards, the one lying east of State Street, being the first and the one west of that thoroughfare the second."

MAYORS.

Edwin C. Dix was the president of the first board of trustees and R. W. O'Bannon was the second and last. The charter took effect in 1859, and the first mayor was William E. Bacon, who was re-elected the following year. The office has been filled since by the following gentlemen: E. W. Litchfield, M. B. Savage, T. M. Shore, James W. Jefferes, R. M. Paden, E. M. Gilmore, D. C. Amsden, Edwin A. Cooley, P. B. Updike, two terms; J. W. Davenport, W.

S. Palmer, two terms; J. W. Davenport, W. S. Palmer, two terms; J. W. Davenport, W. S. Palmer, two terms; S. M. Grubbs, David Davis, two terms; Wesley Best, P. B. Updike, David Davis, R. F. Bennett, E. Southworth, R. F. Bennett, two terms; John Lange, Frank R. Millnor, Lewis Allen, R. F. Bennett, H. C. Tuttle, William Wilton, D. A. Kauerauf, R. F. Bennett, Frank R. Millnor, George L. Zink, William Barefoot, Julius C. Mackler, 1895-1896; D. W. Taylor, 1896-1897; Willis Charles, 1897-1899; Fred J. Weigrieffe, 1899-1901; William J. King, 1901-1907; William Wilton, 1907-1911; Charles S. Edwards, 1911-1913; David Davis, Jr., 1913-1915, and the present incumbent, Charles S. Peterson, 1915-1917.

CITY CLERKS.

The village of Litchfield was organized in 1856, and at the first election, Edwin Dix became president of the board of trustees, and James Cummings, Tilman Shore, Jacob Beeler and Joseph A. Eddings members of the board. Gilbert Evans was the first village clerk.

The following year Richard W. O'Bannon was elected president, and his board of trustees consisted of James Cummings, Elisha W. Litchfield, Winfield S. Palmer and William Millian. B. S. Hood served as clerk. The village was then dissolved, and the City of Litchfield organized in 1859 under a special charter granted by the Legislature, and under which charter, with slight modifications, it operated until the spring of 1896 when it was reorganized under the "City and Village Act."

The city clerks have been: 1859, Charles W. Ward; 1860, B. S. Hood; 1861, Henry A. Coolidge; 1862, B. S. Hood; 1863, 1864 and 1865, George P. Fowler; 1866, George P. Fowler; 1867, B. S. Hood; 1868, George M. Raymond; 1869-1870, Robert S. Young; 1871, William E. Bacon; 1872 to 1876, B. S. Hood; 1877, Thomas J. Cox; 1878 to 1881, G. W. Jones; 1882 to 1892, John W. Rose; 1893, Douglas Temple; 1894 to 1895, William L. Bateman; 1896, W. T. Thorp; 1897-1898, Oscar Gooch; 1899-1900, Hugh Hall; 1901-1902, Henry J. Craft; 1903-1906, John T. Shindler; 1907-1910, Clarence R. Davis; 1911 to 1914, Cleo Rice; 1915-1916, Ed. Butler.

NEW CONDITIONS.

The close of the Civil War marked the dawn of Litchfield's new era. Not that the conditions



POST OFFICE, LITCHFIELD



JACKSON STREET LOOKING NORTH, LITCHFIELD



CITY HALL AND FIRE DEPARTMENT, LITCHFIELD

changed abruptly at that time, or that the pioneers moved out to make room for new settlers, but that a young generation was coming on. For the first few years after the close of the great American struggle, Litchfield flourished, but in 1871 the railroad shops were moved to Mattoon, and the town received a temporary setback, not so much in reality, as in the minds of timid people who feared to invest a cent without the absolute knowledge, so far as frail men can obtain it, that speedy returns were in sight. But this period of threatened depression was dispelled like mist before the noonday sun. The old maxim, "Where there's a will there's a way," was verified to the letter.

Several enterprising citizens obtained a lease on the old deserted shops and in a few months time the Litchfield car shops were running full blast. One pleasant summer afternoon in 1873, a fire alarm was sounded, and the citizens were horrified to learn that the foundry and machine shops were wrapped in flames. Hundreds of willing hands carried buckets of water (there being no water works then), in a vain effort to save the buildings and contents where so many men earned their daily bread. The writer, though but a child, remembers witnessing the fire from the office of D. P. Woodman's lumber yard corner of Jefferson and Edwards streets. The works were rebuilt and frequently enlarged until in 1892, when over 800 names were constantly on the pay rolls. In the early seventies there were a large number of fires, most of them supposed to be of incendiary origin, and with no means of fighting them. Thousands of dollars worth of property were lost which might otherwise have been saved. The cry for a system of water works became almost universal. So, in 1874, a dam was built across Long Branch, one mile south of the city, and our present system of water works was the result. It is the Holly, or direct system, capable of throwing a stream of water 100 feet high.

COAL, OIL AND GAS.

In the early years of the city's history coal was a luxury, as well as a necessity. The nearest mine was thirty miles distant, with no connecting railroad. During those years coal sold at from fifteen to twenty cents a bushel, and was not always plentiful at those prices. In 1867 a bonus was raised to sink a shaft east of town, in which, after many trials and a sale

of property to pay debts, late in 1869 a vein of paying coal was found at a depth of 500 feet. The property passed through the hands of several companies and finally became a paying investment. In 1878, a second shaft was sunk and Litchfield's coal industry assumed large proportions. At the foot of the new shaft a boring rod was put down to a depth of 150 feet to investigate the character of the underlying strata, and to the astonishment of all, oil rose and covered the floor of the mine. This was in 1880. The news spread abroad and in a short time wild claims were staked all over the country in the immediate vicinity of the coal mine. The Van Veck Bros. of Buffalo, N. Y., finally secured control of the oil regions and sunk several wells. The output was large and the product a natural lubricator ready for use without undergoing any refining process, and readily sold for \$5 a barrel. While sinking one of the wells, the drill was literally raised from the hole by an enormous pressure of natural gas, and in 1885 the Van Vecks laid their gas mains into the city, and for two years Litchfield reveled in the warmth and brilliancy of gas furnished by nature.

The pressure gradually grew less, new wells were sunk, but they nearly always passed through oil, but it was of no consequence if gas could be found. But their efforts were fruitless, and the pressure grew less to the diminishing point. In 1889 the Van Vecks sold out to a local company which now bears the name of the Litchfield Light, Heat and Power Co. The new company went to work immediately and built a plant for the manufacture of artificial gas, which is as complete in all its details as any plant in the state.

EARLY BANDS.

Again quoting from Mr. Kessinger: "Litchfield was some country town back in those days. We had two bands, the Merchants and the Mechanics. They were good bands, at least their music sounded good to the writer at that time. The latter was an enthusiastic booster for the Mechanics, for the reason that he frequently was given opportunity to ride in the band wagon by a member of that organization. Each band had a handsome wagon. One was bought from a circus which needed money when it struck the town. The other band, not to be outdone, had a handsome wagon built by a local wagonmaker. There was a keen rivalry

between those bands, as to which should play on public occasions, like the old Litchfield Fair, and the day when the Litchfield water works was completed. The day in question was clondy and raw. Both bands were ont in their gaily painted wagons, and bespangled uniforms, one leading the fire department and the other the city council and civic parade. Each wagon was drawn by four horses, though two would have been enough for the occasion. They took stands on opposite sides of State Street and vied with each other for popular approval."

LITCHFIELD POLICE OFFICIALS.

We here give the earlier police officers. The police magistrates were: Matthew Cyrus, 1861 and 1863; James Ferris, 1866; Delos Van Deusen, 1867; Robert Peall, 1867; George P. Fowler, 1869; Ephraim M. Gilmore, 1871; Gilbert Evans, 1871; Jacob F. Miles, 1875; William C. Henderson, 1876 and 1880; William S. Hildreth, 1884; Thomas E. Richards, 1896 and 1900; Thomas H. Wood, 1904; George D. Taylor, 1908; T. M. Blankley, 1913. The city marshals were: Hnskey Miller, 1862; Lafayette Sweet, 1863; John M. Ferguson, 1867; Joseph A. Davis, 1868; Edward Dougherty, 1870; Charles T. Sloat, 1887; Thomas J. Hughes, 1891; W. E. Meyers, 1896; James Feltz, 1889.

LITCHFIELD DURING THE CIVIL WAR.

The following interesting article is written by S. W. Kessinger.

"To use the word of H. A. Coolidge, Litchfield's first editor, Litchfield was a "Microcosm" dnring the days preceding and during the Civil War. The settlers came from all sections of the country, representing pronounced views for and against slavery. It must be remembered that Litchfield is a comparatively new city. Hillsboro, Van Burensburg, Walshville, Woodsboro, Hardinsburg and Leesburg, afterwards Zanesville, had attained their majority before Litchfield was ever dreamed of. The first settlers of Litchfield were Democratic in tendency; in fact the Democrats ran the local Government pretty much to suit themselves for a number of years. By 1860 there had been an influx of settlers from the eastern and southern states. They came and brought their political views with them. They did not hide them, but soon discovered that they were not strong

enough, numerically, to overcome the Democratic strength. H. H. Beach had come here from Michigan, and started a machine shop and grist-mill, on the present site of the shops of the Litchfield Foundry and Machine Company. Daniel C. Amsden, a relative of Mr. Beach, was also one of the new settlers of the day. A meeting was called on a night for the Beach 'loft' and among those present were J. W. Casseday, George M. Raymond, David Davis, father of David Davis of this city, W. A. Stoddard, Thomas G. Kessinger, A. Almon, William Mileon, D. C. Amsden, H. H. Beach, George Hoosier, William H. Barton, father of W. H. Barton, of this city, Samuel Graham, Daniel Warner, J. C. Reed, John Lindsay, A. J. Thompson, J. W. Kellar, John P. Bayless, James Cooper and others whose names I cannot recall. They met without lights, but nominated a complete ticket. In those days there were no primaries, and tickets were placed in the field promiscuously. The voter selected the ticket of his choice, and walked to the polling place, where he gave his name to the clerks through an open window. He then handed in the ticket which he had brought with him, and it was deposited in the ballot box. At the caucus in the Beach 'loft' a committee was appointed to secure ballots. Every man present gave his solemn promise to meet at a given place on election day one hour before the polls closed. The committee had their ballots printed in Alton, and they came to Litchfield on the morning train which reached here about 10.30 o'clock. It is even said that William H. Barton had business in Gillespie that morning, when as a matter of fact he had been in Alton.

"The election day dawned clear and warm. There was no opposition to the Democratic slate, and the day wore on. The Democrats became more and more embued with the idea of security, and sleepfulness. At the appointed hour, however, the Republicans came from all sources in twos, threes, and fours. And formed in line. When it came time to close the polls the damage had been done. The Republican ticket had made a clean sweep. The old-time Democrats did not fully enjoy the joke, but it taught them the lesson that eternal vigilance is the only method of achieving success.

"Following this episode came the organization of the Knights of the Golden Circle, and of Union League Council No. 60. The former were opposed to the war and rendered every assist-

ance in their power to the Confederacy. The latter was patriotic, and consisted of men who formed the home-guard during those trying times. Many of them were conductors of the "underground railroad" which had for its object the assistance of runaway slaves who were seeking an asylum in Canada. I have the charter of Union League Council No. 60, of Litchfield, and it bears the names of most of the men that I have named above. All of those men have entered the vast "unknown" and to the best of my knowledge but three of their sons are living in this city. They are W. H. Barton, David Davis, and the writer."

SOME PROMINENT LITCHFIELDERS.

S. W. Kessinger, under the caption of "Men I Have Known" has noticed many of Litchfield's most active and useful men, but we can spare space for only one or two.

"Is it the fantastic memories of youth which still cling to me, or were the men of my youth grander characters than are the men of today? This thought frequently comes to me. The men of today are not as large in their relation to public affairs as they were in the days of my youth. A few of the old guard still survive, and I view them in their daily walks with a feeling akin to awe. I will not speak of the living at present, but of those who have gone on before. Col. Delos VanDeusen comes to mind. As a boy, I made monthly pilgrimages to the bank of Beach, Davis & Company, of which he was cashier, to pay my tuition as a pupil in the Litchfield High School. I had known him at a much earlier period, but only as cashier of the bank. He had, so he frequently informed me, been engaged in the photograph business on West Ryder Street. Perhaps the mere fact that he had resided in Jamestown, N. Y., near where my mother was reared, had somewhat to do with my attachment for him. Be that as it may, I well remember his benevolent features and kindly handshake when I entered business in this city almost thirty years ago. He was a man who was eternally pushing Litchfield. He was instrumental in securing our splendid railroad facilities. He believed in the town, and purchased town property. In 1846, he left Jamestown and settled at Dayton, Ohio, where he engaged in the boot, shoe and leather business, at which he prospered. There he married Miss Henrietta M. Snyder on February 19, 1852.

Many of our citizens have a most pleasant recollection of attending the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage in 1902. In 1857, he was seized with the wander-lust, and started on a tour of observation through the then distant western state of Illinois. He visited Litchfield, hence this story. When the North and South clashed, and Father Abraham called for volunteers, Mr. Van Deusen organized a company. The Illinois quota at that particular time was full, but such was not the case over in Missouri where sentiment was sadly divided. On the solicitation of Major Weber, he took his company to St. Louis where it became a part of the Sixth Missouri Infantry, as Company H. He served as captain until 1864, when he was commissioned lieutenant colonel, and commanded the regiment until the end of the war. After the war he began an active business career in this city, serving for many years as cashier of the bank above mentioned, and its successor, Beach, Martin & Company; as city treasurer, and was for many years a member of the school board, participating in all movements to give Litchfield additional school buildings, and a strong teaching corps.

"Every community, I dare say, has had its odd character; some man with a dominant personality, yet different from his fellow men; some man who has all of the aspirations and ambitions of the present, but yet reminds one of a fashion plate of a past generation. Litchfield has had one such character. Back in 1884 I was walking along on the south side of the public square in Carlinville one bright spring morning when I met a tall, lithe, square-shouldered young man with flowing black hair and a black mustache. He was immaculately clean, wore a long frock and a silk hat. Had he changed the hat to a slouch he would have been a splendid reproduction of John T. McCutcheon's famous cartoon of "The Mysterious Stranger." I inquired, as any stranger naturally would, who he was, and was informed that it was Col. Amos Snooks Oller of Staunton, the great labor orator. Amos Oller was born and raised out in the Hornsby neighborhood. He was ambitious, and worked for the funds to carry him through a short course at Valparaiso, Ind. He studied law, and came on the scene of public activity at a time when 'isms' were running rampant throughout the country. The Grange movement, the Green Back party, and the labor movement were each scrambling for a position in the spot-

light. Amos Oller tried all of them. Along in the early eighties he came to Litchfield and made a speech on the labor question, using a box in the city park as a platform. The late B. S. Hood was the local correspondent for the *Globe Democrat*, and on the following day a glowing account of the meeting and the great speech by Col. Amos Snooks Oller appeared in that paper. The name stuck to him, and he was proud of it. In the early spring of 1889, at a time when Litchfield was enjoying a wonderful streak of prosperity, Colonel Oller came to Litchfield and hung his shingle out to catch every passing breeze. He had not been here long until there was a strike at the Litchfield Car Works of one day's duration. It was speedily announced that Colonel Oller, the great labor leader, would address the dissatisfied workingmen. The city park had a splendid crowd when the Colonel mounted his box, which he probably brought with him. He immediately became the poor man's lawyer, much to his discomfort, but greatly to the benefit of the latter. He was a man of great forensic ability, and was satisfied with a box or a barrel for a forum. In 1898, when the city court was established, prominent, conservative men used system, poll books, challengers, carriages and workers of sundry degrees. Not so with Colonel Oller; he nightly, wherever a crowd would assemble, and they always assembled, mounted his box and spoke to the 'plain' people. He was elected by the plain people. It is related by many who can vouch for the story that on one occasion he walked to Hillsboro to defend a client who was as penniless as himself. He was eccentric, it is true, but there are few today who would raise a hand in condemnation. Many of us remember his theories on mental telepathy and the occult sciences, but we will remember him all the longer on account of his numerous lengthy discussions on those subjects. The Colonel raised and educated his family here, but since his death in March, 1910, his children, all of whom are doing well, have scattered, until at this time none of the family remains in our midst."

LITCHFIELD CHURCHES.

The Litchfield Christian Church has at the present time, we think, the largest membership in the county. It was organized about 1856, and struggled along for many years without any marked growth till a few years ago, when its

upward building became pronounced. At first the membership was very small, the original organizers being as follows: Mrs. Matilda O'Bannon, Mrs. Adaline Elliott, Mrs. John C. Young, John C. Young, John W. Keller and wife, John Waldrup and wife and Jacob Voyles and wife. At present the membership is 700. The church has a church house valued at \$12,000, and contributes to the charities and philanthropies of the church annually about \$3000. The ministers who have served this church in the past have been as follows: Aquilla Sims, John C. Tully, W. F. Parker, S. M. Jefferson, Robert Porter, Eli Fisher, F. M. Phillips, U. M. Browder, J. A. Movity, W. A. Ingram, J. E. Willis, B. B. McGraw, C. F. Mortimer, W. S. Errett, J. W. B. Smith, Robert Grieve, F. W. Collins, M. L. Anthony, J. O. Henry, C. D. Purlee, M. S. Johnson, J. M. Elam, Benjamin N. Mitchell, Charles W. Ross, and the present pastor Rev. Ivan W. Agee, who has contributed this information.

The Litchfield Presbyterian Church was organized February 9, 1856, with a membership of thirteen, as follows: John M. Paden, Samuel A. Paden, James N. McElvain, Angelina A. McElvain, R. N. Paden, Illionis E. Paden, Polly M. Paden, Daniel Brokaw, Caroline Brokaw, Lydia J. Crawford, Martha Crawford, Isaac Skillman, and Mrs. E. M. Bryan. The first pastor was Rev. Peter Hassinger who was in charge in 1857 and 1858. He was followed by the following ministers: B. H. Charles, six months; R. M. Roberts, 1859-1868; A. S. Foster, 1868-1873; S. I. McKee, 1873-1875; A. J. Clark, 1875-1877; D. W. Evans, 1878-1881; W. B. Minton, 1881-1885; D. K. Campbell, 1886-1890; E. P. Miller, 1891-1897; W. J. Tull, 1897-1899; J. A. Gerhard, 1899-1902; E. W. Holler, 1902-1904; W. F. Gibson, 1911-1913, and the present pastor, D. H. Cramer, who has been here since 1913. The church has a present membership of 210. The church has a very good house of worship worth \$35,000, supplied with pipe organ and all modern equipment for a church of its size; and a manse worth about \$6000. The contributions of the church for charitable, philanthropic and church purposes now aggregate \$3500 per year.

Besides the churches of Litchfield here briefly described, there are also others, that we have not historical data at hand to describe, that are as important as civilizing and uplifting forces in the city. The Roman Catholics have a large church under the care of Rev. Father P. F. Car-



HIGH SCHOOL, LITCHFIELD



ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH, LITCHFIELD



FIRST METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, LITCHFIELD

roll. The German Catholics have an organization under the pastorate of Father James Telken. The English Lutherans also have a strong church under the ministry of Rev. J. A. Hanning. The Baptist denomination is represented by an active church under the ministry of Reverend Toomey, and the Free Methodists are represented in the city by an organization under the pastoral care of Rev. Harry Emigi. The Universalists are holding services in the city library building for the present under the care of Rev. Rupert Holloway.

MEN, NEWSPAPERS AND POLITICS.

In the chapter on the Press, we have given a history of the newspapers of Litchfield. It is not the purpose to repeat what is given there, but the men and the political opinions they stood for necessitate mentioning the newspapers of the times in which their activities are a part of Litchfield's history. We therefore again quote from S. W. Kessinger's series of articles on "The Men I Have Known."

"I have yet to meet the man who has gained worldly goods from the pursuit of the newspaper business. That is merely a sidelight on history. Litchfield has many newspaper men, a few journalists, and fewer editors. We have many country newspapers, but few country editors. The country editor was a man of education, the 'know-how' of writing, and a broad conception of political and current events. His editorial column, no matter how obscure the vicinity in which it was published, teemed with editorials of as great, and frequently greater merit than many of the metropolitan papers. Litchfield, in the past, had two real editors, H. A. Coolidge and B. S. Hood. For the first four years of its existence Litchfield had no newspaper. In 1858, H. A. Coolidge came from Cazenovia, N. Y., and launched the Litchfield Journal. It was Democratic in policy. But as far back as 1850 the Whigs, afterwards Republicans, decided that they must have a mouthpiece. Money was subscribed by enterprising citizens of Hillsboro, Litchfield and Butler, and an outfit was purchased. Daniel W. Munn, a Hillsboro lawyer, gave due bills to those who had contributed to the plant, and became the first editor of the Illinois Free Press. Hon. E. Southworth, who is still one of our honored citizens, was the Litchfield editor of the Litchfield department in the late fifties, with B. S. Hood

as assistant. Within a year Mr. Hood became editor of the Litchfield department, and was identified with the newspaper business in Litchfield from that time up to February 26, 1887, when the writer succeeded him. J. G. Hutchinson of Hillsboro was the publisher and also contributed to the columns of the Free Press. He is said to have not only been a splendid printer, but a fluent and logical writer. At that time there were but two other papers in the county: the Montgomery County Herald of Hillsboro, and the Litchfield Journal. During the formation of the Republican party, and afterwards, there was a bitter factional fight among the stockholders of the Free Press. The office was moved to Litchfield in 1861, but after a few months shortage of cash, to say nothing of cordwood and pumpkins, it was moved back to Hillsboro. The paper ceased publication in 1862. Mr. Munn entered the army, and Mr. Hutchinson sought new pastures.

"The year 1862 brought a decisive battle between the Monitor and Merrimac off Hampton Roads. To quote Mr. Hood: 'The peace-at-any-price men organized themselves into secret societies known as "Knights of the Golden Circle" and were bold, aggressive and threatening. The possibility of a civil war among the citizens of Illinois and others of the border states was admitted, and the result anxiously discussed. The spring elections of 1863, however, showed a reaction. The violent threats of the K. G. C.'s drove hundreds of conservative men over to the union party which was composed of former Republicans and war Democrats. One important factor in this reactionary movement was "The Union League," a secret association organized to fight the K. G. C.'s with their own weapons. The first Union League in Montgomery county was organized in Litchfield just in time to carry the city election in March, 1863.'

"The Union Leagues of Montgomery county were responsible for the establishment of a newspaper to take the place of the Illinois Free Press, which had ceased publication the year before. Daniel V. Munn, now a captain since joining the army, gave permission to use the Free Press material. The late Captain John W. Kitchell of Pana, then a resident of Hillsboro, offered his services as editor and manager of the new paper, without pay, provided he should be guaranteed against financial loss. The proposition was accepted and the members of the several Union Leagues over the county

signed such an agreement. Then came the trying hour when the baby had to be named. The task finally fell to B. S. Hood, who was to be the Litchfield editor, with the understanding that he was to select some name having nothing in common with Illinois Free Press, and that it should contain the word 'Union.' Mr. Hood, remembering the naval victory at Hampton Roads the year before, chose 'The Union Monitor.' The first number was issued May 1, 1863. Mr. Hood says: 'The Union Monitor was a success from the start, union men thereafter being united and enthusiastic in its support. In the course of a month Mr. Thomas Russell bought the office of Capt. Munn, assuming all of the old Free Press bills of the latter. Capt. Kitchell continued to be the editor-in-chief, and was assisted by B. S. Hood. When Mr. Kitchell retired, Mr. J. E. Henry, from Greenville, succeeded him.'

"At this point Mr. Hood and P. A. Randle, of this city, who is an old-time printer, disagree. H. A. Coolidge had found the newspaper business unprofitable. As evidence of that fact, he stated in his history of Litchfield, written in 1881, that on several occasions the total cash taken in from Monday morning until Saturday night would not exceed the sum of fifty cents. He was a man of splendid education, and opened a subscription school in his residence on West Kirkham Street, now occupied by Thomas F. Blankley. There are a number of residents of this city and surrounding towns who attended his school. I know of three, N. Clearwater and Ted Kirkpatrick of this city, and J. S. Kessinger of Raymond. Mr. Hood claims that E. J. C. Alexander came from Greenville and purchased the Journal office of Mr. Coolidge in the autumn of 1865. Mr. Randle claims that the transaction took place in 1863. Be that as it may, Mr. Alexander started the Litchfield News, a Republican paper. Shortly afterwards he made an arrangement with Mr. Russell by which the News was made a part of the Union Monitor, Mr. Alexander running the Litchfield office for job printing only. A year or so later Mr. Alexander purchased the Monitor office, and printed two editions, the Union Monitor dated Hillsboro, and the Litchfield News dated Litchfield. With the exception of headings, the editions were exactly alike. In December, 1867, Mr. Alexander changed his politics, and sold the Monitor and News offices to B. S. Hood, who moved the former to Litchfield and, consolidat-

ing offices, changed the name of the Litchfield edition to the Republican Union. In May, 1868, he again changed the name of the Litchfield edition to The Litchfield Union Monitor. The papers passed through all the infantile diseases of country newspapers of those times, to-wit: weekly to semi-weekly and back again; from six to seven, and then to eight columns folio, and back again until the 'patent innard' solved the problem and they became dignified six column, quarto sheets with the aforesaid 'patent innard.'

"To return to Mr. Alexander. After selling out to Mr. Hood, he moved to Hillsboro and was soon the editor of a Democratic paper. He became so active in politics that in 1872 he was elected to the general assembly, after which he dropped out of public view until he appeared in Litchfield again as editor of a Democratic paper in the fall of 1887. He remained here but a short while, when he retired to Bond county where he died on August 9, 1915, at the ripe old age of 86 years.

"On January 1, 1870, Charles L. Bangs and Edward Gray came from Carlinville, purchased the Monitor office, and continued the several editions. In the fall of that year the Hillsboro edition was discontinued, and in its place was issued the Hillsboro News-Letter, an office having been established in that city with material partly taken from the Monitor office in Litchfield. Mr. Bangs moved to Hillsboro and took personal charge of the News-Letter. Two years later Messrs. Bangs and Gray divided, the former taking the Hillsboro, and the latter the Litchfield office. The News-Letter is now the Montgomery News, over which C. W. and C. P. Bliss preside with becoming ease and grace.

"In 1871 Messrs. Kimball and Taylor, of Belleville, in connection with George B. Litchfield, started the Litchfield Independent. The lure of the printing office towel and the longing for the smell of ink brought H. A. Coolidge back to the editorial chair. Shortly afterwards Mr. Gray, who had become the sole owner of the Monitor, sold to the new firm, who dropped the name Independent. The Fithians, William W., John B., and Edward, became editors and managers of the Monitor. A little later Mr. Taylor purchased Mr. Kimball's interest in the printing office and proceeded to clean house. He discharged the Fithians, and installed Edward Feagan, a St. Louis printer and reporter, as

editor, manager and foreman. The Monitor, which had appeared as a semi-weekly for some time, now became a weekly.

"The campaign of 1872 opened with great enthusiasm. Martial music filled the air. General Grant was opposed by Horace Greeley for the presidency. The 'tanner boys' marched in great possessions. Mr. Coolidge purchased the Monitor and took as a partner George B. Litchfield, who had been running a job printing office. The Fithian boys, after leaving the Monitor, had started the Litchfield Review. It died a natural death after a few issues and the material was purchased by Messrs. Coolidge and Litchfield, and the town again had but one newspaper and one printing office. This did not last long, however, for a year later Mr. Litchfield seceded, taking his material, and started the Litchfield Democrat, with Robert S. Young as editor.

"The Litchfield Democrat in time became the Prairie City Advocate, and had many editors, among them being Charles Tobin, Suddeth and Milnor, Frank Shutt, Judson and Roberts, W. A. Judson, James Cox and E. J. C. Alexander. Mr. Alexander took charge of the Advocate in the fall of 1887, and remained but a few months, meeting with indifferent success. In the early spring of 1888 Fred C. Beeman, who was a local democratic politician of well known ability, discovered that if he owned a democratic paper he could secure the delinquent tax list, which was a rare and juicy sweetmeat in those days. The plant was easily acquired, as will be explained later. Mr. Beeman changed the name of the paper to the Litchfield Herald. In November of that year Mr. Beeman sold the paper to R. P. Boulton, of Troy, Mo., and then began a rapid shifting of scenery, the firm changing to Boulton & Parrott, Boulton & Cornelius, Boulton & Wilson, Boulton & Kelly, and back to R. P. Boulton. In 1890 Mr. Boulton started the Daily Herald, now consolidated with the News-Herald. J. Stanley Cline succeeded Mr. Boulton as editor and remained at his post until the consolidation of the Daily News and Daily Herald in the fall of 1906.

"In January, 1887, Frank M. Roberts arrived from Jerseyville with a Washington hand press and a pocket full of type and launched the Litchfield Daily News. It, too, had editors and editors. Mr. Roberts, in less than three years, bade the town farewell, leaving it was rumored, under cover of darkness. His wife, Mrs. Clara Roberts,

edited the paper for a while and then sold out to James H. Cox. After a few years Mr. Cox leased the paper to E. Joe and D. Walter Potts, who called the paper the Daily Reveille. It did not succeed any better under the new name, and Mr. Cox again became editor and restored the former name. In 1896 he sold the paper to Charles Murphy, who came here from Iowa. A few months later Mr. Murphy formed a partnership with J. M. Weber, who brought the Raymond Reigster to Litchfield in the deal.

"In 1878 B. S. Hood and Charles A. Walker bought the Monitor of H. A. Coolidge, and the latter retired permanently from the business in this city. He secured a position in the government printing office at Washington, where he served as proof reader until the election of Grover Cleveland in 1884, when he was given leave of absence. He spent the years of that administration in this city, and returned to work in Washington with the incoming of President Harrison in 1889, and retained his position until his death in December, 1894. Mr. Hood soon purchased the interest of Mr. Walker. During the campaign of 1880 he published Litchfield's first daily, returning to the weekly when the campaign was over. In 1881 he brought the first power press to Litchfield, a Country Campbell, which was considered a marvel in its day. John G. Campbell became his partner at this time.

"In 1883 Mr. Campbell leased Mr. Hood's interest and continued the business alone for a short time, when Charles Hood, son of B. S. Hood, who had been foreman of the office for some time became a partner. They continued the business until December, 1885, when they took all of the presses and type of any value and moved to Wellington, Kas., where they started the Wellington Monitor. B. S. Hood again assumed control of the destinies of the Litchfield Monitor and with the worn-out material and a second hand hand press, sat down to wait for a purchaser.

"On Monday, December 27, 1886, the writer came to Litchfield to spend the holidays with relatives. He called on Mr. Hood and learned that the paper was for sale. I couldn't buy a sandwich, but later in the day learned that the paper was for lease. I formed the acquaintance of William J. Warden, the foreman. He was a Democrat, but a good printer, and we agreed that we would lease the plant and that I should be the editor, and Mr. Warden the foreman and business manager. Mr. Warden was supporting

a family, and I was single. We put in a new job press and a considerable amount of new type. Our advertising grew, but by November of that year the books showed that Mr. Warden had eaten his share of the new equipment. I bought him out and he departed for Los Angeles, Cal., where, I understand, he is doing a thriving job printing business.

"As previously stated, Mr. Boulton started the Daily Herald early in April, 1890. That made two dailies. Parm Randle, who had been running a job office for years, broke into the field with the Daily Republican. That made three dailies. I could not conscientiously remain in the weekly field alone, so within three weeks time the Morning Monitor entered the field, making four daily papers in a town of 6,000 inhabitants. Randle quit after a hundred issues. I continued for four years, and returned to the weekly field. Litchfield now had three weekly and two daily newspapers, which was considerably more than the editors could stand, to say nothing of the town. In 1902 the Daily News, J. M. Weber, proprietor, and my paper, the Monitor both Republican, were consolidated, with Mr. Weber as manager, and myself as editor. The sheriff got that outfit in July 1906.

"I must go backward. In 1882 a few enterprising citizens who were not satisfied with the editorial conduct of the Monitor, organized a stock company and started the Litchfield Courier. They employed James Stanley as editor. And, by the way, Stanley was some editor. He peeved Dr. William Barefoot, alderman from the Third ward, who was chairman of the committee on public buildings and grounds, about ruining the trees in the City Park by topping them, to such an extent that the doctor, who wasn't much bigger than a pint of soap, challenged him to fight a duel. Stanley chose brick bats at a distance of two hundred yards, and the sanguinary battle was averted. The backers of the Courier became afflicted with 'that tired feeling' by 1885, and the plant finally passed into the hands of Frank Shutt, publisher of the Advocate.

"In the early spring of 1901, Trainer and Drake came here from Blue Mound, this state, and launched the Morning Press. At the end of one hundred days, Mr. Drake eloped with the typewriter (the machine if you please) and the paper ceased publication. The following spring, Mr. Trainer, owner of the outfit, made arrangements with Robert E. Lee and C. O. Richards of this city to relaunch the Morning Press.

The boys went to work with a vim. They met J. Stanley Cline on the street one night and asked him if he wanted a job. Stanley wanted anything he could get his hands on, and took it, and immediately started upon a newspaper career that lasted for some time. The Press died again. Lee took what money there was on hand, and Dick Richards took the material.

"In 1903 a company composed of R. P. Boulton, Charles Woodruff, C. O. Richards, S. O. Harvel, E. E. Burson, and the late J. W. Cline purchased the Herald from Mr. Boulton. Mr. Woodruff became manager and 'Jim' Cline editor. In 1906, after the sheriff was mean enough to grab the News and Monitor, Mr. Burson, and others, consolidated the News, Monitor and Herald, and for about a week there was but one newspaper in Litchfield. At the end of that week I started the Illinois Free Press. It was published until July 1, 1914, when, having no plant, and no overhead expense, it quit the field until times are more auspicious.

"Harold C. Kessinger was raised in a newspaper office. He served as cashier for the last Daily Monitor, which was started in May, 1902, a few weeks prior to the consolidation of that paper with the Daily News. He also was a carrier for the Daily News, and afterwards local editor. On June 19, 1909, he became editor and manager of the Illinois Free Press and held that position until his permanent location in Aurora, Ill., when S. W. Kessinger again assumed editorial control on February 1, 1912.

"The last newspaper to enter the field in Litchfield was the Litchfield Daily Union, making its bow to the public on November 4, 1913. C. O. Richards, an old-time printer and one who has been frequently mentioned in this series is foreman, and John J. Murray, who entered the profession when the sheriff had the News and Monitor, as city editor of those publications, is editor. The News-Herald claims to be independent."

POST OFFICE.

The following is written by S. W. Kessinger: "The original town of Litchfield was platted in the fall of 1853. By the summer of 1854 quite a village had sprung up and John P. Bayless, one of the first settlers, had been appointed postmaster, and served in that capacity until early in the first Lincoln administration. John M. Palmer had become famous as a lawyer, and was intimately acquainted with President Lincoln



WILLIAM ORPIN



MRS. WILLIAM ORPIN

and through his influence, his father, L. D. Palmer succeeded Mr. Bayless, although Benjamin S. Hood a young schoolteacher, educated in the East, desired the appointment. Mr. Palmer served through the Lincoln and Johnson administrations. The post office was first located at what is now Nos. 200 and 202 North State Street. Mr. Palmer afterwards moved the post office into the store of Palmer & Mayo known as the "Long light building" and was assisted by Charles Davis, who afterwards became the first postmaster at Raymond. When General Grant became President, there was another scramble for appointment as postmaster. B. S. Hood again sought the position, but was outgeneraled by Joseph Blackwell. The post office was moved during Blackwell's incumbency to the room now occupied by the O. P. C. H. store. The late Thomas Cox was assistant. During the Hayes administration there came another scramble for the office. B. S. Hood, who had served as city clerk, and who had published a Republican paper in a Democrat stronghold for years, again sought the position, and could well be pardoned for believing he had a chance. Mr. Cox, who had been an able assistant to Mr. Blackwell, had a strong following, but William Campbell, a comparative stranger, landed the plum. The late Major McWilliams related to the writer how Campbell landed the prize. There was to be an old soldiers and sailors reunion at Carlinville. United States Senator John A. Logan was to be present and make the address of the day. It was learned that he would arrive in Carlinville the night before the reunion, and would be entertained by the late Dr. John Logan, a cousin. Major McWilliams put Campbell and a couple of friends in a surrey and left at midnight for Carlinville. The following morning they went to the home of Doctor Logan at an early hour, and were ushered into the parlor to await the Senator, who was not yet ready to receive company. When the Senator came downstairs and had exchanged greetings with Major McWilliams, and had met the other members of the party the Major said: 'Senator Campbell is an old soldier, and bears the scars of battle. Campbell show the Senator that leg.' Campbell had been badly wounded below the knee, and when Senator Logan was shown he said: 'Go on home, Campbell, the appointment is yours.' The post office was then moved to the Hood building on West Kirkam Street, in the room now occupied by Dr. June Sallee.

"Along about 1883, Frank Schutt came here from Paris, this state and became editor of the Litchfield Advocate. He was in the thick of the campaign which resulted in the election of Grover Cleveland over the 'Plumed Knight,' James G. Blaine. There was another Democrat in Litchfield who long had entertained hopes of being postmaster. It was the late Julius C. Machler, a power in Democratic political circles in his day. But Schutt's bass violin had the longer bow. He had long been acquainted with John R. Eden, Congressman from this district, and had friends who knew the Congressman. The result was that Schutt, the first and only newspaper man, received the appointment. He moved the office back to the room on State Street where it remained until the Opera House was completed in the early fall of 1888, when it was moved to that structure.

"The Campaign of 1888 resulted in the election of Benjamin Harrison to the presidency, and the immediate clamor on the part of Republicans for a change of postmasters. John T. Ross and Edwin C. Thorp sought the position, and the former was successful. In those days the office only paid a salary of \$1,700 out of which the postmaster had to pay deputy hire and office expenses. Mr. Ross tired of the job in a short while, and informed Mr. Thorp of his intention of resigning. Mr. Thorp was appointed and served along until the second administration of Grover Cleveland. Julius C. Machler again sought the office, but Charles R. Brandon had friends who knew where and how to apply the pressure, and he was escorted to the pie counter. He served until well along in the McKinley administration, when he resigned for the same reason given by Mr. Ross, and William C. Thorp, who had been deputy under his father Edwin Thorpe, was appointed and served until July, 1912. Mr. Thorp could afford to take the job at the price, and was lucky in so doing, for a little later things began to happen in Litchfield. The receipts of the office grew until Litchfield was given free city delivery, and the expenses of the office were not only defrayed by the department, but the salary of the postmaster grew to a tidy sum. These things happened June 1, 1902, and two years later another thing happened which resulted in great benefit to the city. Zeno J. Rives was elected to Congress, and being in touch with the dominant party who were able to do things, secured an appropriation for a post office site in Litchfield. The site was pur-

chased, and Congressman Benjamin F. Caldwell, who succeeded Mr. Rives, had no trouble in securing an appropriation for the handsome post office building in this city. Mr. Thorp's term of office expired in 1912, after having served longer than any other postmaster in Litchfield ever served, and the selection of Mr. Rives as postmaster formed the logical conclusion of a story true to life."

Mr. Rives was superseded in a short time by Hugh Hall, who succeeded in securing the recommendation of Senator Lewis.

MODERN LITCHFIELD.

Litchfield as it is today is treated of in the following article by S. W. Kessinger:

"There must be a dividing line between the old and the new, although it is probably as difficult to locate as the imaginary line which separates good from evil. It must, of necessity, be arbitrarily fixed; therefore I will establish it at the time when the first modern steam mill was erected in Litchfield. Best & Sparks were, for a number of years, millers at Staunton, that village, now city, having been one of the early settlements in this part of the state, and located fourteen miles southwest of the present City of Litchfield. Staunton was nothing more nor less than a cross-roads settlement. The St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroad, now the Big Four, had been built through the present site of Litchfield, and a town had sprung up. Consequently they disposed of their mill at that place, and came to Litchfield in 1863, and began the erection of the largest and most complete steam mill along the entire line of the railroad. The mill had a daily capacity of 125 barrels. A large pond was excavated, and proved to be sufficient for the needs of the institution. The mill was opened for business for the wheat crop of 1864, and the first load of wheat was purchased at \$2.00 a bushel. Mrs. Frank R. Milnor, of Litchfield, a daughter of the late Capt. D. R. Sparks, junior member of the firm of Best & Sparks, relates that Isaac S. Sturges, residing twelve miles south of Litchfield, in June, 1864, had his wheat headed, and threshed, hauled it to the Best & Sparks mill where it was ground into flour, and biscuits made by her mother were served for supper on the evening of the same day. The capacity of this mill was afterwards doubled. It was destroyed by fire in 1879. Messrs. Best & Sparks became interested in a mill at Alton, and decided not

to rebuild their mill at Litchfield. Captain Sparks moved to Alton and spent the remainder of his days in that city. The Sparks Milling Company at Alton with mills having a capacity of 2,000 barrels of flour daily are the result of his labors. Wesley Best remained at Alton for a short time and moved to Kansas where he died a few years ago.

"Following the destruction of the Best & Sparks mill, D. L. Wing came here from Springfield, Mass., and acquiring the Best & Sparks holdings, proceeded to erect on a site a few blocks south of the old mill, an up-to-date mill of 600 barrels daily capacity which began operations in the fall of 1881. In the spring of 1883, the burrs were discarded and the 'new process' or roller system adopted. At the same time the mill was enlarged to 2,000 barrels daily capacity, and it was claimed at that time that it was the largest and best equipped exclusive steam-mill in the world. It was known as the Planet Mill. Before the new addition was completed Mr. Wing promoted the St. Louis and Chicago Railway, which was surveyed from Litchfield to Springfield. The outgoing city council was favorable to the project, and had granted a franchise on Adams Street from the old Best & Sparks mill site to the northern city limits, a distance of one mile. The city election came on, and candidates for aldermen appeared who denounced the giving away of a city street. The reformers won in the election on the first Tuesday in April, 1883; the new council would take the oath of office the following Thursday evening. Something had to be done, and that something had to be done within thirty-six hours after the result of the election had been determined. Mr. Wing had not been asleep; he had several carloads of rails, ties, spikes, and all other necessary equipment located on the 'Y' leading from the Wabash to the present Big Four Railroad. On Wednesday morning he had a force of men at work building one mile of railroad against time. By recess time in the afternoon, the track had reached the Third ward school building, about one-third of the required distance. School boys were offered jobs at \$1.75 for the night to hold torches and lanterns for the workmen. I was one of the kids who bore a torch that night. By noon on Thursday the rails projected across the road marking the northern limits of the city. The new council met and organized that night, but they were too late to put their scheme of reform into practice. The road bed was graded several miles

north of Litchfield that season when some hitch in the bond negotiations caused a suspension. The work was not resumed until midsummer 1886. The road was finally completed in time to open traffic in May, 1887. Like most new railroads, it had its troubles, and finally drifted into the possession of the Illinois Central, and today forms a part of one of the four trunk lines which make Litchfield famous as a railroad center.

"The Planet Mill, when Mr. Wing's railroad troubles began, passed into the hands of the Kehlor Brothers Milling Company, of St. Louis, and prospered for several years. An elevator with a storage capacity of 500,000 bushels was built, and equipped with modern machinery. On the morning of March 21, 1893, a fire alarm was sounded, and four hours later the Planet Mill, the pride of Litchfield, was a mass of smouldering ruins. Not only that, but a score of residences in the immediate vicinity were either partially or completely wrecked by the force of an explosion which occurred within a few minutes after the mill was discovered to be in flames. Windows were broken a mile away from the scene, and the fire was visible in all surrounding towns for a distance of thirty miles. The mill has not been rebuilt. The Planet Mill disaster was not the only calamity to overtake the city in 1893. During the same eventful epoch, foreign capital secured control of the car works, and shortly afterwards moved the plant to Memphis.

"The St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute repair shops were moved to Mattoon in 1871, and it appeared as if the beginning of the end for Litchfield was at hand. But the first citizens were men of action. D. O. Settlemire, Tilman Shore, David Davis, H. H. Beach, D. C. Amsden, M. M. Martin, George M. Pomroy, Delos Van Deusen, and others whose names I cannot recall, leased the empty buildings, and organized the Litchfield Car Manufacturing Company. Again Litchfield flourished. In 1871 the Decatur & St. Louis Railroad, now a part of the Wabash System, was completed. Ten years later the Jacksonville & Southeastern was extended through Litchfield, and on to Centralia. It is now a part of the Burlington system, one of Litchfield's trunk lines. The year 1874 witnessed the completion of the water works system. By 1890, the main sewer had been constructed, which with additional mains and branches, forms the sewerage system of the present time. The year 1895 brought the line of the Illinois Traction System which gives Litchfield rapid communication with

Hillsboro to the east, and with all points north and south via its connection with the main line at Staunton.

"The town, notwithstanding its remarkable railway facilities, languished for a time. The Litchfield Foundry & Machine Company's shops, which had been a part of the car works, was the chief industry. But in 1904 a change came. Enterprising citizens, aided by willing constituents, succeeded in securing the location of a factory of the American Radiator Company which began operations in February of the following year. The plant employs 400 workmen, and at present is working to its full capacity.

"The latest triumph has been the location of a plant of the Brown Shoe Company, of St. Louis, which is now in the course of construction. It will employ from 400 to 500 hands. Other enterprises are in sight, not the least of which is the Wangler Boiler Works, also of St. Louis. Thirty years ago Litchfield was a typical country town. Its business houses, its merchants, its newspapers, churches and schools breathed and spoke the language of rural simplicity. Times have changed, and Litchfield, while yet a small country city, has kept pace with them. Our churches have been built anew: our stores have cast aside their swaddling clothes, and compare favorably with those of many larger cities; our schools are among the best in the state, and our newspapers have thrown their old hand presses in the junk heap, and are now printed upon the most approved modern power presses, daily.

"In conclusion, Litchfield is a railroad center excelled by few cities in the state, having the Big Four, Wabash, Illinois Central and Burlington steam railroads, and the Illinois Traction System, electric. It has a splendid sewerage system, miles of paved streets, and business houses which will compare favorably with those cities in the state which are many times larger in population. Its water supply is sufficient for present needs, but the time is rapidly approaching when improvements must be made along that line. Our labor is well employed, and as the city grows and develops the men of the hour will appear to guide it on its way to greatness and success."

EARLY SCHOOLS AT LITCHFIELD.

The following interesting article on the early schools of Litchfield is written by S. W. Kessinger:

"The semi-centennial of the public schools of

Litchfield is now under consideration. The question arises 'Where shall we begin?' If with the first 'Free' school, the time has long since passed; if with the last school building erected in Litchfield, the time has scarcely arrived. It is a well known and undisputed fact that the first school building was erected on the site of the present Third Ward, or 'Ida J. Russell' school, in 1857, at a cost of \$35,000.00, and that the first class was graduated in 1871, and consisted of three members, as follows: Agnes George, deceased; Ida J. Russell, who is yet a member of the faculty of the Litchfield High School, and Lizzie Bergen, who became Mrs. De Hahn, 624 Pennsylvania Avenue, East St. Louis, is now deceased.

"The first 'new citizens' of Litchfield were as follows: R. W. O'Bannon, T. W. Elliott, Henry W. Appleton, James W. Jefferes, John P. Bayless, and W. S. Palmer, all of whom came here in the fall of 1854 from Ridgely Prairie, Madison County, this state. Mr. S. E. O'Bannon, a son of R. W. O'Bannon, relates that he attended the Crabtree school, located just south of the old Stratton farm, now better known as the Logsdon farm, in South Litchfield Township, during the winter of 1854-1855. The late Lusk Wilson was the teacher. The following year Mr. Wilson taught a 'country' school in the old Lutheran Church, which at that time stood on the premises where Mr. Fred Schalk now resides, on North State Street. Mr. O'Bannon was again one of his pupils. There were several private schools in the then village of Litchfield, how many I have been unable to learn. I do know that Henry A. Coolidge, who came here from Cazenovia, N. Y., early in 1858, and who launched Litchfield's first newspaper, the Litchfield Journal, soon found it impossible to make ends meet in that business. He was a man of splendid educational attainments, and opened a private or tuition school in his residence on West Kirkham Street, probably during the Civil War, which is now the residence of T. F. Blankley. Among his pupils were Will Amsden, deceased; John Hoagland; Constable Ted Kirkpatrick; Napoleon Clearwater, one of our business men; J. S. Kessinger, now of Raymond; and others whose names I have been unable to ascertain.

"In 1859 the village became a city under a special charter from the Legislature, which also created the Litchfield school district, making its limits co-extensive with those of the city and making the mayor and alder-

men ex-officio members of the school board. The first official act of the newly created school board was to create by ordinance, the office of city superintendent of schools. The minutes of the meeting of August 12, 1859, show that H. A. Wells was appointed city superintendent, and Andrew Miller, school agent. Those two officers were given the power to secure buildings, and seats for the same for Litchfield's first 'free school.' The minutes of August 18, of the same year record that H. A. Wells was employed to teach School No. 1, the grammar school, for a term of six months, at a salary of \$60.00 a month. At the same meeting, Miss Julia Palmer was employed to teach School No. 2 at a salary at the rate of \$100.00 for each three months of said term. The council met again on August 25, of the same year, and Miss Hannah Skillman was employed to teach School No. 3 at the same salary as that paid Miss Palmer. The three schools were operated for six months, and were located as follows: School No. 1, in the Cummings building, afterwards the Gay Carriage shop, located immediately south of the present Masonic Temple; School No. 2, in the log cabin which for many years stood north, and adjoining on the east the present resident property of Dr. John D. Colt; School No. 3, in a frame building at No. 221 North Jackson Street, on the present site of the residence of Mr. Dan A. Sweeney.

"On September 8, 1859, the city council passed a resolution providing 'that all school monies when loaned shall be loaned at the rate of two per-cent per month.' The fiscal statement for the year ending March 5, 1860, shows that the Litchfield school district created by charter in 1859, received from the school treasurers of townships No. 8 and 9, the sum of \$584.65, as follows:

"From John Fogleman, township No. 8,	
notes and cash	\$226.80
"R. W. O'Bannon, Township No. 9,	
notes	476.60
	<hr/>
"Collected of the above.....	584.65
"In suit	118.75
	<hr/>
"Total	\$703.40

"On March 8, 1860, B. C. Beardsley was installed as city treasurer, having been elected at an election held on March 5, and was immediately unanimously appointed 'school agent,' a



MRS. ROBERT N. PADEN



ROBERT N. PADEN

position the city treasurer held throughout the years until April, 1914, when the people voted that the school board shall henceforth be elected by the people. At the same meeting the report of H. A. Wells, superintendent of schools, and A. Miller, retiring school agent, was received and referred to a committee composed of Aldermen H. H. Hood, John McGinniss, and E. E. Litchfield. A resolution was passed at this same meeting providing: 'That it is expedient to maintain public schools in our city between the first day of March, and the first day of September, 1860.'

"On March 10, 1860, the council paid the salaries of the teachers as hereibefore euumerated, and likewise allowed the following bills for rent for school purposes:

"James Cummings, rent of room 6 months at \$7.00.....	\$42.00
"T. A. Davidson, rent of room 6 months at \$11.00	66.00

"No rent seems to have been charged for School No. 2, taught by Miss Palmer in the log cabin.

"Miss Julia Palmer evidently opeued a private school, as the minutes of June 7, 1860, show the following: 'On motion of Alderman Hood in regard to the school seats belonging to the Second ward of the city of Litchfield, that Miss Julia Palmer be allowed the use of them for her present school.'

"On August 10, 1860, a committee composed of Aldermen Hood, Litchfield and Tyler was appointed to 'look into the condition of our schools and report at our next meetiug of the council.' The committee made its report on August 17, which was received, placed on file, and the committee discharged. What the report contained will probably never be known. At the meeting of August 17, 1860, the public schools of Litchfield took on some manner of order and form, as the following resolution will show: 'Resolved that there shall be established at such place within the city as a suitable building cau be obtained for the purpose, one school of the grade of the academy or grammar school, to which shall be admitted pupils of both sexes having the usual qualifications of pupils admitted to such schools; that the school so established shall be under the care of one male teacher as principal, assisted by one female teacher, who shall receive for their services respectively fifty and thirty dollars per month for the term of six months; that

for this school there shall be provided two rooms situated in one house; and there shall be admitted to this school from other school districts pupils having the requisite qualifications, upon the payment of \$10.00 into the city treasury for the term of six months until the whole number admitted shall equal one hundred and twenty, but pupils from other districts shall not be admitted to the exclusion of pupils residing in the City of Litchfield.'

"Resolved that there shall be established in each ward of the city (at that time, three) one primary school to which shall be admitted all children of the proper age living within the ward not eligible to aduission in the grammar school, and that there shall be employed in each school one female teacher at a salary of thirty dollars per month.'

"Resolved that there be appointed three persons, one from each ward who, with three aldermen, one being selected from each ward, who shall constitute a board of school inspectors of which the mayor shall be chairman, whose duty it shall be to examiue and recommend to the city council. teachers; and to exercise a general supervision over the schools of the city. The committee are as follows: Messrs. O'Bannon, Savage and Grinsted; Aldermen Hood, Munn and McGinnis; Mayor Bacon, chairman.'

"On motion the chair was authorized to appoint a committee of three to raise funds for the support of the grammar school. Committee, Hood, Munn and McGinnis. On August 20, 1860, Samuel Taylor was chosen principal of the Litchfield grammar school. At the same meeting Miss H. J. Skillman was chosen teacher for the First Ward school, Miss Julia Palmer for the Second Ward school, and Mary Gillham for the Third Ward school. Aldermen Savage and Hood were appointed a committee to secure suitable houses for schoolrooms.'

"On August 29, 1860, the following resolution was passed: 'Resolved that a committee of three be appointed for the purpose of renting or purchasing and fittiug up schoolrooms for three primary and one grammar school, said committee to be authorized to enter into coutract necessary to carry into effect the objects of their appointment, and to be requested to act immediately and to report at the next meeting of the city coucil.'

"On September 7, 1860, Miss Sarah G. Perot was choseu female assistant in the grammar school. The following resolution was passed:

'Resolved that such scholars as are able to pass a good examination in orthography, reading, the rudiments of arithmetic, grammar, and geography shall be eligible to scholarship in the grammar school.' Thus was the foundation of the present Litchfield High School laid. Its progress from year to year will be given in as much detail as space will permit. On November 12, 1860, 'On motion Mr. Samuel Taylor (being present) presented a draft of rules of order for the government of the Litchfield grammar school. After some discussion the rules were adopted and copies ordered made and hung in the school rooms.' For all I know, a portion of those rules may yet be in force, for when I departed from the Litchfield High School early in 1884 a copy of the rules was attached to every door leading into the assembly room. At the meeting of January 10, 1861, Aldermen Hood and McGinnis were appointed as a committee to 'attend to the proper transfer of the building now occupied by the Litchfield grammar school and the lot on which it stands, from H. A. Coolidge to the City of Litchfield.' At the meeting of the council February 7, 1861, the deed of Henry A. Coolidge and A. Almira Coolidge, his wife, was accepted as being 'good and sufficient.' This conveyance covered the property known as the Litchfield Grammar School, it was located, as heretofore stated at No. 221 North Jackson Street. At the latter meeting the rent of the grammar school building for the summer months was fixed at \$7.00 per month for one room or \$12.00 per month for the whole building. The fiscal statement for the year ending March 4, 1861, shows that the total expense for the city schools amounted to \$1,054.53 for 1859, and \$1,546.75 for 1860.

"The year 1861 brought not only the Civil War but also a spirit of retrenchment on the part of the city council, as is evidenced by the proceedings of August 9, of that year when the salary of the principal of the grammar school was fixed at \$45 a month, and the salaries of primary teachers at \$27 a month. Even at those low figures there were many applicants for positions. At the meeting of August 26, 1861, the council sat as a board of school directors, and the clerk was instructed to keep the proceedings of the board in a separate journal, and was directed to procure a suitable book therefor.

"The Third Ward school was held in the Christian Church, which was also occupied at that time by the Methodist congregation, and which was located at the southeast corner of the

intersection of Third and Madison Streets. The First Ward school was held in the brick building located at the southeast corner of the intersection of Sargent and State Streets. The records of the board of school directors being at this time beyond my reach, I must bridge over the period from 1861 to 1867 in so far as principals or city superintendents are concerned. Miss Abigail Paden, now Mrs. Abigail Hood, and Miss Blanche Keating, now Mrs. Blanche K. Davis, and Miss Julia Palmer taught during that period.

"Hon. Elizur Southworth, at an interview held on January 19, 1917, related that some fifteen years ago he received a letter from Mrs. Julia K. Stevens (formerly Julia K. Palmer) of Bloomington, Ill., in which she recalled old times, and in which she thanked him for the assistance he had rendered her, when she had conducted a private or tuition school by paying the tuition of one pupil. Mr. Southworth had no children of his own, and his life has been filled with unostentatious deeds for the benefit of the public. While probably out of place in this narrative, I believe that I will be pardoned in stating that Mr. Southworth not only looked after the living, but provided for the unfortunate dead by purchasing a lot in Elmwood Cemetery. At the present time, it is said, that he has room for one more on that lot. Miss Margaret Middleton, now Mrs. Senator G. W. Paisley of Litchfield, taught in the Litchfield schools of that period.

"From an interview held with the late W. S. Palmer in the summer of 1902, I find that the board of school directors, in August, 1865, appointed a committee consisting of W. S. Palmer, David R. Sparks and Thomas G. Kessinger, to select a site for a new public school building which should be large enough to accommodate the pupils of the city, or school district. They selected the block on what was known as the 'Pierce Mound,' the location of the present 'Ida J. Russell' school, and the board of school directors provided for a building containing ten rooms, and a public assembly room, to be erected over a suitable basement. The general public charged extravagance, and sought in every possible manner to thwart the movement. But those sturdy pioneers were determined to provide suitable and adequate school facilities for their children, and their children's children. The building was erected, but before it was completed it was discovered that there was a shortage of \$7000. Messrs.

Palmer and Sparks gave their individual notes as security for the amount until the taxes could be collected, and the building was completed in time to open school in September, 1867. A new school building demanded efficient superintendence; Professor Blanchard was employed, and is given the credit of giving Litchfield its first graded school. He was followed by Professor Rider, and he in turn by Professor Catherwood. Under the latter's reign, on April 1, 1872, the handsome new school building was destroyed by fire in the presence of a helpless populace. Some of the seats had been saved, and within a few days the schools were started again in a row of buildings south of the City Park. The high school was housed in a two-story building opposite the southeast corner of the City Park, and immediately north of the present post-office building. The first class from the high school was graduated in 1871. During the rebuilding of the new school house on the site, and upon the foundation of the old one, there were no classes graduated. The new building was ready for occupancy, and the school opened therein on September 24, 1873. Professor Hastings was the new city superintendent. He has been followed by Professors Hedges, Ross, Dewell, Charles, Bowlby, Hill, Bromfield, Bryan, Wooters, Shellenbarger, Richmond, Anderson, Hawkes, and the present incumbent, Professor Wells.

"In those days the school district was bonded to the limit. By 1882, the new building was not large enough to accommodate all the pupils, and the Baptist Church, east of the City Park, now occupied by the Litchfield Marble & Granite Company, was used for classes in the fifth and sixth grades. In 1884 the present Second Ward school, with four rooms, was erected, and the fathers imagined that they had solved the school problem for several years to come. In 1888 an election was called, and the people voted to erect a school building just north of Madison Park, in the present Fifth Ward. Again the fathers congratulated themselves with the idea that six additional rooms would provide for all additional requirements. It was not long, however, until the schools were again overcrowded. In 1899 a new six-room building was erected at Tyler Avenue and South Chestnut Street. The fathers did not figure wisely, for that same year the Kunz building, corner of Madison and Edwards Streets; was used for the eighth grade. Later it was moved to the Lange building on

West Union Avenue, then to the Sinclair-Baker building on East Union Avenue, just north of the City Park, and then to its present location in the Updike residence on East Union Avenue.

"The Litchfield High School for a number of years has been on the accredited list of the University of Illinois. Its curriculum and faculty will compare favorably with any school in the state, but its facilities for library, gymnasium, chemical laboratory, and all other modern necessities, are woefully wanting. The district has no bonded indebtedness, and can at the present time issue bonds in excess of \$50,000. There is a concerted movement on foot to erect a modern high school building, which if accomplished will afford relief for years to come to the grades. The second class from the Litchfield High School was graduated in 1875, and had three members, Anna Dugan, Jennie Wallace, and Betsy Wallwork, all deceased. There was no class for the year 1876, but from 1877 to the present time a class has been graduated in each successive year. Professor Patrick Henry Pope was principal of the grammar school between 1861 and 1867. He afterwards located at Cairo, this state, and achieved considerable notoriety for his services during the Civil War, and later in state politics. Mrs. Elizabeth Burton, afterwards Mrs. Rev. Hanks, was an assistant in the grammar school during that period."

NORTH LITCHFIELD OFFICIALS.

Prior to township organization, when the territory was known as a precinct, we find the following names as justices of the peace: Aaron Kean, elected in 1861 and 1867; W. S. Palmer, in 1867; E. S. Cooley, in 1861 and 1864; David W. Henderson, in 1865; Thomas G. Kessinger, in 1865; John C. Young, in 1865 and 1869; Willis Charles, in 1869, and Charles W. Ward, in 1869. During the same period we find the following parties were elected as constables: Jonathan I. Atterbury, 1860 and 1864; William Mullins, in 1857; John McLeelan, in 1861; Robert Kirkpatrick, in 1863, 1865 and 1869; LaFayette Sweet, in 1864 and 1865; William G. Porter, in 1866; Frank Kessinger, in 1867 and 1869; George W. Davis, in 1869; Joseph A. Davis, in 1871; Pilcher Simmons, in 1869, Alonzo F. McEwan, in 1871, and John H. Thomas, in 1872.

After the adoption of township organization

we have a complete list of those elected to the several township offices written by Mr. Parham Randle, the present town clerk, which we are privileged to give herewith.

"Following is the list of township officers of North Litchfield since township organization became a law:

1873—Supervisor, H. H. Hood; assistant supervisor, J. C. Roberts; clerk, Henry H. Keithley; assessor, Tilman Shore; collector, James Rogers; commissioners, John D. Wallis, D. M. Blackwelder and Jacob Beeler; justices of the peace, W. Charles and R. A. Gruendike; constables, P. G. W. Simmons and R. Kirkpatrick. (During the year 1873 B. S. Hood and R. M. Lay were also clerks at different times by appointment.)

1874—Supervisor, E. M. Gilmore; assistant supervisor, S. A. Paden; clerk, R. M. Lay; collector, Martin A. Ritchie; assessor, J. C. Young; commissioners, A. T. Stearns; overseers, Wm. Maxey, Samuel Pound, John Bennett. (The highway overseers were at that time elected at the regular township election.)

1875—Supervisor, E. M. Gilmore; assistant supervisor, S. A. Paden; assessor, Tilman Shore; collector, Martin A. Ritchie; clerk, B. S. Hood; constable, Louis Whittaker; commissioner, John P. Davis; overseers of roads, George W. Briggs, William Johnson.

1876—Supervisor, E. M. Gilmore; assistant supervisor, J. G. Wilson; clerk, B. S. Hood; assessor, Tilman Shore; collector, Edwin Beeney; commissioner, William Johnson; justice of the peace, William G. Porter.

1877—Supervisor, W. G. Porter; assistant supervisor, E. K. Austin; clerk, Thomas J. Charles; assessor, Tilman Shore; collector, N. M. Farquar; commissioner, A. T. Stearns; justices of the peace, Jacob T. Miles, I. N. Jones and Willis Charles; constables, P. G. W. Simmons, Joseph A. Davis and C. C. Sullans; road overseers, John W. Ritchie, Jeff Davis, Jacob F. Blackwelder and Green P. N. Bandy.

1878—Supervisor, W. G. Porter; assistant supervisor, E. K. Austin; clerk, Thomas J. Charles; assessor, Tilman Shore; collector, N. M. Farquhar; commissioner, D. M. Blackwelder.

1879—Supervisor, W. G. Porter; assistant supervisor, S. A. Paden; assessor, M. A. Ritchie; collector, Jas. M. Ashlock; clerk, T. J. Charles; commissioner, William Johnson.

On June 26, 1879, at a special meeting, Luke

Terry was appointed commissioner on Canada thistles.

1880—Supervisor, S. A. Paden; assistant supervisor, E. K. Austin; clerk, T. J. Charles; assessor, M. A. Ritchie; collector, J. M. Ashlock; commissioner, A. T. Stearns. For domestic animals running at large, 301 votes. Against domestic animals running at large, 251 votes.

1881—Supervisor, Abram D. Atterbury; assistant supervisor, Leroy F. Wood; clerk, J. T. Charles; assessor, Martin A. Ritchie; collector, S. E. O'Bannon; commissioner, D. M. Blackwelder; justice of the peace, Isaac N. Jones, Jacob T. Miles, Willis Charles; constables, Thomas Wood, Zach Kessinger, John W. Griswold. For domestic animals running at large, 332 votes. Against domestic animals running at large, 274 votes.

1882—Supervisor, Abram D. Atterbury; assistant supervisor, L. F. Wood; clerk, T. J. Charles; assessor, E. M. Gilmore; collector, S. E. O'Bannon; commissioner, Joseph Sturges; constable, Abram Kinder. For domestic animals running at large, 233. Against domestic animals running at large, 358 votes. On April 22, following this election, a special meeting was held for the purpose of adopting by-laws for the prohibition of stock running at large. Benjamin Parish was the first pound master for the city, and M. A. Ritchie was the first pound master for the country. Parish refused to serve, and at a special meeting held April 11, 1882, A. Kinder was appointed. A. Kinder refused to serve, and at a special meeting held December 9, 1882, Samuel Davis was appointed poundmaster. (There were three men answering to the name of Samuel Davis at that time living in the city. They were designated as 'Red-headed' Sam Davis, 'Carpenter' Sam Davis, and 'Fool' Sam Davis. The poundmaster was 'Fool' Sam Davis.)

1883—Supervisor, Samuel A. Paden; assistant supervisor, M. A. Ritchie; Clerk, T. J. Charles; assessor, Joseph Fogleman; collector, H. G. Tuttle; commissioner, B. B. Parish; poundmasters, M. A. Ritchie and 'Fool' Sam Davis.

1884—Supervisor, S. A. Paden; assistant supervisor, Tilman Shore; clerk, T. J. Charles; assessor, J. W. Steen; collector, H. G. Tuttle; commissioner, D. M. Blackwelder. M. A. Ritchie and Sam Davis were re-appointed poundmasters.

It is fitting here to pay a tribute to the memory of T. J. Charles, one who was liked by every-



Joseph Platt & Family

one; a man of modest, unassuming, kind and true demeanor. He was elected town clerk for seven consecutive years without opposition. During the first two years of his service to the township he taught school at the Flat school-house southeast of this city, for one year he taught the high school, and was for several years principal of the city schools. He was highly educated as well as a great reader and served as superintendent of the city schools, town clerk and member of the library board all at the same time, for several consecutive years. He was a cousin of Mrs. J. M. Towey.

1885—Supervisor, Francis W. Crouch; assistant supervisor, William R. Blackwelder, Jr.; clerk, John W. Rose; assessor, Tilman Shore; collector, Frederick C. Beeman; commissioner, Joseph Sturges; justices of the peace, Willis Charles, Leroy F. Wood, W. C. Henderson and I. N. Jones; constables, John W. Griswold, William C. Draper, Samuel A. Kinder and L. J. Murphy. M. A. Ritchie and Sam Davis were re-appointed poundmasters.

1886—Supervisor, F. F. Crouch; assistant supervisor, Edson Pound; clerk, J. W. Rose; assessor, John W. Steen; collector, Fred C. Beeman; commissioner, John Frank Fogleman. Martin A. Ritchie and John L. Cummings were appointed poundmasters.

1887—Supervisor, Fred C. Beeman; assistant supervisor, S. M. Crawford; clerk, John W. Rose; assessor, W. H. Groner; collector, W. E. Loughmiller (no opposition); commissioner, Thomas H. Dyer. William Redman and Wilson Bandy were appointed poundmasters. (Hertofore the horse lot of John P. Bayless, which occupied the west part of the block now occupied by Baldwin & Weir's lumber yard, was used for a pound, but at this meeting it was decided that the township buy ground of its own. Accordingly two lots were purchased on North Walnut Street, where the pound has ever since been located, a fence built and a well dug and walled and a pump and watering trough placed, lots and all improvements costing \$131.94.) \$6.25 was paid this year for killing Canada thistles.

1888—Supervisor, T. C. Kirkland; clerk, M. M. Milnor; assessor, W. H. Groner; collector, W. E. Loughmiller; commissioner, Joseph H. Sturges; assistant supervisor, Samuel H. Crawford. (It was voted at this election for payment in labor of the district and property road tax.)

1889—Supervisor, Louis Allen; assistant supervisor, David A. Blackwelder and Fred C. Barnett tied, each receiving 437 votes; assessor, J. V. Hamilton; collector, Edward Hoog; clerk, C. W. Ward; justices of the peace, Willis Charles, W. C. Henderson and Joseph Lawrence; constables, F. M. Lloyd, C. H. Crabtree, James H. Dees, Clarence Weatherford; commissioner, John Saxby. Wm. Redmond and David A. Blackwelder were appointed poundmasters. William Redmond resigned and on June 11, Edward Sexton was appointed to fill the vacancy. (On June 24, the supervisor, town clerk and assessor met in the office of the town clerk. This composed the board of review of assessments and their duty was much the same as the present board of review.)

1890—Supervisor, John K. Milnor; clerk, Samuel W. Kessinger; assessor, W. H. Groner; collector, Edward Hoog; commissioner, John W. Ritchie.

1891—Assistant Supervisor, D. M. Blackwelder; assessor, W. H. Groner; collector, G. F. Pierce; clerk, S. W. Kessinger; highway commissioner, J. H. Sturges.

1892—Supervisor, John K. Milnor; clerk, J. C. Wilson; assessor, W. H. Groner; collector, J. F. M. Greene; commissioner, D. A. Blackwelder; constable, B. B. Casseday. On September 6, H. R. Crawford was appointed town clerk to fill the vacancy caused by resignation of J. C. Wilson.

1893 and 1894—(During these two years there is no record of the elections. But the books show signatures of the record of meetings that during these years H. R. Crawford was town clerk. F. C. Buck was probably elected town clerk at the regular town meeting in 1894 as the last signature of H. R. Crawford is the meeting of April 3, 1894, and the next meeting June 25, 1894, is signed by Frank C. Buck.)

1895—Assistant supervisor, Fred Hooper; clerk, James Dunn; assessor, John T. Ross; collector, Thomas H. Dyer; commissioner, S. A. Paden. (June 21, 1895, the town board appointed Lewis Farquhar to the office of supervisor to fill the vacancy caused by the death of R. N. Paden.)

1896—Supervisor, C. W. Beardsley; town clerk, James Dunn; assessor, L. F. Beck; collector, Arch Henderson; commissioner, George Neldon. (April 15, the township was divided into road districts as it now is, each district

being two miles wide and six miles long, the long way being north and south. The districts are numbered 1, 2 and 3, number 1 being on the east side of the township, No. 2 the middle and No. 3 on the west side.)

1897—Assistant supervisor, Isaac Woodruff; clerk, Fred Ehrhardt; assessor, L. F. Beck; collector, J. P. Fellers; commissioner, D. M. Blackwelder; justices of the peace, E. C. Thorp, Willis Charles, L. F. Wood, T. W. Harrington; constables, B. B. Casseday, G. T. Youell, J. B. Bishop, E. M. Martin.

1898—Supervisor, C. W. Beardsley; clerk, John Vaughn; assessor, L. F. Beck; collector, G. A. Scherer; commissioner, S. A. Paden.

1899—Assistant supervisor, D. A. Blackwelder; clerk, J. P. Vaughn; assessor, L. F. Beck; collector, H. J. Craft (no opposition); commissioner, H. P. Bewley.

1900—Supervisor, I. K. Wayne; clerk, J. P. Vaughn; assessor, W. J. Sammons; collector, H. D. Buel; commissioner, Jos. Hoog.

1901—Assistant Supervisor, D. A. Blackwelder; clerk, J. T. Shindler; assessor, George Scherer; collector, J. P. Vaughn; commissioner, Thomas Briggs; justices of the peace, W. Charles, G. D. Taylor, J. R. Ament and T. W. Harrington; constables, W. T. Cummings, J. H. Shears, I. W. Reubart and H. K. Leak.

1902—Supervisor, Lewis Chance; clerk, Joseph Lawrence; assessor, John W. Rea; collector, Charles H. Weber; commissioner, V. A. Roberts.

1903—Assistant supervisor, J. W. Chamberlin; clerk, Joseph Lawrence; assessor, John W. Rea; collector, Frank Eager; commissioner, Reuben Burge.

1904—Supervisor, Lewis Chance; clerk, Joseph Lawrence; assessor, John W. Rea; collector, D. W. Taulbee; commissioner, Chris Uhlenhop.

1905—Assistant supervisor, John W. Chamberlin; clerk, Joseph Lawrence; assessor, W. J. Sammons; collector, Chris Wieggers; commissioner, Elzie Canaday; justices of the peace, Willis Charles, T. W. Harrington, Guy A. Snell, D. M. Blackwelder; constables, W. T. Cummings, D. L. Shelton, James Buel and E. M. Delaney."

1906—Supervisor, T. H. Lane; clerk, Joseph Lawrence; assessor, W. H. Groner; collector, Frederick Holderread; commissioner, J. B. Weatherford. (On April 10, S. W. Kessinger was appointed deputy town clerk.)

1907—Assistant supervisor, Edwin Burnell; clerk, Bert Seymour; assessor, W. H. Groner; collector, A. Travis; commissioner, Jesse Ash.

1908—Supervisor, T. H. Lane; clerk, Bert Seymour; assessor, Thomas F. Blankley; collector, D. G. Kennedy; commissioner, V. A. Roberts. Local Option, Shall this town become anti-saloon territory? Yes, 745; no, 387.

1909—Assistant supervisor, J. Frank Fogleman; clerk, P. A. Randle; assessor, T. F. Blankley; collector, Ed Wright; commissioner, J. B. Weatherford; justices of the peace, S. W. Kessinger, J. T. Ogle, T. E. Richards and D. M. Blackwelder; constables, Joe McAfee, Charles Boepple, Chauncey L. Cave and Allan D. Buel.

1910—Supervisor, L. F. Wood; clerk, Fred Lovely; assessor, H. D. Buel; collector, Bert McPhall; commissioner, A. L. Ritchie. Shall this town continue to be anti-saloon territory? Yes, 557; no, 354. For abolishing labor system, yes, 623; no, 293. (On March 28, 1911, the board of appointment met and appointed P. A. Randle clerk to fill out the unexpired term of Fred Lovely, resigned.)

1911—Assistant supervisor, John F. Fogleman; commissioner, George W. Wallis.

1912—Supervisor, L. F. Wood; clerk, P. A. Randle; assessor, John Hendrickson; collector, David S. Oller; commissioner, Albert Hoog. Shall this town continue to be anti-saloon territory? Yes, 692; no, 394.

1913—Assistant Supervisor, S. H. Crawford; commissioner, A. L. Ritchie; justices of the peace, W. N. Morris, S. E. O'Bannon, George D. Taylor and August Kellenberger; constables, William Blades, Joseph Dunn, Joseph Nimmons and James Leewright.

1914—Supervisor, C. S. Peterson; clerk, P. A. Randle; assessor, E. M. Martin; collector, Dollie Helm; commissioner, George W. Wallis.

1915—Assistant supervisor, Samuel H. Ball; commissioner, J. B. Weatherford.

1916—Supervisor, C. A. Tolle; clerk, P. A. Randle; assessor, Charles Bishop; collector Ira W. White; commissioner, Thomas Horn.

OTHER OFFICIALS.

Some of the other public officials of North Litchfield Township have been: School trustees, S. R. Briggs, W. S. Palmer, and Aaron Kean, from 1856 to 1858; T. C. Groner, from 1858 to 1860; William Fisher, from 1858 to 1870; Samuel

A. Paden, from 1858 to 1864; Abram D. Atterbury, from 1860 to 1864; Joel M. Fogelman, from 1864 to 1875; George W. Reupert, from 1864 to 1875; J. C. Roberts, from 1864 to 1875; Joseph Hart, from 1875 to 1883; A. D. Atterbury, from 1875 to 1877; William Fisher, from 1877 to 1882; Joel M. Fogelman, from 1877 to 1880; Preston Shepherd, from 1880 to 1885; J. T. Ogle, from 1882 to 1886; V. A. Roberts, from 1883 to 1890; S. A. Paden, from 1886 to 1891; John C. Hughes, from 1885 to 1888; Martin A. Ritchie, from 1889 to 1892; Isaac A. Woodruff, from 1890 to 1898; G. L. Barnett, from 1891 to 1897; John F. Fogelman, from 1892 to 1898; Samuel H. Crawford, from 1897 to 1899; Peter E. Shepherd, from 1898 to 1902; Pleasant Briggs, from 1898 to 1908; C. J. Upton, from 1899 to 1907; Jesse Ash, from 1902 to 1916; W. E. Hutchinson, from 1907 to 1916; V. A. Roberts, from 1908 to 1914, and George W. Wallis, from 1914 to 1916.

Those who have served as school treasurers have been: W. H. Cummings, from 1856 to 1858; Israel Fogelman, from 1858 to 1872; Martin A. Ritchie, from 1872 to 1886; Joseph T. Ogle, from 1886 to 1910; Charles Ash, from 1910 to 1913, and Pleasant Briggs, from 1913 to 1916.

CHAPTER XXXII.

SOUTH LITCHFIELD TOWNSHIP.

IN GENERAL—BOUNDARIES—EARLY SETTLERS—PIONEER INCIDENTS—EARLY ROADS—SOUTH LITCHFIELD IN THE FIFTIES—PROMINENT MEN—CITY OF LITCHFIELD—EARLY RESIDENTS—ADDITIONS—FIRST BUSINESS HOUSES—MUNICIPAL HISTORY—LITCHFIELD MAGISTRATES—SOUTH LITCHFIELD TOWNSHIP OFFICIALS—JUSTICES OF THE PEACE—CONSTABLES—SUPERVISORS.

IN GENERAL.

In giving the history of South Litchfield Township we may say that only the east and southern portions have any early history so far as settlers make history. The western portion, except the north end, was wet, swampy and in-

festated with the green head fly as well as mosquitoes to such an extent that settlers avoided it, and settled along Shoal Creek and its tributaries, and near the northwest portion where the land was dryer. The portion then thought to be uninhabitable contains the most fertile soil, and while not settled at an early day, is now the habitation of hardy farmers, mostly German, who came into it at a later day, and seeing that the land was exceedingly fine, began draining and cultivating it, at the same time building barns for the storage of their stock and immense crops. The palatial residences to be seen now in that portion of the township came several years after the barns, for the German first looks to the saving of his stock and grain and his family comfort second.

BOUNDARIES.

South Litchfield Township is bounded on the north by North Litchfield Township, on the east by Hillsboro Township, on the west by Macoupin County and on the south by Walshville Township. Shoal Creek, Lake Fork Creek and their tributaries drain the township. The soil is on the prairie portions a black loam, and in the timber portions a gray loam with sand and gravel deposits. Stone quarries are conducted along the creeks in parts of the township. Coal, gas and oil are known to exist under the soil. Oil of a fine quality has been pumped and used, as has gas also. Coal tests show that there are paying veins under nearly the whole of the township.

EARLY SETTLERS.

A few settlers located along the eastern, northern and southern parts in an early day, avoiding the large prairie portion. Nickolas Lockerman is said to have settled in this township as early as 1816. He located on the east half of the southeast quarter of section 15, on land which afterwards became the property of John A. Briggs, and which is a part of what is known as the Charles Berry farm.

The marriage of Mr. Lockerman, by Rev. James Street, in his corn field, under dramatic circumstances, is said to have been the first marriage in the county. He at present has no known descendants in the county. One of his sons was killed in an early day at Zanesville,

an account of which will be given in the chapter on that township. It is claimed by some that Reverend Street was the first settler in the southern part of the county, but this is questioned by others. Indian trails and camping grounds were found in several places, being located from the number of arrow heads and spear points and other utensils found, and also by the evidences of burials by them. Bears and panthers and other wild animals and some game animals were frequently seen in an early day in this township, frightening the families of the settlers and giving an opportunity for the settlers to show their prowess in the use of fire-arms and their ability to secure food. For awhile it is thought that Mr. Lockerman was the only settler in the township. Mr. Fogelman had settled just south of the township line, and Mr. Street just east of the east line. In about 1821 John Norton and James Bland came into the township. Theodore Jordan and Austin Grisham came quite early, but they lived with Mr. Fogelman for a short time, and later settled in Walshville Township. Mr. Fogelman came from Tennessee with about \$800 in money, an immense sum for the times, and became the foremost promoter of his times, and to him and his descendants South Litchfield owes much of its early start. Mr. McCaffee came into the township at an early day, settling in the northern part. Without attempting to give the order of their arrival, among the early settlers may be mentioned: D. P. Brokaw, Jacob Steifel, Mr. Gardner, Lewis McWilliams, J. N. McElvain, David and John Corlew, the Roaches, Doctor Garland, the Clines, John and James McPhail, the Kingstons, Elias W. Miller, the Bridges, James Copeland, the Forehands, John A. Crabtree, Ezra Tyler, David Lay and M. Meichenheimer.

PIONEER INCIDENTS.

John Fogelman taught one of the first schools taught in the township, which was a subscription school, as all schools were in that day, the price was \$2 per pupil for a term of three months, and the larger part of the pay was made in coonskins or farm produce. The first church built in the township was a Union one near the John Fogelman residence and now known as the Hart Church. It was built in 1853. The first settlers in the most part worshiped at the Clear Springs Church. The second

church was a Methodist one, and was built in Hardinsburg. One of the first things in a new community of a community interest was a corn mill, and the first one in this township was erected and run by Newton Street and John M. Paden on the Street place. It was erected in 1852 and was a steam mill.

EARLY ROADS.

The Hillsboro and Alton road was one of the first, and it ran not far from the line of the present track of the Interurban Railway passing through Hardinsburg and on to Bunker Hill. Another took an easterly direction toward Woodsboro, crossing Shoal Creek at the Truitt Ford. Another went south by the Elias Miller place and on to Walshville. Later a road was laid out due south from Litchfield to the south line of the township, and here we may say that that road is the most important one embraced in the present scheme for improving the roads by means of state aid. This scheme includes another road across the township from east to west making the city of Litchfield the hub and another intersects the north and south road and runs east to the township line. The first burial place in South Litchfield Township was what was known as the Crabtree Cemetery. Here Stephen R. Briggs, long a member of the commissioners' court, was buried, as was Israel Fogelman and John A. Crabtree. This cemetery was laid out in 1843 and the first body interred was that of Mrs. Julia Young, wife of John Young. The second one was at the Hart Church. Hardinsburg was the location of several settlers who entertained great hopes of future greatness, only to have them blasted with the failure of the town, a description of which will be given further on.

SOUTH LITCHFIELD IN THE FIFTIES.

We are pleased here to give a brief account of the trials, difficulties and experiences of the early South Litchfielders by Hon. Abram Brokaw, who has lived all his life in the township and knows more of its history than any living man.

"The drought of 1854 was no more severe than that of 1881, 1887, or 1901, but the new settlers, with little or no feed, or money to buy it, felt it much more than those of the later dates. For three harvests previous to 1854, the



MR. AND MRS. TONY F. POGGIENPOHL.

wheat crop was practically an entire failure and the new settlers had about concluded that Montgomery County was not adapted to wheat growing. The most of the new settlers in what is now South Litchfield and Walshville townships were from Jersey and Greene counties where wheat raising was a grand success. The wheat area in these townships in 1854 was very limited, probably less than 150 acres in fields of five and ten acres each, as up to that year the grain was cut with the old fashioned cradle. But there was one man by the name of Uncle Joe Davis who had rented from the late Irving Wells forty acres of new, rich prairie land at the head of Lake Fork, that he, Wells, had broken out in the spring of 1853. The fall of 1853 was ideal for getting the newly broken prairie sod sown in wheat in good order, and all the new sod land developed a heavy yield of the very best quality, which sold from the machine at \$1.25 a bushel to the little mills at Greenville, Staunton and Bunker Hill.

"The Crimean War was in progress then, and England's supply of wheat from Russia was shut out, making a large foreign demand for ours. I well remember that my father, the late D. P. Brokaw, kept forty bushels to sell after planting time in 1855. He and I started with it to Alton, where household necessities were cheap and in greater assortments. We were intercepted at Bunker Hill by a miller who offered my father \$2 in gold a bushel, an undreamed of price in that day. I remember my father sold his 1851 crop raised in Jersey County for thirty-five cents per bushel, hauling it twenty miles to Alton, and when he received over \$80 in gold for a little load of wheat it was like finding money.

"There were in those days practically no markets for the abundant crops of corn only occasionally to the new settlers. Hogs had to be butchered at home and hauled to Alton or St. Louis where they brought \$2.25 to \$3 a hundred. Three-year old steers brought from \$12 to \$15 a head. A good horse brought from \$30 to \$40. There was absolutely no sale for eggs or butter or vegetables that grew without attention.

"It was while thrashing out that forty acre field of wheat belonging to 'Uncle' Joe Davis that the cholera broke out in his house where the thrashing crew, a number of boarders who were improving new farms near by, and a few visitors were huddled under his roof. The

thrashing was done with the modern outfit of that day, consisting of a little Alton separator and horse power, both being unloaded from the trucks and leveled up on the ground. The separator and horse power were lifted from the trucks by the hands and the machine had a capacity of about forty bushels a day. The owners of the machine that did all the thrashing in the county west of Hillsboro those days were James Killpatrick and Andrew Paden, living west of Hillsboro, and Lewis McWilliams of Lake Fork. They were the combined owners. William Vawter's father was a member of the thrashing crew also. They were about a week thrashing the Davis forty acres, but in the meantime a relative of the Davis family came from Jersey County by the way of Alton to visit him. While at Alton, he was exposed to cholera, and he died the next day after the arrival. Some twenty who were boarding at 'Uncle' Joe Davis' were exposed and contracted the terrible disease, a greater part of them dying. Andrew Paden, William Vawter's father, Jesse Hearlston, who 'Brother' Cline mentioned, Dr. James Blackwelder's father, two of the farm improving boarders and a man by the name of Scott, and six of his family, were all taken down and died. My father with a number of others exposed at that time suffered near unto death with the filthy disease. My father was taken down about two o'clock in the morning, and I at once started to Hillsboro to get Doctor Haskell, the then nearest doctor, twelve miles away. I was a boy in my thirteenth year, and rode a horse bareback all the way at full speed. The doctor arrived by nine o'clock that morning, but the crisis of the disease was past, after which a speedy recovery took place.

"We talk in alarming phrases of our present drought as one promising great disaster, but the whole country is backed by a surplus, while in 1854 those pioneers had but little wheat that drought began. Then on top of that the greatest cholera epidemic of any age reduced the new settlers to a condition of distress beyond reparation. It was not until 1859 that Montgomery County recovered from the backset of 1854."

PROMINENT MEN.

Among the men who have been most prominent in South Litchfield during the last sixty years may be mentioned: James N. McElvain, who was elected and served in the General

Assembly of the state; Andrew Miller, who also filled a position for one term in the State Legislature; John Corlew, who served several terms as sheriff of the county, and John Fogelman, who also filled the position of sheriff. David Lay was one of the first school treasurers; J. M. Paden, Henry G. Whitehouse and Herman Neiman have also filled that position. Among the early justices of the peace were James N. McElvain, John A. Crabtree and Doctor Gorlin. D. P. Brokaw was elected to the same office but refused to qualify. William Simpson served one term as county treasurer.

HARDINSBURG.

We here give a brief account of the vanished town of Hardinsburg and will follow that with a brief history of the city of Litchfield, as that city's history is inseparable from South Litchfield Township. About one-third of the city is in this township, and of necessity must be considered in connection with the township history. In the chapter on North Litchfield we give an interesting history of Litchfield, from the pen of Hon. S. W. Kessinger, but as Mr. Kessinger writes of the men and events more especially, there will be but little conflict or repetition in the two accounts.

After quite a number of pioneers had settled in South Litchfield Township, and a well defined road had been laid out and traveled towards Bunker Hill from Hillsboro, a place was selected on this road for a town site, and located in section 7, town 8, range 5, and the place was called Hardinsburg after General Hardin. It was on January 25, 1850, that the town was laid out. It contained seventeen blocks, and was really an ideal place. Little time elapsed till it contained a number of residences and business houses. J. M. McWilliams opened up a store, and James Cummings another and secured a post office, he becoming its first and last postmaster. H. H. Hood opened up a drug store, the Methodist people erected a modest chapel, besides these there were a tavern, a schoolhouse, a wheelwright shop, a blacksmith shop and about eight dwellings by the end of 1851.

The Alton & Terre Haute Railroad was built to Bunker Hill in 1853, and on to Clyde in 1854, and foreseeing that it would miss Hardinsburg, going north about two miles, a stampede was made to get into Huntsville, and by 1855 when the railroad reached Huntsville the town of

Litchfield was well under way and Hardinsburg had ceased to exist. Nor did Huntsville last long as the department refused to name the post office Huntsville, and the name of Litchfield was selected in honor of E. B. Litchfield, who had come there from the east and become the little settlement's most active promoter.

CITY OF LITCHFIELD.

The city of Litchfield lies in the two townships of North and South Litchfield, one-third being in the latter, and two-thirds in the former. It is two miles from the west line of the county; forty-two miles due south of Springfield; twenty-six miles east, and thirty-four miles north of St. Louis. It is 310 feet higher than St. Louis, and is the highest point on the Chicago & Alton Railroad. Isaac Weaver was the pioneer settler of what was later to become the city of Litchfield, having located here in 1842, his cabin standing at or near the entrance to the present public square. However land had been entered prior to that, Evan Stephenson having entered the southwest quarter of section 4, in 1835; and in 1836 Joseph Gillespie entered the east half of the southeast quarter of that same section. In 1838 G. B. Yenowine entered the west half and the south half of the east half of the northwest quarter of the section; and Isaac Ross entered what remained of the northwest quarter of that section. John Waldrop and Ezra Tyler entered the west half of the southeast quarter of the section in 1840.

In 1847 Royal Scherer had a cabin on the southeast slope of the mound, later owned by W. S. Palmer. In this same year Ezra Tyler located on the land he had previously entered, and in 1848 Ahart Pierce moved into his log cabin which was on the mound. In 1849 Mr. Pierce and Caleb W. Sapp entered the southwest quarter of section 34 in North Litchfield, the south half of which became the nucleus of the present city of Litchfield. Isaac Weaver's rights were purchased, and Mr. Pierce and Mr. Wapp divided their purchase, the latter taking the south half, extending from the Wabash Railroad, half a mile east along the Indianapolis & St. Louis Railroad, with a uniform width of a quarter of a mile. Ezra Tyler owned the east half of this tract in September, 1850, and in May, 1861, it was bought by J. Y. McManus who also bought the west half, which included Mr. Sapp's residence on the south side of the public

square. Nelson Clive bought the east forty acres that had been owned by Mr. Sapp, but a year later, in 1853, sold the west six acres to Y. S. Etter, who bought the forty acres lying immediately west, but in less than a year sold to George F. Pretlow, and this forty acres was included in the initial plat of Litchfield, which was laid out in the fall of 1853, as well as thirty-four acres that had been recently the property of Mr. Cline.

EARLY RESIDENTS.

A record of the residents of Litchfield during the summer of 1853 shows that the following lived here: Alfred Blackwelder, Jacob Scherer, Ralph Scherer, Nelson Cline, Ahart Pierce, J. Y. Etter, O. M. Roach, Ezra Tyler, and J. W. Andrews. In the fall of 1853 Simeon Ryder, Hon. Robert Smith of Alton, Hon. Joseph Gillespie of Edwardsville, Philander C. Huggins of Bunker Hill, Josiah Huut, chief engineer of the Terre Haute & Alton Railroad, and John B. Kirkham formed a syndicate and bought out the interest of Mr. Clive. They agreed to lay out a town on an eighty acre corn field, then owned by Pretlow and Clive, and after they had reserved the necessary land for public squares and railroad purposes, they were to reconvey one-half of the lots and blocks on his forty-six acres in full payment for the remainder. John B. Kirkham and P. C. Huggins were made agents of the syndicate, but they were finally succeeded by E. B. Litchfield who became sole owner of the company's interest in the new town. When Thomas A. Gray, county surveyor, laid out in the corn field, in October, 1853, the original plat of the town, the railroad had only been completed as far as Bunker Hill from the western end, so that the originators of Litchfield showed considerable faith in the future of the place.

At the same time Gillespie was laid out, and it is stated that the men who had the selection of the point through which to run the proposed extension of the railroad, drew straws to aid them in making their decision. In this contest Litchfield won, and accordingly in January, 1854, R. W. O'Bannon, one of those who thus decided the fate of Litchfield, made the first purchase in the proposed town, buying the east half of the block facing on State Street, lying between Ryder and Kirkham, for \$120, payment to be made in installments. Following his pur-

chase, Mr. O'Bannon began preparations to erect a store. James W. Jefferis was the second to buy property, and H. E. Appleton and W. S. Palmer bought soon afterwards. With the exception of the lumber, for Mr. O'Bannon's store, all of the building material had to be hauled from Carlinville. Having the advantage of being able to get his lumber from the neighborhood, Mr. O'Bannon had his store completed and ready for occupancy April 24, 1854. Mr. T. W. Elliott moved the material which had been used in his old home at Ridgely, and reconstructed his residence so his family was able to move into it May 5, 1854, they becoming the first actual settlers of Litchfield, although the house of James W. Jefferis was completed three days prior to that of Mr. Elliott. The Jefferis family arrived to take possession of their new home on May 8, 1854, being the second to settle at Litchfield.

W. S. Palmer built the fourth building, and first blacksmith shop at Litchfield, going into the timber and hewing out the material necessary. Owing to this labor, his shop was not completed until fall. E. Tyler built the fifth structure, and used it for a grain warehouse.

Owing to the necessity for housing by the settlers who began to come into the new town, time was not taken to erect new buildings, but old ones were moved to the place, being drawn over the slimy prairies on runners. J. P. Bayless brought here one-half of what had been a blacksmith shop at Hardinsburg. Although it had no door, floor or window, he fixed it up and he and his family made it do as a home for several years. Mr. Tyler furnished meals to the men who were engaged in founding the town, and managed to lodge them, although the discomforts and crowding would have discouraged any less enthusiastic and persistent.

In the spring of 1854 Mr. Pretlow died, and the lots that had been deeded back to him were kept out of the market for a year until his estate was settled. This of course somewhat retarded the growth of the place. However, sales were made of some of the available lots, and one of the purchasers during 1854 was Mr. O'Bannon who bought the site for a home from Mr. Pierce on State Street, between Division and Third Streets, and on it built a house into which his family moved before it was completed. A wagon shop was built during the fall of 1854 by Mr. Appleton, who lived in the rear for a time. Mr. Palmer built a store, and

in partnership with Mr. Mayo, his brother-in-law, opened a general store, and lived in the building as well as used it for commercial purposes. In the closing months of 1854 the new town showed as actual residents six families, and a dozen buildings, of which one was a blacksmith shop, one a wagon shop, and two stores. Within a year there were eleven residences, and the population was about 100, so that there must have been close crowding to house all of these people during the ensuing winter.

In October the railroad was opened as far as Clyde, and in January, 1856, the Pretlow estate was sold by the executor, the sale being held in the store of W. T. Elliott. In 1854 a crude hotel was built, which later formed the east part of the Phoenix House, it being completed by E. W. Litchfield in 1855. The first physician was Dr. Gamble, and the second was Dr. H. H. Hood, who had been in practice at Hardinsburg. On November 24, 1854, the railroad was completed to Litchfield, and this gave an impetus to the place. At the close of this year the families located here were as follows: R. W. O'Bannon, W. T. Elliott, H. E. Appleton, James Jefferis, J. P. Bayless, W. S. Palmer, G. Evans, T. G. Kessinger, while in the spring of 1855, the Litchfield family, comprising E. W., E. E., E. S., George H. Hull, the three Dix brothers and C. F. How, all came from central or western New York, being members of the same family as E. C. Litchfield, who by this time was practically the owner of the town site.

ADDITIONS.

Several additions to the town were laid out. James Cummings, who had operated a store at Hardinsburg, moved it to Litchfield, and he was made the first postmaster. The original plat was made out in the name of Huntsville, but was never recorded as there was a post office by that name in Schuyler County, and the post office department refused to give that name to the post office. As it was recognized expedient to have the town and post office bear the same name, the title of Huntsville was abandoned, and the town was named in honor of E. C. Litchfield, and later the two townships, North and South Litchfield drew their names from the city which is located in both of them. During this period of growth of the town of Litchfield, the territory now com-

posing North and South Litchfield Townships, was included in Long Branch Election Precinct. A passenger station was built the same year the road reached Litchfield. A partnership was formed by W. T. Bacon, E. W. Litchfield and C. F. How for the sale of lumber and at once a boom was inaugurated, and by the fall and winter of 1855-6 about one hundred dwellings were erected and the people rapidly populated the town. Ground was broken for railroad shops the same year and plans were made for a round-house of thirteen stalls and for a machine house. There were four hotels opened for the accommodation of the traveling public, The Montgomery House, later known as the Phoenix, the Litchfield House, the Central House and the Palace Hotel.

FIRST BUSINESS HOUSES.

The first station agent at Litchfield was John P. Bayless, Hood and Bro. and Doctor Grinstead were druggists; McWilliams & Paden, O'Bannon & Elliott, Palmer & Jefferis, Henderson, Hull & Hawkins, E. E. Litchfield, James Cummings & Son, John McGinnis, and B. C. Beardsley were all merchants. Doctor Grinstead and Doctor Hood were practicing medicine. R. E. Burton was a photographer and also a painter. John P. Davis & Bros. were plasterers. Mr. Williams was the bricklayer and Frerer & Sinclair ran a livery stable. P. J. Weipert made and sold horse furnishings, and C. Hoog made boots and shoes. J. W. Cassidy was a tailor. The Johnsons cut fuel for locomotives, for in those days, strange as it may seem, all fuel was obtained from the forests. G. W. Nelson was a justice of the peace and L. D. Palmer was constable. J. L. Hood sold furniture and W. D. Charles, a former river captain, sold clothing. The mining interest of Litchfield is of more recent origin, and yet what we call the old mine of Litchfield is probably the oldest mine in the county, and its coal has no equal in the county, but the better part of the vein was worked out a few years ago, and at present it is not in operation. A later mine was sunk northwest of the city which is in working condition at the present. The machine shops above referred to were the most important enterprises in the city for several years, but for reasons hard to understand, a portion of them were moved away, and the enterprise lost much of its former business and value to the city.



RESIDENCE AND GREENHOUSES OF B. B. POHLMANN, HILLSBORO

MUNICIPAL HISTORY.

In November, 1858, a special charter was drafted for presentation to the Legislature providing for incorporating Litchfield as a city, and B. M. Munn was sent to Springfield to urge the passage of the bill. On February 19, 1859, the petition became a law. At the first election held under the new charter, W. E. Bacon was elected as the first mayor and Charles W. Ward as the first city clerk. James Kellogg was the first street commissioner. Fraternities are presented in the chapter on Fraternities, and we omit them here.

LITCHFIELD MAGISTRATES.

The following have served as police magistrates: Jonathan I. Atterburry, 1886 and 1888; Michael Hushings, 1892; A. A. Warden, 1902; P. D. Gooch, 1897 and 1901; Charles B. Munday, 1904-1905 and 1909; A. Neuber, 1905 and 1909; William Orpin, 1911.

SOUTH LITCHFIELD TOWNSHIP OFFICIALS.

One may safely judge the character of a people as a whole if the officials that they select to control their affairs are the possessors of reputation and standing. The peculiarities of South Litchfield Township, if there are any, will be seen from the following partial list of officials who have been their servants during the past forty years. Prior to that time South Litchfield sent Mr. McElvain to the State Legislature, and supplied the sheriff's office twice with occupants, in the persons of John Corlew and John Fogelman.

The following have served South Litchfield Township as justices of the peace: William G. Warden, 1873; Jonathan I. Atterburry, 1878, 1881 and 1885; Michael O'Neal, 1878, 1881, 1885 and 1889; Jacob Mumme, 1888; James Jones, 1889; Charles B. Munday, 1890, 1893 and 1913; P. D. Gooch, 1896 and 1897; Jacob Harvel, 1898; William Orpin, 1913.

The following have served South Litchfield Township as constables: George P. Nicholson, 1877; H. A. Tyler, 1877; Samuel S. Waldrup, 1878; Thomas J. Ascher, 1880, 1881, 1885 and 1889; Michel Hushing, 1881, 1885 and 1889; Joseph McAfee, 1901; William McCarran, 1892, 1893 and 1897; Peter Hohen, 1893; E. Kirkpat-

rick, 1896, 1897, 1901, 1905, 1907 and 1909; Joseph Dester, 1909; R. P. Cline, 1913.

Those who have served this township as supervisors are: John Corlew, 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876, 1882, 1883; Thomas W. Saathoff, 1877, 1878 and 1889; Abram Brokaw, 1879, 1880, 1887, 1894, 1895; William Kelso, 1881; William G. Warden, 1884, 1885, 1886; Bernard Kelley, 1888; Jacob Mumme, 1890, 1891; Isaac N. Barry, 1892 and 1893; Frank A. Grubbs, 1896, 1897; Julius C. Machler, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 and 1903; M. J. Meaney, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907 and 1908; Hermon F. Caspers, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913 and 1914; Louis Chance, 1915 and 1916.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

PITMAN TOWNSHIP.

IN GENERAL — BOUNDARIES — EARLY SETTLERS — EARLY MILLS — PROMINENT PIONEERS — PIONEER INCIDENTS — EARLY CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS — AGRICULTURALISTS — WAGGONER — ROBBERY AND PUNISHMENT — PITMAN TOWNSHIP OFFICIALS — CONSTABLES — JUSTICES OF THE PEACE — ASSESSOR — COLLECTOR — COMMISSIONER — SCHOOL TRUSTEE — POUNDMASTER — SUPERVISORS.

IN GENERAL.

Pitman Township is thoroughly rural, having but one town, and that not a very important one from the commercial point of view. Waggoner is in every way a model little community, but its proximity to other larger places seems to retard rather than facilitate its growth. The population of Pitman Township have ever been farmers by inclination, giving little heed toward town building; the making of comfortable homes seemingly being the highest ambition of the Pitmanite. It follows, that the township is one of comfortable homes and successful farmers, and one from which we expect broad minded, industrious citizens, and young men and women of ambition and determination, who invariably succeed in whatever they undertake. The town of Waggoner, and a coal shaft near the northern

same time. Later Mr. Wood and Mr. Richards were justices of the peace. Lists of these will be found further on in this record.

EARLY CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS.

People will die, and the establishment of cemeteries is one of the first duties of a civilized community. The first cemetery formally laid out was in 1862, near the Providence Methodist Episcopal Church, and the first burial therein was that of a man named Newell. The Pitmanites usually attended worship over in Macoupin in an early day, and many of the citizens who died early were buried over in that county. In 1851 the Providence Church was moved or rather reorganized in Pitman Township. The church first met at the Friendship schoolhouse, but in 1864 the congregation became able to build a house for divine service and now have a comfortable place for worship. Among those who have preached to this church have been, Rev. James Hutchinson, Reverend Sample, David Bardrick, George Craig, Henry Wilson, Adam Waggoner, L. L. Harlan, Reverend Prettyman, O. H. P. Ash, James West, A. T. Orr and A. D. Beckhart.

The Baptists also have a church in section 28 known as Prairie Grove Church. This church was erected about 1880 and is a small structure, but answers the purpose. The Prairie Chapel, another Methodist Episcopal Church, in section 12, was built in about 1879, by Rev. A. D. Beckhart. These church and school beginnings show that the early pioneers were looking forward to a high civilization which is abundantly in evidence today by the cultivated citizenship of the township.

AGRICULTURALISTS.

Pitman Township, as already stated, is a farming community, there being practically no industries located within its confines. The soil yielding such immense crops, if properly cultivated, the owners of land in this vicinity have found it very profitable to devote their energies to tilling it, and to raising stock.

A number of the more advanced farmers recognized the value of raising a high grade of stock and using improved seeds, as well as modern methods and machinery for scientifically farming, making that occupation a pleasure rather than one of drudgery. Many of the Pit-

man farmers own automobiles, and some have installed power plants on their properties, or use gasoline motors for doing much of the work formerly done by hand. They are alert, progressive and quick to adopt any methods likely to increase their productive power, and develop their property. Such men are a credit to any community, and state.

WAGGONER.

Pitman Township is crossed from north to south by the Illinois Central Railroad in a direct line. The township's one town, Waggoner, is on that road. It is a very good little rural town of about 300 inhabitants. Founded and named after George Waggoner, it is conveniently located for the vast amount of corn that is raised in the township, and is a splendid shipping point, not only for King Corn, but for the great quantities of hogs that are to be found accompanying corn shipping. The town is supplied with four general stores, two restaurants, one hotel, a lumber yard, a bank, post office, electric light system, meat market, garage, livery stable and such other allied industries as are usually found in such towns of that size. Two telephone systems reach the town and in all other respects it gives the appearance of thrift and contentment. Its school has three rooms with Mr. Maddox as the present principal. C. M. Barrow is president of the school board and Perry Virden is the clerk, with William Nimme as associate member. R. J. Rice is present president of the village board, with Edward Pearman as the clerk, and John Gunter, Thomas McElfresk, Calvin Stead, John Seigly, and Henry Haines as associate members of the board.

ROBBERY AND PUNISHMENT.

Every community has its reminiscences, not all of a pleasant character. We give here one, partly because in this township would have been the last place we would have expected to hear of such an event. Some time in the eighties, Enoch Perine, a wealthy farmer and stockdealer, in the northwestern part of the township, made a sale of a large amount of stock, and when he went home and to bed, he had \$7,000 of cash on his person or in the house. During the night three men heavily masked, gained an entrance to the house, and tied and gagged the whole family, and securing the money made their



Samuel & Josephine Baye

escape. It was nearly morning before any one of them managed to disengage himself of the well tied gags and thongs. But as soon as one got loose no time was lost in loosening the others, neither was any time lost in an effort to secure the robbers. Detectives were engaged at once and a watch made for them. One of them was caught in St. Louis, the other two having escaped to Chicago, but the search continued and they were all secured, tried and convicted and sent to the state penitentiary, where they were given an opportunity to learn a useful trade. Punishment usually follows the evil doer.

PITMAN TOWNSHIP OFFICIALS.

The following have served Pitman as officials: Constables—Frank H. Everts, 1877; Robert N. Long, 1877; Henry Burnett, 1881; Edward N. Dixon, 1881; Francis M. Jones, 1885; Cecil L. Rodgers, 1885; Arch Skaggs, 1889; James A. Rodgers, 1889; George Weffenstedt, 1893; James W. Jordan, 1893; Samuel E. Cripe, 1894; William Welch, 1895 and 1898; Eugene E. Travers, 1898; George W. Arnold, 1905 and 1909; H. H. Whittacher, 1913.

Justices of the Peace—William B. Wood, 1877, 1881 and 1885; Daniel C. Richards, 1877 and 1881; Richard R. Shaffer, 1885; Charles D. Treadway, 1889 and 1893; Andrew Skaggs, 1889; William H. Skaggs, 1893; Elijah Little, 1895; George W. Odell, 1897; John A. Murphy, 1898; R. W. Ripley, 1898, 1902 and 1905; W. A. Parrott, 1898; James D. Kendall, 1911 and 1913.

Supervisors—Martin Brown served the combined township in 1873; Joseph Pitman served the combined township in 1874; Joseph Pitman, Pitman alone, 1875, 1876, 1880, 1881, 1882 and 1883; C. H. Burton, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1884, 1891 and 1892; Felix G. Richardson, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1894, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900; M. O. Belt, 1888; R. V. Carroll, 1889; Gardner Fox, 1890; J. M. Burnett, 1895 and 1896; B. A. Stead, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905 and 1906; John Minikin, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913 and 1914; H. W. Street, 1915 and 1916. Mr. Richardson was chairman of the board one term.

OTHER PRESENT OFFICIALS.

C. C. Stead is the present assessor of the township; J. R. Boston is collector; C. S. Norvell is the last elected commissioner of highways; F. O. Rodgers is the last elected school

trustee; Edward Browning is the last justice of the peace, Mr. Wayne the poundmaster, all these having been elected at the 1916 election.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

RAYMOND TOWNSHIP.

REASONS FOR SUPERIORITY — BOUNDARIES — EARLY SETTLEMENTS—PIONEER CONDITIONS—CHURCHES —CITY OF RAYMOND—RAYMOND CITY CHURCHES —EARLY EVENTS—RAYMOND TODAY—RAYMOND POST OFFICE—FRATERNITIES—THE INDEPENDENT —ST. RAYMOND PARISH—RAYMOND POLICE MAGISTRATES—RAYMOND TOWNSHIP OFFICIALS—JUSTICES OF THE PEACE—CONSTABLES—SUPERVISORS.

REASONS FOR SUPERIORITY.

Raymond Township may be said to be one of the best in the county for ostensible reasons: that its soil is unusually fertile; its farming population is composed of broad-gauged men, who take pleasure in making farming a paying business; its women, as well as its men, make farm life the ideal home life for the entire family; its railroad crosses the township so as to give a location for a splendid town west of its center, with shipping and marketing facilities unexcelled anywhere, that make the town a progressive one in all business matters. Besides these material advantages, the character of its citizens is shown in the good churches and excellent schools for which the reputation of the township is preeminently high.

BOUNDARIES.

Raymond Township is bounded on the north by Harvel and King townships, on the east by Rountree Township, on the south by Butler Grove Township; and on the west by Zanesville Township. It contains thirty-six sections of land. The name was given it in honor of Thomas Raymond, who at one time was vice president of the St. Louis division of the Wabash Railroad. The surface is rolling, rising along the water courses to low hills, while in the north there is considerable prairie. The West Fork of Shoal

Creek and Blue Grass Creek, with their tributaries form the water courses. In early days there was considerable timber, comprising elm, oak, walnut, maple and sycamore, but of course only a small portion of this remains. The soil is a deep, rich, black loam in the northern and central parts, while near the streams the sandy element prevails, and on the high ground, it is of a clay mixture.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

The first settlement made in this township was in 1830, when Butler Seward left Butler Grove Township, in which he had stopped in 1829, and came to Raymond Township, his farm becoming known as Seward's Point. It later came into possession of Elias Miller. Matthew Mitchell came here soon after Mr. Seward, entering land on section 30, but soon thereafter sold this tract to David Scherer, another pioneer, who in turn disposed of it to Fred Mundhink. The year 1831 brought James Baker and a Mr. Conyer. John Cass came here in 1833, and in 1835 Oscar Seward, a son of Butler Seward, entered land. John Huffman, Thomas Thompson, David Huffman, Brookston Lewis, Samuel Quinton, Simpson Finley, William Gray, John W. Guthrie, Lemuel Mays, William Costley, Morgan Costley, R. W. Grimm, John W. Hitchings, Orsen Young, and William Chapman, are also numbered among the early settlers of this township.

PIONEER CONDITIONS.

The pioneers had a hard struggle during the early days, but fortunately were bound together by bonds that held fast through times of stress. What one had, another shared, and hospitality was developed to a high degree. The traveler was made heartily welcome and no greater insult could have been offered an old-time host than to try to pay him for the entertainment given so freely. The same applied to the neighborly help which was accorded. When one of the settlers needed assistance in his work, he simply told his neighbors about it, and they banded together to do the work in a body, knowing that when their individual need arose, the same help would be as cheerfully given each one of them. These old-time conditions have naturally passed, but the memory of them remains, nor have we any desire to forget them. The early settlers of Raymond Township, like those

of all other Montgomery County communities, manifested their high character and interest for their children and the welfare of the community of their adoption, by establishing churches and schoolhouses as soon as a sufficient number could be assembled for the purpose.

CHURCHES.

The Raymond Methodist Church is said to be the first one to organize in the township. For some years this organization held meetings about one mile south of where Raymond now stands. Raymond village is located in sections 7 and 8 and after the village gave evidence of succeeding as a town, the progressive members of the church succeeded in getting the church to erect a churchhouse in the village.

While in the country it was known as Asbury Chapel, but when the house was moved to Raymond and remodeled into something of an up-to-date edifice, the name was changed to the Raymond Methodist Church, that being more in keeping with the progress of the town. Among the early pastors of that church have been Revs. Barrett, John Roberts, E. M. Pitcher, Alkier, Beckhart, John Slater, and Elijah Haley. Its present pastor is Rev. Paul Carson. The churches and schoolhouses of the early days in this township were not so crude and antiquated as those of townships settled earlier, as the condition of the people was much better than in the earlier settled townships.

The Raymond Presbyterian Church was established in 1871, by a committee appointed by the Alton Presbytery of the Presbyterian Church, and Rev. Thomas E. Spillman, well known throughout the county, was the chairman of the committee. The following parties signified their willingness to aid in its organization and were its first members: John H. Barton, Mary H. Barton, William P. Hamilton, Mary B. Hamilton, William Kennedy, and Dr. Ira Barton. John H. Barton and William P. Hamilton were selected as the first elders. This meeting was held in the office of Doctor Barton, and after this meetings were held in the Independent schoolhouse until a church structure was erected. The following were among the early ministers of that church: Revs. E. R. Rankin, A. H. Parks, Reynolds, Adam Simpson, James Lafferty, Solomon Dickey, and M. C. Butler. The present pastor is Rev. G. C. Alexander.

The greatest factor in the development of

Raymond Township has been the fertility of its soil. Land values have quadrupled themselves during the last twenty years. Like all communities Raymond Township has its reminiscent history. Seward's Point, for instance, named from the fact that Butler Seward once kept a tavern there, where prominent men on their itinerant journeys from Springfield to Vandalia for the purpose of pleading law or other court business, stopped to rest and refresh themselves and the horses, on which they rode. It was common to say to the visitor at Mr. Seward's home, "you shall sleep in the same bed where Abraham Lincoln, Stephen A. Douglas or Richard Yates slept." Mr. Seward was a big-hearted, whole-souled fellow, and entertaining was in keeping with his natural instincts. It is said that even the escaping slaves on their trips north on the dangerous underground railroad, were permitted to stop with him, though secrecy was the chief asset in the running of this old-time so-called railroad. Game was once abundant in this township, and it was a favorite hunting place long before its farms had been developed.

CITY OF RAYMOND.

Raymond as a town was organized in 1871, with R. M. Van Doren as president of the board, E. A. Hanna as clerk, and W. P. Carter as treasurer. The town was laid out by Ishmael McGowan and Nimrod McElroy in 1870, at the time of the building of the Wabash Railroad. The surveys were made by a man named Bass for the railroad, and the town followed the lines of the road in the plats subsequently made. James Sanders is said to have erected the first residence in the village, followed by Thomas Fahey with the second. The first business house was built by David Hoffman, who rented it to R. M. Van Doren and Van Evor, who opened and conducted a general store in it. In the fall of 1870, Van Doren and Van Evor built a warehouse and handled the grain for farmers who had found out the value of the rich soil for wheat and corn raising. In the spring of 1871 Mr. Charles Davis built the second store building, in which he carried on a mercantile business, selling some four years later to W. P. Carter. In the fall of 1871, the third store building was erected by Parrott & Scott, and they opened a store therein. Others followed, and A. W. Marshall and Scott & Nevins were

engaged in the mercantile business during the years following. The first brick building was erected by John O'Bannon for mercantile purposes in 1876. A. Henn built another during that year. D. J. Parrott built a large elevator in 1874 and another was built in 1880 by E. R. Carter. During this building period of business houses, residences were also being erected, permanent homes were established and professional men of various kinds located here, among whom was Dr. Frank Hicks, who is said to have been the first physician. He was followed soon afterwards by Dr. Ira Barton and Dr. P. J. Hermon, and later by Drs. Easley, Wheeler, and Blevins. William Develin was the first blacksmith, his shop being put up in 1871. W. H. Pepper built a second one a little later during the same year. In 1875 Montgomery Range put up a steam flouring mill, and in 1880 George H. Hoover built a second mill. A hotel was erected in 1872 by John Brusaw who sold it a little later to James Sanders. Sanders still later sold it to Thomas J. Kessinger. Another hotel was built in 1875 by B. R. Hubbard, who sold it to Mrs. Pollard who operated it till in 1881 when it was destroyed by fire.

RAYMOND CITY CHURCHES.

The Raymond Christian Church was organized in 1874. Its first meetings were held in a vacant storeroom belonging to W. C. Moore. Reverend Corwin was the first preacher and had much to do with the organization of the church. The first regularly installed pastor was Rev. J. W. Ballinger. A church edifice was built in 1875. This church like all others had to have its small beginnings. But with determination the early members held on and at much sacrifice secured a churchhouse, and a membership large enough to secure an effective church administration at once creditable to the town and pleasureable to the membership. Those who have served the church as ministers have been: Revs. L. L. Norton, H. R. Trickett, S. B. Lindley, J. J. Cathcart and the present pastor, Rev. C. A. Grant.

The Roman Catholics have a church at Raymond, a sketch of which we give elsewhere from the pen of one of its members.

The Baptist people have made a beginning in the town, organized a church and built a churchhouse, but just at the present time have no local pastor, but are supplied by ministers from

towns nearby. This congregation is encouraged to think it will be in splendid condition in the near future.

EARLY EVENTS.

In 1881 the Raymond House was built, by Louisa Chism. The Raymond Bank was founded by John Green in 1881, it being the first bank in the village. In August, 1881, Raymond was inflicted with a very destructive fire which almost wiped out the business portion of the town, and resulted in loss of about \$35,000. In spite of the loss the people rallied and rebuilt the burned portion so that in the end the place was benefited by the flames. In 1881 just following the fire the business condition of the town was as follows: Five dry goods stores, three grocery stores, two hardware stores, one cabinet and furniture store, two drug and two boot and shoe stores, two barber shops, one harness shop, two blacksmith shops, one cooper and one wagon shop, two millinery establishments, two lumber yards, and one implement store.

RAYMOND OF TODAY.

The business condition today is as follows: Two dry goods stores, five grocery stores, two hardware stores, three restaurants, three clothing stores, two jewelry stores, one drug store, one furniture store, two livery barns, two grain elevators, one hotel, one lumber yard, two poultry houses, two blacksmith shops, one tile factory, two implement stores, one gate factory, one garage, three barber shops, one shoe store, one harness shop, two banks, and one electric light plant. The city has a population of about 1,000, and the enrollment of the public schools is about 250. The number of teachers employed is eight, and C. W. Yerkes is the present principal. The present mayor of the town is A. M. Jones. The trustees are George J. Back, George Hartstick, George Miller, George Crabtree, J. L. Mitts and J. L. Doyle. The personnel of the two banks is as follows: First National, Cyrus Fitzgerald, president; John H. Miller, vice-president; J. E. McDavid, cashier, and C. W. McAughton, assistant cashier. The Farmers & Merchants Bank has just reorganized as the Raymond State Bank with a capital of \$25,000 and a

surplus of \$5,000, with W. L. Seymour as president and Mr. O'Neil as cashier.

RAYMOND POST OFFICE.

The following sketch of the Raymond Post Office is from the pen of S. W. Kessinger:

"The Wabash Railroad was built from Decatur to St. Louis in 1870, but it was not until the following spring that anything like the town of Raymond had sprung into existence. Charles Davis of Litchfield, a son-in-law of John P. Bayliss, one of the pioneer residents of Litchfield, opened a general store and became the first postmaster. Mr. Davis had been deputy postmaster at Litchfield under L. D. Palmer, father of W. S. Palmer and of the late governor and United States senator, John M. Palmer. The post office at that time was known as Lula, there being another post office by the name of Raymond in the state, somewhere near Chicago. The name of that office was changed about 1865, and the town of Raymond and its post office have since gone under the latter name. Mr. Davis died in 1872, and his deputy, E. H. Hanna, became postmaster, and held the position until the fall of 1876 when it was given to Thomas G. Kessinger, who had moved from Litchfield to Butler and then to Raymond within a little more than a year. Mr. Kessinger was appointed in October, 1876, the closing year of President Grant's second and last administration, and held it until October 1, 1885, when Thomas J. Parrot received the appointment under the first Cleveland administration. S. S. Tilden, another former resident of Litchfield, was appointed as Mr. Parrot's successor under the Harrison administration, and was succeeded by Elias R. Day, Raymond's first wagonmaker, under Cleveland's second administration. In 1897, when William McKinley became president, Mr. Tilden was re-appointed and served until January 1, 1902, when W. L. Seymour, the present incumbent, was appointed. Mr. Seymour has held the position longer than any of his predecessors and has seen the business of the office grow until it was raised on April 1, 1904, from the fourth to the third class. Mr. Seymour will be superseded in a short time by Michael O'Gorman.

"The railroad runs through Raymond from the southwest in a northeasterly direction, and R. W. O'Bannon, another of the pioneer residents of Litchfield, platted it with the railroad



CITY PARK, RAYMOND



PUBLIC SCHOOL, RAYMOND



PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, RAYMOND

instead of by the compass. About one-half of the town lies on what is called the west side, and the other half on what is known as the east side. Mr. Davis had built his store on the west side and the location of the post office therein naturally pulled the business of the town in that direction. Two elevators on the east side gave that end of the town some impetus. Mr. Kessinger moved the office to his store in the Odd Fellows' building on the east side and for nine years that part of town was in the ascendency. In August, 1881, a midnight fire cleaned up the business district on the west side. The owners rebuilt of brick, better than before. In 1885, when Thos. J. Parrott succeeded to the office, he moved it to the west side, and prosperity again reigned in that direction. Mr. Tilden kept the office on the west side for a while, and then moved it to the east side. Mr. Tilden, on becoming postmaster again, moved it back to the east side where it has since remained. In the meantime the east side has had its baptism of fire, and has been rebuilt larger and better than before. The town in a business way is still divided by the railroad, as the frequent fatal crossing accidents indicate, but the location of the post office is not as potent a factor in the distribution of business as in the days gone by."

THE INDEPENDENT.

Joseph Washington Potts was born near Waverly, Ill., September 19, 1841. He was the son of William Beatty and Rhoda Ann (Richards) Potts. The father was by birth a Kentuckian and the mother a Tennessean. W. B. Potts about the time Joseph W. was thirteen years of age, removed to Carlinville, Ill., and after a five years' residence there, he bought a large farm in Zauesville Township where he successfully farmed, and reared a large family of whom Joseph W. was the fifth. On March 12, 1862, Joseph W. Potts was married to Mary Jane, the daughter of Lemuel G. Miller of Raymond Township. To this union there were born four children, namely: Annette Angeline, George Wellington, Lemuel Lee, and Ray Arthur. A grandson, Harry Lee Potts, has lived with the family, and he with Lemuel Lee are now the editors and managers of the Raymond Independent, founded by the father Joseph W. in 1881. Mr. Potts was a member of the Christian Church, and was an active member

and teacher in the Sunday school of his church. When the Independent was founded it was published in the second story of the Foster building, and, after a short period of two months devoted to the upbuilding of the paper, the building was burned, and Mr. Potts lost his plant and his apparent prospects were all blighted. But Mr. Potts was undaunted, and after a few weeks' help from the Morrisonville Times, he again had a plant and the Independent resumed its weekly visits from his own town. After becoming identified with the business and moral forces of the town of Raymond, Mr. and Mrs. Potts changed their church membership to the Methodist Episcopal Church of Raymond, in the embrace of which faith he lived till his death in 1912. Mr. Potts was an ardent advocate of local option, somewhat to his financial loss, and in all church and temperance activities he was a consistent and active worker. After his death in 1912, Mrs. Potts, with the aid of her son L. L. and grand son H. L., continued the publication of the Independent which is an indispensable factor in the business life of the growing city of Raymond.

FRATERNITIES.

Raymond Lodge No. 692, A. F. & A. M., was the tenth lodge of this order organized in the county, the date of its charter being October 1, 1873. A dispensation, however, had been granted in 1871, and regular meetings were held. The charter members of the lodge were: G. A. Vandever, Robert M. Van Doren, J. R. M. Wilder, Samuel S. Peebles, Edward Grimes, John King, E. A. Hauna, Osman White, D. J. Parrott, P. J. Hermon, Isaac Eldridge, John G. Moore, Alvis Sharpe, C. P. Kernes, and John Dowdle. Further mention of this lodge is given in the chapter on fraternities.

Raymond Lodge No. 476, I. O. O. F., was organized October 8, 1872, with the following as charter members: Norris Crane, Nimrod McElroy, G. W. McAtee, Elias R. Day, George A. Vandever, James N. Guthrie, Walker Gunn, and James Sanders.

ST. RAYMOND'S PARISH.

"The first Catholic family which originally caused St. Raymond's Parish to organize was that of Frank Poggeupohl who settled in Harvel

Township, five miles north of Raymond on the Springfield road in 1853. Prior to this time the surrounding broad acres belonged to the public domain of Uncle Sam; settlers and homestead claimants were few and far distanced from one another. Early in the fifties the tide of immigration to the United States assumed great and vast proportions. Political disturbances in European countries, famine in Ireland, and the gold fields of California, may be assigned as partial reasons for this phenomenal stampede among the immigrants to America. At any rate, in this northern part of Montgomery County, where the soil is of superior rich quality, numerous settlers and colonists arrived and located, among whom we meet with a certain ratio of Catholics, such as A. Munsterman, J. Todt, J. Jung, etc. For this increasing Catholic community to comply with its religious duties was, however, hardly possible for the next and nearest church and priest were at Carlinville and Alton. In the meantime these sturdy men with their families betook themselves on Sunday mornings to devotions, alternately meeting at different Catholic houses; these devotions would consist in the recitation of the rosary, the litany and the reading of the epistles and gospels. Thus it continued till the year 1857, when upon their urgent and repeated invitation Rev. Father Schreiber, then pastor of St. Mary's Church at Carlinville, came to our young striving and struggling Catholic community and said Holy Mass in the neighboring little district schoolhouse then known as the "Mt. Vernon School," situated immediately south of Mr. Todt's house. Highly satisfied with the good results of his first visit, Father Schreiber arranged that from then he would come to them once a month, which appointments he kept regularly till 1866. Divine services then being held at stipulated intervals, the attendance increased as time went by. From long distances the faithful flocked thither; those rugged old pioneer settlers who afterwards belonged to the parishes of Morrisonville, Brown Settlement and Raymond; here they monthly gathered to worship at the improvised little altar in the schoolhouse. Here Baptism and Holy Communion were administered, marriages solemnized, and the children catechized. When, in 1867, St. Catherine's Parish of Virden received its first resident rector, Rev. Father Schreiber ceased his monthly ministrations to our prom-

ising community and henceforth, till 1878, it was looked after by the priests of Virden; by Revs. Richard Grant, N. Clifford, Dennis Tierney, Tim Hickey (now Vicar General) and L. Ryan, while the German-speaking members, who were unable to understand the English language, were ministered to by Rev. F. Ostrop, then pastor of St. Mary's Church, Alton, Ill. The Catholics from the vicinity of Morrisonville, who attended divine services in our little schoolhouse till 1871, felt themselves in that year numerically and sufficiently strong to form into a separate congregation under the leadership of Rev. Father F. Lohman, then the resident pastor of St. Agnes's Church, Hillsboro. The example of the Morrisonville people was followed two years later, 1873, by those now constituting St. Isidor's parish of Brown's Settlement near Farmersville. They were encouraged in their actions by Rev. Father T. Hickel, of Virden, who lead that mission till 1877, when it was assigned to Morrisonville till 1883, Rev. Father A. Teppe being the pastor. It was many years before the "secession" of the Morrisonville farmers from our "Mt. Vernon Parish", that it had been agreed upon to purchase five acres of land from Mr. Tony Munsterman 'off the southeast corner of the north half of the northeast quarter of section 19, township 11, north of range 4, west, lying in a square in said corner in the County of Montgomery and State of Illinois,' for the consideration of \$90. Pursuant of unanimous agreement such was done, the land purchased and the deed thereof executed in favor of the Most Rev. Archbishop P. R. Kenrick of St. Louis, who in due turn re-deeded same October 10, 1871, to the Rt. Rev. P. J. Baltus, Bishop of Alton. Never being used for its originally intended purpose, it was sold to the late John Todt.

"Undaunted by these reverses of double secession, which had alarmingly decreased the ranks of our faithful worshipers, they nevertheless continued, with buoyant hope and implicit confidence in ultimate success, to assemble as they were wont to do twenty years ago, not however, in the little schoolhouse, but from hence at the home of Mr. B. Beiermann, one-half mile south of Raymond.

"Here it was that from 1874 to 1877 Rev. Father Lohmann conducted divine services. His encouraging and inspiring words soon resulted in the purchase of the present St. Raymond's Cemetery from J. Lee for \$150.00, and a

piece of property (one acre) designed as a site for a church, situated immediately north of the Free Methodist Church, which purchase, however, our good people forfeited together with the money paid for it, \$240.00 as certain unscrupulous parties who had sold and accepted the price, well knew that on account of an overhauling mortgage no clear title nor release could be given. And yet our striving and struggling founders of St. Raymond's Parish did not lose heart; they possessed themselves in 1879 of the present property and, God thanked, they form today as good and substantial, though small country parish as ever was started in the Altou Diocese. For the initiative of building, our congregation is mainly indebted to the valuable and disinterested services of Revs. F. Lohmann and P. J. Virnich (the latter succeeded Father Lohmann at Hillsboro in 1877) for what the former had inaugurated the latter completed. To them we owe our today's parochial existence and independence. With the construction of the Wabash Railroad in 1871, dates simultaneously the founding of Raymond; the name of this rising and prosperous town was imposed by the Railroad company while the post office proper went for many years afterwards by the name of "Lula," so-called after Raymond's first postmaster Davis' daughter. Even today yet mail matter addressed to old settlers will read: "Raymond, Lula P. O." Before the advent of the Wabash Railroad, however, when the present postal facilities were not yet known, the nearest post office was that of "Herndon," located at the home of Mr. J. Todt, five miles north of Raymond, of which Mr. Todt acted as postmaster under Johnson's and Grant's administration until 1871 when "Lula" was born. When there arose a question of building and permanently locating the present church the views and claims of the parishioners seemed somewhat divided on this point, some and principally those living farther north advocated the town of Harvel while others regarded Raymond as the more advantageous site. Committees and counter-committees journeyed to Alton to plead their cause before the bishop who finally decided in favor of Raymond, "Roma locuta res finita." Unitedly and harmoniously the work of building was begun, subscription lists circulated and the contract let to W. H. Flowers, of Shelbyville, Illinois. A Druiding of St. Louis drew the plans. This was in the fall of 1880. The three lots on which the

church was to be erected were purchased, one of Richard William O'Bannon for \$35.00 and the two others of Jacob E. Houtz and Company for \$50.00. The total cost of contract could not be learned from the church records, but suffice it to state that when the sacred edifice was ready for its dedication on August 31, 1881, the sum of \$3,220.00 had been expended by the young but virile congregation, leaving an indebtedness of \$1,100.00, which money was borrowed that day from Conrad Weller at six per-cent interest, St. Raymond's Parish was now an accomplished fact. Great were the joy and mutual felicitations of her members on this dedicatory day. Vast numbers gathered to witness the first solemn services at which several priests from neighboring parishes had come to attend. The number of Catholic families then constituting the congregation was twenty-six. Scarcely having seen his work accomplished, when at the Bishop's instance, Rev. P. J. Virnich was replaced as pastor of Hillsboro by Rev. Father J. Storp, who after a short incumbency was succeeded by Rev. Father Hermann Gesenhues. This gentleman continued his ministrations here till about December 15, 1883, when he in turn, was superseded by Rev. Alois Teppe of Morrisonville. In the annual statement for this year we notice that the indebtedness had been reduced to \$650.00 whilst the membership showed a slight increase, now numbering thirty-six. The next incumbent during the summer of 1884, was Rev. G. Hoppe of Edwardsville, when in November, 1884, Rev. B. Hasse was appointed first resident pastor of Raymond. He purchased a one-story frame house north of the church for \$800.00 (borrowing the money from Conrad Weller) which remained the parochial residence till the fall of 1900, when the present beautiful and well appointed house was constructed by Rev. A. Zurbonsen, who that same year had disposed of the old property by selling it to Francis Brandis for \$1,000.00. During Rev. B. Hasse's administration the bell for the church spire was purchased costing \$171.00. It was cast by H. Stuckstede of St. Louis. From April, 1884, to May, 1890, Rev. John Dietrich had charge of St. Raymond's congregation; he like his predecessors caused several notable changes and improvements to be made. How well the parish now flourished may be inferred from the fact that every seat in the church was reuted and the number of families had increased to some forty-five. After Father Diet-

rich's leave takiug we meet in rapid succession with Revs. L. Dechene, O'Conuel, Gratza, Pesch and Dougherty, when in February 1895, Rev. Ferdiuand Stick, who was removed from Pana and assigned to Raymond took charge of the congregation. His coming was welcomed with delight as Father Stick was known to be a man of ability and unblemished, spotless character. True loyalty to church and pastor again manifested itself in our little congregation; as evidence of this assertion I meution the readiness with which all cheerfully entered upon the project of enlarging aud frescoing the church, putting in new stained windows and purchasiug the present beautiful high altar from St. Jos. College, Teutopolis, Ill. From the account of 1895, we glean the following items which well bespeak the freeheartedness and prompt generosity of our people: For addition to church, \$1,031.00; donation for church windows, \$345.00; frescoing, \$200.00 aud carpet \$50.00. The numerical strength of our families was steadily increasing, the records for this year speak of sixty. Surprisingly brief and short was Rev. Fr. Stick's stay with the people of St. Raymond's, he left regretted by many, October 15, 1897 for the seemingly greener pastures of St. Maurice's congregation, Morrisonville. The next incumbent of St. Raymond's came from the small, struggling parish of Virginia, Ill. Rev Father James Maskell who at the bishop's solicitation, on November 15, 1899, exchanged places with the pastor of St. Augustine's Church of Ashland, Illinois, Rev. A. Zurbonsen. Shortly after his arrival he purchased the two lots opposite the present parochial residence. In less than a year's time he erected the new home for the pastor, of which the parishioners have every reason to be proud, for they can boast of having the most stately building in Raymond. In 1904, Father Zurbonsen purchased three lots south of the new residence from Frank Lauge at a cost of \$625.00. His foresight in this purchase has indeed been a great blessing for, God willing, upon them will be erected in 1916, a new church edifice, one that we hope may be to the honor and glory of God aud to the credit of the faithful, devoted and generous people of the parish. The same year he purchased a new side altar and the haudsome wood-carved statue of the "pieta," which adorns it. He was enabled to do this through the generosity of the late Conrad Weller and his estimable wife, Mary E. Weller. The next year, the late John Todt, and his de-

voted wife, Mary, donated the altar of St. Joseph, and Joseph Burri, deceased, the magnificent crucifixion group now adorning the cemetery. Rev. Father Mauer succeeded him. He remained but eight months in Raymond, but left a record of piety and zeal, which time will not efface. Rev. H. J. Hover was his successor. On the first day of July, 1907 the present rector, Rev. Charles W. Oppenheim took charge of the parish. In unison with the pastors the following gentlemen have acted as church trustees since the formation of the parish: Fred Schmidt, Thomas Fahey; Fred Schmidt, Bernard Beiermann; Bernard Beiermann, Joseph Lessmann; Jacob Gees, Dennis O'Sullivan; Conrad Weller, John Jung; Johu Whalen, John H. Poggeupohl; John H. Poggenpohl, Philip Maher; Philip Maher, Vincent Meisner; John Weitkamp, John Kelly; Charles Kelmel, Patrick Kelly; Charles Kelmel, Anthony R. Gorman, and John H. Poggenpohl."

RAYMOND POLICE MAGISTRATES.

The following have served Raymond as police magistrates: Corder Jones, 1880; Robert H. Hughes, 1883, 1884 and 1889; Richard R. Shaffer, 1897 and 1900; R. A. Brown, 1904; M. A. Kessler, 1908; Reuben A. Bacon, 1911; John A. Fehr, 1913.

RAYMOND TOWNSHIP OFFICIALS.

The following have served Raymond Precinct and Township as justices of the peace: Henry W. Whipple, 1871; Oscar C. Mack, 1873; Joseph W. Potts, 1873, 1877, 1886, 1889 and 1909; James T. Adams, 1874; John E. Hunt, 1877; Perry H. Brown, 1878, 1881 and 1885; Samuel S. Peebles, 1881, 1897, 1893, 1897, 1901, and 1905; Samuel E. Adams, 1883; Joseph W. Smith, 1885; Thomas G. Kessinger, 1886 and 1889; Richard Widdekind, 1890; E. P. Bandy, 1893; Charles W. Sties, 1897; James L. Westbrook, 1898; Jasper Steel, 1899; J. R. Chapman, 1900, 1904, 1905 and 1913; Oscar Potterf, 1901; E. W. Gilbert, 1909; John Grimes, 1911 and 1913.

The following have served Raymond Township as constable: Andrew J. Nash, 1873; Stephen King, 1873; Jesse W. May, 1877; Norris Crane, 1877; Frank P. Parrott, 1881 and 1885; Abner Lawler, 1881; Pryer D. Burch, 1882; Thomas Orr, 1884, 1889 and 1901; James L.

Westbrook, 1885; Leonard Maze, 1889, 1893 and 1900; T. H. Wood, 1893; John Pruitt, 1897; Joseph Henry, 1897; George Peck, 1897, 1905 and 1909; Samuel J. Potts, 1905; Walter W. Guthrie, 1912.

Raymond Township is from the value of its farm products and the size and business of its central town after which the township was named, one of the strong townships in the county. Its representatives on the county board, have been strong men, and in the person of Ira Blackwelder the township has been honored with a chairman of that respectable body. The supervisors have been as follows: John P. Hitchings, 1873; Elias W. Miller, 1874, 1875 and 1876; Edward Grimes, 1877 and 1880; William L. King, 1878; William Chapman, 1879; William Bowles, 1881; Thomas J. Scott, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1888, 1891 and 1892; Henry H. Hitchings, 1885; J. W. Potts, 1886; John C. Rebhan, 1887; John Greene, 1893; John H. Miller, 1890; John B. Seward, 1893 and 1894, and dying, he was succeeded by S. S. Tilden; George H. Mueller, 1895, 1896 and 1897; E. R. Day, 1898; Thomas Doyle, 1899 and 1900; Ira Blackwelder, 1903, 1904, 1905 and 1906; Charles Kelmel, 1907, 1908, 1909 and 1910; Alva W. Jones, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915 and 1916. The short terms served by different strong men was in consequence of close political lines making it easy to defeat one, or elect another.

CHAPTER XXXV.

ROUNTREE TOWNSHIP.

UNUSUAL CONDITIONS—BOUNDARIES—EARLY SETTLERS—CHURCHES—PIONEER EVENTS—PECULIAR CONDITIONS—TOWNSHIP OFFICIALS—ASSESSORS—COLLECTORS—HIGHWAY COMMISSIONERS—JUSTICES OF THE PEACE—CONSTABLES—SUPERVISORS.

UNUSUAL CONDITIONS.

Rountree Township is peculiar in that it is without a town, though it is surrounded with towns on every side. Hillsboro, Butler, Irving, Nokomis, Raymond, Harvel and Morrisonville,

are all near enough for trading purposes. It never had a post office, though rural routes for the carrying of mail traverse its entire territory. It has no railroads, and is the only township in the county of which this may be said. Yet it is fortunate in being entered from two directions by State Aid roads.

While it has plenty of drainage, it yet is remarkably level, and much of it was once considered swamp land. There once was considerable timber along the water courses, yet we always speak of the township as a prairie township. It had very early settlers, yet was very sparsely settled till a comparatively later day. Its farms, its rural characteristics and its rural people all indicate industry and contentment and the simple life that makes for patriotism and true American citizenship.

BOUNDARIES.

Rountree Township is bounded on the north by Christian County; on the east by Nokomis Township; on the south by Irving Township, and on the west by Raymond Township. It is named in honor of Judge Rountree, one of the prominent early settlers of Montgomery County, whose efforts in behalf of this section entitle him to this distinction as well as to many others. In the southern portion the land is rolling, while in the northern part it is quite level. The Middle Fork of Shoal Creek is the principal water course, to which a number of small streams are tributary. This township had a rather small natural growth of timber, including walnut, sycamore, maple, elm and the different varieties of oak found in this part of Illinois. The soil is a deep, strong, rich loam, with a slight mixture of sand along the water courses, and it is one of the most productive agricultural regions in the county. The people of this township devote themselves exclusively to callings allied to farming, and their efforts have been richly rewarded.

EARLY SETTLERS.

John Nusman who had located at Hillsboro, about 1828, in 1830 moved his family to what is now Rountree Township, thus becoming its first settler. Here he cleared a small tract of land near Shoal Creek, and for a time was the only white man living north of Irving Township. As the supply of wild game was plentiful, his fam-

ily fared well with regard to venison, turkey and partridge, for like the majority of the pioneers, Mr. Nusman was a mighty hunter, and their sweets came from the wild honey, of which he was an expert gatherer. Many of the early settlers learned to do without the luxuries of their former life, by making use of what in time have become in themselves the rarest of luxuries. Little did those pioneers of Montgomery County, sitting down to a meal of the wild things their new home provided, and looking back with longing to the fare of the home they had left behind them, imagine that their descendants would pay big prices for those things that appeared on their table each day. A member of the Nusman family often related that she well remembered when deer were so plentiful that her father could stand in the door of their cabin and shoot two or three of them as they sported about the yard. At the same time the wild turkeys were as numerous as chickens are at present. Near the Nusman residence was a Kickapoo Indian camping place, visited each year by the hunters of that tribe. They were not at all troublesome, but very friendly and interested in the everyday operations of the whites. The Indians grew fond of the family and made them many presents of small trinkets, and traded deer skins and venison for ammunition and bacon. When any of the Indians paid the Nusman cabin a visit, they observed the utmost decorum. Their firearms were left outside the gate as a mark of deepest respect and confidence, and when they left they would express their satisfaction by a series of bows, grunts and grimaces, which afforded much amusement to the younger members of the family. Like many of the pioneer women, Mrs. Nusman made all the wearing apparel for her family with her own hands, from thick, heavy jeans, linsey and a coarse cloth manufactured from cotton grown on the place. John Nusman continued to live on the place he had entered from the government until 1852, when he died, his son, Henry Nusman, succeeding to the property.

In 1833, John Dryer became the second settler of Rountree Township, locating on the farm later the property of August Carriker, on section 10. When he and his family decided upon their location, they built a rude shelter of poles that served them until something more permanent could be put up. The latter, when complete, was very primitive, comprising but one room, that answered as parlor, bedrooms, dining-

room, and kitchen. The floor was made of puncheons as was the custom in those days when any floor was put in, some of the pioneers living for years with dirt floors. From 1833 to 1840, there appears to have been no permanent settlers in Rountree Township, but the latter year brought William Hefley, who entered land in the southern part that he sold to Wiley Lipe four years later. In 1842, Wilson Carriker was added to the pioneers, and he entered the farm later the property of Jacob Miller.

Following the Hefley's and Lipe's, in 1842, came Nelson Carriker, and in 1844, William Tanner, John Ridenhour and Nicholas Ridenhour. About 1846, Alfred Carriker, George Carriker, Allen Lipe, Wiley Lipe, and Henry Nusman, located in the township. Soon after them Noah Lipe came and built the first frame house ever built in the township, all the inhabitants having lived in log cabins prior to this time. The first school taught in the township was by Wesley King. It was a subscription school and was taught in a log cabin near the southwest corner of the township. A schoolhouse was erected in this district in 1847, both for school purposes and that of religious worship. The first religious denomination represented in the township worshiped in the above mentioned house and was of the Methodist denomination.

Another schoolhouse was built in 1847, on the farm of Tilman Hefley.

The first frame school house was built in 1861, it was what was known as the Hazel Dell schoolhouse, and by that name is known today.

CHURCHES.

Peter Cartwright began preaching in Rountree Township as early as 1842, in the dwellings or in the groves. A Methodist Church was organized by him in 1843, in a cabin in section 30. Besides Reverend Cartwright, the following ministers preached there in an early day: Reverends Frost, Trotter, Wilderman, and Wiley. The members who organized this church afterwards aided in the organization of the Montgomery Church, in Butler Grove Township, and the Rountree Church ceased to exist, a few of the members going to Burk's Chapel.

The Mt. Zion Evangelical Lutheran Church was organized about 1868, at the East Fork schoolhouse by Rev. J. B. Croner, and in 1872 this congregation built a churchhouse. Among its early members were: Martin L. Walcher,



Richard W. & Mary

James W. Huffman, George C. Carriker, Julia M. Walcher, Arbina Carriker, Esther Huffman, Daniel Carriker, M. F. Howard, Thomas Sorrells, Amanda Sings, Leah Walcher, and others. Among the early ministers were: J. B. Liven-good, L. C. Groselose, G. W. Hamm, M. L. Walcher, Ephram Kitch, and William Schaffer.

Burk's Chapel was organized in 1868, by Rev. John Chapman, in the East Fork schoolhouse. Until 1872 they worshiped in the Lutheran Church, and later they built a churchhouse. Among the ministers who preached in the chapel in an early day were: B. B. Roads, James Stubblefield, J. W. Lapham, E. H. Hamil, and C. B. Howard.

PIONEER EVENTS.

The first birth in Rountree Township was that of Laura Dryer, a daughter of John Dryer, born in 1836, two years after the family located in the township. The first recorded marriage was that contracted between Peter Cress and Catherine Nusman, in the fall of 1836, Justice William Marks, of Hillsboro, performing the ceremony. The first death was that of Catherine Nusman, wife of John Nusman, who died in 1846.

EARLY ROADS.

The early roads of Rountree Township were like those of other sections of Montgomery County, running in all directions, and intersecting others, none being laid out definitely, but made by the pioneers who sought to reach their destination by the shortest possible route. The first road that deserves the name, was that which runs from Rountree to the village of Irving, although it is not so much traveled as some of the others. The Taylorville road was laid out through Rountree Township at an early date, and for years was the leading thoroughfare for the early settlers. Other roads were laid out running east and west through the township. On the road west of Zion Church there is a bridge over a stream known as Squirrel bridge, so named because the squirrels were so plentiful in the early days and nearly ruined the bridge by gnawing the timbers.

There were no very early mills in this part of the county, the settlers having to go to Cress Mill in Butler Grove Township, and the Fogleman Mill south of Hillsboro. In 1842, George Carriker erected a small horse-mill on his farm near Shoal Creek, and conducted it for eight

years, doing as large a business as the capacity of his mill would permit. In 1850 Mr. Carriker sold his mill to Nelson Lipe, who moved it to his own farm further east, where it stood as a landmark for many years. For some years the use of the mill was afforded to anyone who wished to supply the horse-power to grind his meal. Portable steam sawmills were operated as early as 1848, by Noah and Allen Lipe, and a fair amount of lumber was sawed for several years. Later Robertson and Southworth bought these mills and moved them to Fillmore Township.

PECULIAR CONDITIONS.

We have said that this township was a peculiar one, and have stated some of its peculiarities. It is further peculiar in the precision with which developments have been made. It has a town hall, church (Zion) and school in almost the precise center of the township. Then in the four corners of the township are schoolhouses with one between each of these in as orderly manner as the laying of marbles for the old-time game. Such regularity is nowhere else to be found.

In parts of the township in an early day there was much water to be encountered, and in places the trails went for long distances through water, especially after the spring rains. It is stated that the doctors, when called to attend the sick, had to be guided by the north star to maintain their course, and instances are related of certain physicians, who, after following the north star until a light would appear, would approach only to be told that they were far off their intended track.

During the time when the Grange was a prominent factor in the financial affairs of the people, as well as in politics, a strong organization was maintained in that township. It was known as Grange No. 764. Edward Miller, a man of splendid ability, was its master, and Miner Gowin was its secretary. Mr. Miller was quite prominent, and was given a state deputyship for the purpose of organizing Granges, but he was too much occupied with his farming work to do very much in that line. He essayed to break into the state legislature, but the people failed to respond to his desire with the necessary support. Mr. Gowin was sent to the county legislature for several terms, and was a most useful member. It is pleasing to be able to

state that Mr. Gowin is still living, being one of the oldest men in the county.

TOWNSHIP OFFICIALS.

Those who have served the township in some of the most prominent official positions may be here mentioned.

The assessors of Rountree Township have been as follows: M. S. Gowin, 1873; F. M. Osborn, 1874-1875; C. Wyekoff, 1876; John Keiser, 1877, 1880, 1889; A. P. Cline, 1878, 1879; Tom Miller, 1881; R. H. Cline, 1882; H. H. Warnsing, 1883; William Shore, 1884, 1885, 1888; John W. Chapman, 1886, 1887, 1892; Robert Wolters, 1890, 1891, 1893, 1904, 1906; Albert Rutherford, 1894; R. B. Warnsing, 1895, 1902, 1903, 1912, 1913; Charles Carriker, 1896, 1897; Albert Holiday, 1898; J. H. Maxiner, 1899, 1901; Edward Hilt, 1900; Joseph Cruze, 1905; C. E. Brown, 1907, 1908; A. E. Satterlee, 1909; Frank Tester, 1910, 1911; John G. Bruntjen, 1914, 1915.

The collectors of Rountree Township have been as follows: Alfred Miller, 1873; B. B. Bowles, 1874-1875; H. H. Warnsing, 1876, 1878; F. McNaughton, 1877; M. E. Gowin, 1879-1880; John McCallum, 1881-1886; D. H. Strider, 1882, 1889-1890; E. L. Doerr, 1883-1884; George Watson, 1885; Robert Wolters, 1887-1888; William Shore, 1891; W. T. Chinn, 1892-1893; J. W. Chapman, 1894; Charles Westphal, 1895-1896; Thomas Nantkes, 1897-1898; Hyman Gottlieb, 1899-1900; George Herselman, 1901; Alvin Chausse, 1902; Hyman Faeth, 1903; R. J. Livingood, 1904-1905; Hyman Dewerff, 1906-1907; D. J. Warnsing, 1908-1909; C. E. Brown, 1910-1911; William Folkerts, 1912-1913; Edgar Chausse, 1914-1915.

The highway commissioners of Rountree Township have been as follows: W. A. Peck, 1873-1874; T. M. Scherer, 1873-1874-1875; John Mills, 1873; Jacob Weller, 1874-1875-1876; Frank Walters, 1875; George Watson, 1876, 1878-1879-1880-1881-1882-1883; Mark Miller, 1876-1877; N. M. L. Single, 1877-1878-1879-1880-1881-1882; George Vanhorn, 1877; John F. Kerr, 1878-1879-1880-1881, 1883; Mayfield Truitt, 1882-1883; John Keiser, 1884-1885; D. H. Strider, 1884-1885-1886; William Gragg, 1884; Alexander Sims, 1885-1886; H. H. Warnsing, 1886-1887-1888, 1904-1905-1906; John McCallum, 1887-1888-1889-1890-1891-1892; Fritz Theen, 1887-1888; Christopher Sides, 1889-1890-1891; Peter Lohr, 1889; William Pereboom, 1890-1891-1892; Hyman Fesser, 1892-1893; Edward Shore, 1893;

Thomas Nantkes, 1893-1894; John Durston, 1894-1895-1896; William F. Handshay, 1894-1895-1896; J. W. Chapman, 1895-1897; Jesse Livingood, 1896-1897-1898; Henry Altman, 1897-1898-1899; Noah Sipe, 1898-1899-1900-1901-1902-1903; Charles Westphal, 1899-1900-1901; Richard Hueschen, 1900-1901-1902; Hyman Theen, 1902-1903-1904-1905-1906-1907-1908-1909-1910; Joseph Long, 1903-1904-1905; Peter Best, 1906-1907-1908-1909-1910-1911, 1915-1916; Edgar Chausse, 1907-1908-1909-1910-1911-1912; M. L. Warnsing, 1911-1912-1913; Charley Heim, 1912-1913-1914; Thomas L. Bost, 1913-1914-1915; Walter Webster, 1914-1915-1916; George Calame, 1916.

The following have served Rountree Township as justices of the peace: A. B. Van Hooser, 1873; Joseph Watters, 1873, 1878, 1881 and 1885; Henry Freidmeyer, 1877 and 1881; I. S. Ewing, 1877; William Gragg, 1885; Frederick Miller, 1889; Robert Wolters, 1889, 1893, 1897; Henry W. Warnsing, 1890-1891, 1897; R. B. Warnsing, 1901-1909; James Mollahan, 1902; Arthur E. Satterlee, 1907; Benjamin C. Kessler, 1911; C. E. Brown, 1913; Louis Singler, 1915; Edward Chausse, 1915.

The following have served Rountree Township as constables: Alexander P. Cline, 1877; Erastus Shore, 1877; Lewis A. Carraiker, 1878; Reuben H. Cline, 1880; Louis P. Muller, 1881; Archibald M. Ridenhour, 1883 and 1889; Fred Heim, 1885; Columbus Elliott, 1885; Edward Hilt, 1886; Fred Warnsing, 1889; Charles H. Westphal, 1891; George H. Hershelman, 1894; R. B. Warnsing, 1894; Christian Drew, 1897; Lewis Heim, 1898; Robert Zimmering, 1900; Theodore Westfall, 1901; Jacob B. Warnsing, 1901; R. J. Livingood, 1908; George Broeye, 1909 and 1913; Robert L. Weber, 1913.

The town clerks have been as follows: Louis Singler, seven years; James Hilt, two years; Louis Fesser, two years; Frank McNaughton, three years; Louis Miller, two years; George Watson, two years; Charles Carriker, five years; Williford Chinn, one year; Curtis Hammond, three years; William Truitt, two years; Charles Bost, four years; L. W. Estabrook, four years; John Fredmeyer, two years; Charles Miller, one year; Ed Safford, one year, and John Keiser, two years.

The justices of the peace have been as follows: Joseph Watters, twelve years; A. B. Nanhooser, two years; Henry Freidmeyer, four years; W. M. Gragg, three years; Robert Wolters, twelve years; H. H. Warnsing, ten years; R. B. Warnsing, twelve years; A. E. Satterlee, one year;

C. E. Brown, two years; Louis Singler, one year, and B. C. Kessler, one year.

H. H. Warnsing, John Keiser, and R. B. Warnsing each served for long terms as school treasurer, the latter being the present occupant of the office.

Those who have served as supervisors have been as follows: Henry Freidmeyer, six years; Alfred Miller, one year; Minor Gowin, two years; John Keiser, two years; Maryfield Truitt, eight years; William Shore, two years; Robert Wolters, eight years; Thomas Nantkes, two years; Luke Weber, six years; Jesse Livengood, two years; Richard Henchan, four years; and Louis Singler, who is the present official.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

WALSHVILLE TOWNSHIP.

REASONS FOR AGRICULTURAL SUPREMACY—BOUNDARIES—NATURAL RESOURCES—EARLY SETTLERS—PIONEER INCIDENTS—WALSHVILLE VILLAGE—CHURCHES—INCORPORATIONS—SCHOOLS—OLD SETTLERS—WALSHVILLE RECOLLECTIONS—WALSHVILLE REMINISCENCES—BITS OF WALSHVILLE HISTORY—PROMINENT SETTLERS—WALSHVILLE POLICE MAGISTRATES—WALSHVILLE TOWNSHIP OFFICIALS—TOWN CLERKS—ASSESSORS—COLLECTORS—TOWNSHIP COMMISSIONERS—JUSTICES OF THE PEACE—CONSTABLES—SUPERVISORS.

REASONS FOR AGRICULTURAL SUPREMACY.

The southwestern township in the county ranks as one of the best for farming purposes. With the exception of small strips of timber along the eastern and southern borders, the soil is a rolling prairie and is of fair fertility. In age Walshville Township is nearly as old as Hillsboro and Hurricane, which are classed as the oldest. The township has but one small village within its limits, and its proximity to Mt. Olive, Litchfield and Sorento, makes it almost impossible to support a town unless local developments or industries are organized and operated. The western and better parts of the township are peopled with German farmers who

care little for any but farm life, and in farming they succeed admirably.

BOUNDARIES.

Walshville Township is bounded on the north by South Litchfield Township; on the east by Grisham Township and a part of Bond County; on the south by Bond and Madison Counties; and on the west by Macoupin County. It contains thirty-six square miles, or 23,040 acres of land. The name of the township was taken, when it was divided under township organization, from the village of that name, called after Michael Walsh who platted it. The township is drained by Lake Fork on the east with its tributaries, Grove Branch near the center and other streams in the southwestern part. At one time there was quite a lot of valuable timber along the streams, consisting of elm, cottonwood, oak, hickory, sycamore and other varieties. This has nearly all been cut off however, and what remains is only the cullings after years of lavish extravagance, and lack of sensible conservation.

NATURAL RESOURCES.

Numerous borings have been made in the township for coal, and while several unfavorable reports have been circulated to the effect that they were unsatisfactory, we believe that most of them show good workable veins of coal, and in time they will be mined. A strong flow of gas was found in the southeastern part of the township several years ago, and more recently when boring for coal or oil in the village of Walshville, another strong flow of gas was found, and had to be shut off to proceed with the oil prospecting. That there is both coal and gas seems to be without doubt. As to oil, it may be said that oil bearing rock was found in Walshville, but so far as information can be obtained, there is no evidence of quantities sufficient to justify working. The large crops of grain, as well as the stock raised for market finds a ready market or shipping point at either Walshville on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, or at Mt. Olive or Litchfield just outside the township. In an early day the old St. Louis road ran diagonally in a southwest direction across the township, but the incoming of the railroads and the platting of the farms according to the modern principles of surveying has made the

diagonal road a thing of the past, and also decimated their value as commercial highways.

Walshville Township has always been regarded as a stronghold of Republicanism in politics, and has also been known as a township of churches, having so many that some have gone to decay for lack of sufficient support. During the Civil War, Walshville Township furnished more than her share according to population of the boys who braved the dangers of shot and shell in defense of their country, and many were either killed in the struggle or brought home with them the scars and effects of wounds or contracted diseases.

EARLY SETTLERS.

The first settlement made in the township was on the Lake Fork, on the eastern part of the township. Nicholas Voyles located on the farm known as the Cameron farm, later owned by Mrs. Hodges, George H. Webster, and which is now the property of Thomas Barlow. Melchoir Fogelman located on the Josiah Greene farm now in the name of Fred Boyd, just east of the Lake Fork bridge and a hundred yards north of the present highway. Here the first white child born in the county, John Fogelman, made his appearance. This child grew to manhood here, and was the first constable the community ever had, and was afterward the sheriff of the county. Mr. Fogelman was a blacksmith and his shop was the first in the township. William Stevens a son-in-law of Mr. Voyles was the third man to locate on the Lake Fork, coming about two years after Voyles and Fogelman. Others soon joined this settlement, and some three miles further south, Elias Baker entered land in the fall of 1819, but later returned to his native state of Georgia and his son, James remained on the land for many years. The farm later became the property of John Kirkland, and was known as one of the best locations in the southern part of the township.

Austin Grisham entered land in section 24, near that of Mr. Baker. This farm has been owned by the Grisham family for a great many years, James Grisham becoming the owner from his father Austin, and after his death the larger part of it was sold to other parties, one of his sons, however still lives on an adjoining farm. At one time the wolves were so numerous in the timber near the Grisham and Kirkland farms, that the inhabitants had to take turn about in

keeping them from killing their stock and many a pig that was intended for the families of these settlers was carried off and eaten by the ravenous brutes. In an early day the Potawattamie Indians had a camping ground near the Grisham farm, and many evidences of their encampment have been found in the form of arrow points in the vicinity.

James Jordan, a Baptist preacher, was one of the most prominent of the early settlers of the township. He came here in 1820, entering land in section 28 and going to work to improve it. At the same time he gave the people religious services. We say gave, for compensation in those days for the services of a minister was not permissible, and would not have been in keeping with the ethics of the early settlers. Mr. Jordan was the first preacher to locate in the township and preached the first sermons ever delivered in the township. In 1825 Mr. Jordan sold his farm to Jonathan Voyles, and it has since been known as the Lindley farm. Mr. Jordan moved a little further east into Grisham Township where he located on what has since been known as the William Jordan farm. In 1826 J. W. Garrison located in section 25 on what was afterward known as the Brune Miller farm. About the same time Thomas Evans located on the Robb Mound, later just west of there, and the Robbs getting possession of the mound, it has since borne their name, though the Evans descendants still own land adjoining the mound. Joseph Dokes, John and Joseph Evans came into this settlement in 1826 or prior thereto. In 1828 Robert Kirkland located in section 15, and this choice farm has remained in the Kirkland name till only a very few years ago, and we believe is still the property of relatives by marriage to the family.

In 1840 a settlement was made in the northern part of the township when John Simpson and John King bought land about where the town of Walshville now stands. Mr. Kingston also located here about this time and attempted to establish a town and opened a store and secured a post office calling the place Mt. Kingston, but a few years later Michael Walsh by more systematic effort proved that he had the longest pole and the persimmon of town building fell into his lap, and to him the credit belongs of fathering the only town that the township lays claim to.

PIONEER INCIDENTS.

Walshville Township had no very early mills, though they were to be found not very far away. The trading in the early day was largely done at Edwardsville and St. Louis, so that the St. Louis and Edwardsville road was a noted highway. In 1842, so far as the accounts show, the first school was taught in the old Baptist Church southeast of town by a man named Emil Clowson. The second school taught was on the Hoisinton farm in a cabin built for the purpose. Some of those who wielded the birch there were Winfield Hix and Henry Havens. The first frame schoolhouse built in the township was where the town of Walshville was afterwards laid out. It was built in 1850. One of the first elections held in the township was held in 1850 for the election of a justice of the peace, when Irvin Cory was elected and John Fogelman was elected a constable. Irvin Cory filled the office for several terms, and William M. Towell became his successor. The first cemetery in the township was that near the John Kirkland farm and is to this day known as the Kirkland Cemetery. Among those to be buried there at an early day were Peggy Garrison and a daughter of John Wood. The first marriage solemnized in the township was by Reverend Jordan when he united James Jordan, son of John Jordan, and Elizabeth Grisham daughter of Austin Grisham, in marriage. The first preaching in the township, as above stated, was by Reverend Jordan. His first services were held in his own residence, later in the home of Elias Baker and in the last place the Rev. Peter Cartwright organized a church, which was for a long while one of the prominent Methodist Episcopal churches in this part of the county. This church was organized in 1824. Later the services were held in the home of Jacob Holbrook. Mt. Carmel Church was organized and a house of worship built, and this and another church in Bond County drew the members toward their better locations, and this old country organization ceased to hold services. The Baptists organized a church at an early day, and we have asked Rev. C. E. Cline to tell something about that in a brief article which will be found further on.

WALSHVILLE VILLAGE.

In 1850 there was a storeroom erected on the site of the village of Walshville, by L. D. Smith,

possibly with no thought of ever securing a village, as Mt. Kingston had already been started. Smith is said to have conducted his store for three years, then selling the business to a Mr. Bowers. Mr. Bowers did not hold it long, soon selling it to Chapman & Kennedy, and they in turn sold it to Michael Walsh. Now Walsh had an eye for the future, and he was not slow in laying out the town, which he did in a thorough manner. The original town laid out by him contained sixteen blocks of eight lots to the block, and that the public might have all the accommodations that they needed, a wide plat or street was laid out all around the whole site. Mr. Walsh gave his own name to the village, and soon Mt. Kingston became a thing of the past. During 1850, John King, who had before this time owned in part the land on which the town was platted, built the first house in the town. I. Irwin put up the second store about this time which he conducted for about three years. Dwellings were building in the meantime, and in 1855, Seymour & Kline built a storehouse and put in a stock of merchandise. Mr. Kline sold his interest to Eli DeShane, and soon afterwards DeShane bought out the other partner and for a while ran the business alone. Mr. Walsh had sold his store to Mr. King some time before this, and a little later Hodges & Sanders, and Blevins & Denny, and Hodges & Boyd, all owned and operated mercantile businesses, and later W. A. Kingston, George D. Taylor, William M. Towell, Towell and A. E. DeShane, Isaac Smith, Charles Hodges, Lausau & Johnson, Kingston and Engelman, Fred Karnes, and A. B. Copeland and Barlow and Son also A. T. Strange all owned and ran stores at different times in the village. Mr. Marburger also ran both a store and lumber yard for awhile. Walshville was in the days of its prime a good grain buying station, and much stock was bought and sold here. Among the men who dealt in the various lines mentioned were Charles Tolle, George Gorin, George McPherson, John Missimore, James A. Garrison, and several others. The first physician in the town was Doctor Green, who married a daughter of Jonas Whitesides. He was here only two years. Doctor Williams followed him, and for awhile was the only physician south of Hillsboro. Drs. Samuel Denny, John Wadkins, Luke C. Stoddard, Nathan Jayne, String, E. F. Newberry, Ambrose Barcroft, M. S. Davenport, John T. Koen, Victor B. Barcroft, Otto Hauser, Edwards, and others were each located in the

village for short or long terms. A post office was secured really before the town was laid out. John King was the postmaster, and kept the office in his residence, which was the first house built in the village. The post office dates from 1846. Allison Corlew was the second man in charge of the post office. Others have followed as business interests largely led them. Usually the office has been in some store, and kept as a part of the merchant's business. During the last few years however the tendency of everyone to do business through and patronize mail order firms, has so increased, that the post office even in Walshville is quite a little political plum, making the seeker an ardent politician who would otherwise be tamely indifferent.

Spartan Grisham and John Simpson built a mill in the village in 1853. It was a steam mill and had a three burr run of stones. This mill was run with great success till about 1862, when it was totally destroyed by fire. It was quite a loss to the owners, costing them about \$13,000, which was quite a fortune in those days. In 1863 John Rudd built another steam flour mill on the same spot, this he sold in 1866 to F. C. Kirkland, the price being about \$7,000, not half the cost of the first mill but was large enough for the business at that time. This plant was run at various times by Mr. Wheeler, Mr. McCracken and Mr. Libbey. But the business of the mill gradually fell off as the stone burr business gave way to the roller process and the old mill for some years, was little more than a loafing place for tramps and boys with a tendency to gamble out of sight of law-abiding people. Now a very good barn stands on the site of the old mill, and the elegant spring of splendid water that ought to supply some good enterprise, goes unused other than for the stock that may wander to it. Nickols Price built a steam saw mill in the village in 1855, and after running it for five years he sold it to Isaac Parish, and he moved it to Shoal Creek.

CHURCHES.

The Walshville Methodist Episcopal Church was established in 1850 with an original membership of twelve. Services were held in the schoolhouse for awhile. The Baptist Church was not organized there, but was organized by Rev. Lynn Craig in 1819 and for years the

humble log structure they built northeast of the town was the only church in that part of the county. Just when the house was built we do not know, but the organization dates back to 1819. In 1852 the organization decided to unite with the Baptists living in the village and they were the first to build a house of worship in Walshville. The Methodist people aided the Baptists in their building and occupied the church for awhile in common with the Baptists. It was in the first old Baptist Church that the first school was taught in this part of the county. The first Baptist Church in Walshville was burned to the ground in the sixties and in 1866 the present structure was built. The cost was about \$3,300, a very large sum for that day. Just when the Methodist Church house was built we do not know, but it was after the Baptists had their house and prior to the Presbyterians. Among the ministers who have served the Methodist people have been Revs. Mr. Moore, Asa Snell, George Compton, C. J. Tolle, David Stubblefield, Mr. Walker, S. P. Groves, L. C. English, William Van Cleave, Keith and many others.

The Presbyterian Church is, like the Baptist, another removal. The church was first organized and a house built at what is now known as the Mt. Pleasant Cemetery. The house stood near the north side of the original cemetery, but no evidence can now be found of it. The membership of this church lived either a mile or more south or in the vicinity of Walshville, and the two divisions separated, the Walshville division building the Walshville Presbyterian Church in 1871 at a cost of \$2,000. The other division built a church a couple of miles south of the cemetery which they later moved to Sorento after that town had been located. The old cemetery, however, remained the care of the two churches, and is so recognized at this time. "Uncle" James E. Rankin gave the cemetery almost constant care as long as he was able, but fearing that it might be neglected, in 1913 A. B. Copeland by solicitation, raised a sufficient sum of money to endow its care. This money was placed under the direction of the county court, who appointed Thomas M. Barlow as the trustee to serve without compensation. Among the ministers who have served the Presbyterian Church may be mentioned, Revs. Calvin G. Keown, Daniel R. Bell, Robert H. McHenry, Haley, Loew, W. P. Baker, and many others.



William St. Pope & Family

The Christian denomination organized a church in the village in 1874. Reverend Northcutt, we believe being the principal organizer. In 1878 the church felt strong enough to build a house of worship. Among the preachers who have ministered to these people may be named Revs. J. H. Garrison, J. H. Smart, H. P. Tandy, L. F. Wood, Vance, Dangerfield, and others. The churchhouse of this denomination was destroyed by fire some years after its building, and after a lapse of a few years the present church structure was erected.

The Free Methodists organized a congregation in the village under the direction of Reverend Ashcraft, but have never been strong enough to build a house for worshipping purposes.

FRATERNITIES.

In the matter of lodges Walshville has had a varied experience. The Odd Fellows at an early day organized and carried on Jackson Lodge for awhile, but the town was too small for an adequate support and it went down. The Mutual Protective League, the Modern American, the Maccabees and several others have for a time held Lodges, but for the same reason they have been weak and short lived. The Masonic Order, however, was organized and chartered October 3d, 1866. Its charter members were Peter L. Davenport, M. S. Davenport, William M. Towell, Leonard Bailey, John J. Wilbur, Tipton Cox, Isaac Sturges, and W. M. Moody. The lodge got to work soon after its being chartered, and secured by co-operating with the school directors a place of meeting, thus guaranteeing permanency. The lodge had the misfortune to lose its hall with all its books and papers, but a new hall was built and the struggle again for an efficient membership began, and today it is the oldest, and we may say, the one lodge that has withstood the ravages of time and continues to work on the square, as all men should, in the village.

INCORPORATIONS.

The town first organized under the statute pertaining to towns, and later changed the forms to comply with the statute controlling villages, but just when these incorporations took place we have not the data at hand. Its officials have been its most prominent citizens, and have

filled the positions with as much dignity as though they had a Litchfield under their control. The present board consists of T. M. Barlow, Sr., president; W. H. Riggins, clerk; and John C. Gaston, E. W. Barlow, T. M. Barlow, Jr., T. L. Barlow, Isaac N. Jordan, and E. L. Shields as members of the board.

SCHOOLS.

In school matters Walshville has always maintained a good reputation for efficiency, though its school has not been large. Among the persons who in the past have served the district as teachers we name C. G. Keown, Mr. George, Mr. Kennedy, A. B. Copeland, Mrs. A. T. Strange, W. H. McReakin, J. H. Rainey, Anna Haley, Mr. Wilcoxson, Isey Armstrong, Charles A. Armstrong, and others. The present school board is composed of Daniel F. Miner, president; E. Wilson Barlow, clerk and W. E. Cannon.

OLD SETTLERS.

Among the old settlers of Walshville, not above mentioned we give the following: Eli DeShane, farmer, merchant and tavernkeeper; William Rodgers, blacksmith; Claiborne Seymour, merchant; Dr. John S. Gorline, practitioner, Rev. Edwin Brown, known as "Wiggy Brown"; William A. Kingston, merchant and farmer; Rev. Moses Lemon, whose residence was in sight of the village; Henry Saunders; George D. Taylor, farmer and merchant; Squire Starkweather; Rev. Reuben Cline, father of Rev. C. E. Cline, whose residence was southeast of the village; Thomas C. Kirkland, whose residence was about two miles west of the village; Thomas Greenwood, tavernkeeper; Robert Hunter, farmer; Mr. Layman; Jonas Hueter, farmer and molassesmaker; Christian Hauser, harnessmaker; John Godown, farmer; W. J. Boyd, farmer; Jesse Boyd, farmer; George Holington, farmer; Moses Baeck, farmer; David R. Holliday, farmer and carpenter; Marshall Weber, carpenter, and numerous others. We give especial mention to this township's most widely known old settler. Walshville Township never had a more public-spirited and working resident than T. C. Kirkland. Mr. Kirkland was a Missourian by birth but came into Montgomery County in 1852 when a young man. He was married in 1847 to Miss Edith Irwin and in his

struggles to secure a home in Montgomery County, his brother-in-law was associated with him. Mr. Kirkland was of Scotch-Irish descent, his forefathers coming to America during the Colonial period. His grandfather, John Kirkland, fought in the Revolutionary War, being with Washington at Brandywine, Trenton and Yorktown. Mr. Kirkland died several years ago. His children are: Mrs. Matilda E. Davis, Mrs. Sarah E. Ripley, John Harden Kirkland and Mary M. Dressor. Mr. Kirkland was Methodist in religious preferment; was a Mason, and in politics was a Republican. Late in life he became interested in the Litchfield First National Bank, and served it in the capacity of vice president.

Walshville Township and the village being among the old settled communities of the county, the early events and customs, are subjects of interest to all who want to know the past history of our county. As instructive along these lines we give a brief article from the pen of B. Frank McLain, on early customs, and one from Dr. C. E. Cline of Portland, Ore., correcting some errors in previous histories.

WALSHVILLE RECOLLECTIONS.

The following is written from verbal conversations with "Uncle" Frank McLain, and is told as illustrating early life and incidents. "In my boyhood days sixty odd years ago, I was very familiar with the Walshville settlements. Then Jonas Whitesides lived in a one-room log cabin a little north of what has for many years been known as the Whitesides place. Willis Hill and myself, both living at the time in the Donnellson settlement in Grisham Township, were paying attention to the girls of Jonas Whitesides. Quite frequently did the yearnings for their society take us into the Whitesides community and the cabin where the hospitable father lived whose good will we sought. Such visits were necessarily family visits, as all lived and slept and ate in the same room. Courting was rather a public pleasantry than of private conversation under the circumstances, but the mental telegraphy of love usually was effective, scarcely ever failing to accomplish its purpose. However, neither Mr. Hill nor myself became irretrievably entangled and in time ceased our attentions there and sought new pastures on which to feed our desires for marital affections.

"On one occasion I went to Mr. Whitesides, there to learn that he had a team of horses stray away from home, and was very uneasy lest they might not be found. The usual custom of those days was to bell the horses and turn them on the common range, and seldom did they wander far from home and could easily be found from the tingle of the bell. But on this occasion they had wandered too far to hear the bell and a search had been made without results. To relieve the anxiety of the girls, I told them that I saw the team near Shoal Creek some six miles to the east, Mr. Whitesides would not wait for morning, but went to the designated spot only to find no horses, nor hear the bell. I felt that my lie flippantly told was going to be my ruin, and feeling very badly about the matter on my return home on the next morning greatly to my surprise and exultation I found the horses grazing at the very spot where I had deceitfully located them the evening before. On the following evening I took them to the Whitesides home. The entire family, hearing the bell before I got there were sitting on the rail fence that encircled the house awaiting the return of the horses and received the horses and their deliverer with genuine gratitude, and I felt that I had narrowly escaped being found out in an unnecessary untruth. Mr. Whitesides offered to pay me for my trouble, but to have accepted anything for returning the property of another in those days would have been an ungenerous act inexcusable in those days."

We quote one more, a Civil War incident: "During the days of the excited political campaigns of the sixties, Robert W. Davis, an attorney of Hillsboro, went to Walshville to make a Democratic speech, and in his forceful way made some assertions that aroused the spirit of the Republican or Whig hearers, and one, Mr. Elias W. Miller, feeling incensed at the assertion, yelled 'That's a lie.' The words had scarcely been uttered, when Mr. Davis drew a gun on Mr. Miller, and he hid behind a large drygoods box and Mr. Davis jumping down ran around the platform shooting at Miller as he ran, but Miller considering discretion better than valor under such circumstances made a hasty retreat, and Mr. Davis was restrained by his more level-headed friends and after a semblance of order had been restored proceeded with his speech."

WALSHVILLE REMINISCENCES.

By Rev. C. E. Cline.

Dr. C. E. Cline furnishes the following very interesting article:

"To the Secretary of Montgomery County (Ill.) Historical Society:

"The purpose of submitting this communication for a place in your little publication of pioneer history is to correct in a kindly spirit certain statements in a book entitled 'History of Bond and Montgomery Counties' 1882, W. H. Perrin, publisher, but written mostly by other parties, and to supply certain data omitted in said book. Incorrect history is not history at all. The corrections herein made are confined to the history in said book of Walshville Township, written by G. N. Berry.

"William Cline and his good wife Jane (nee Bryant) emigrated from North Carolina to Illinois in the year 1818, just as the Illinois Territory was admitted to statehood. While casting about for the place to be their permanent home, they tarried at Jonesboro, in Union County, one season, when they moved on to Montgomery County, settling on a piece of land (government land, of course,) which they entered and improved, and where they lived till their death, many years after. This place was about one and a half miles southeast of the present village of Walshville, formerly known as Mt. Kingston. The immediate cause of their settling where they did was a spring of sparkling water flowing the year round out from under a large hollow sycamore tree, at the foot of the hill, on the west side of Lake Fork Creek. One hundred yards or so from this spring of never-failing water, a house was erected on top of the hill, where the timber and prairie met—indispensable conditions with the early pioneers. On this place seven of the sons and daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Cline were born and reared, Reuben H. Cline, the oldest of the children, being three years old when the family reached their new home in Illinois.

"The history written by Mr. Berry of Walshville makes no mention of the coming of this family, while it speaks of others, a number of whom came much later. The coming of William Cline, my grandfather, as a matter of fact, preceded all the others in that region, save Nicholas Voils, and Melchoir Fogleman. His settlement was prior to that of the Grishams, Kirklands, Jordans, Lindleys, Garrisons, Simpsons, and the

Kingstons, whom Mr. Berry mentions. My grandfather with his family was living where he settled, as above indicated, when the late John Fogleman, the first white child, was born, a mile or so north. Mr. Fogleman's birth preceding only a short time that of Alexander Cline, my uncle, who improved a farm across the creek a half mile east of the place of his birth.

"William Cline and wife were Missionary Baptists, opening their humble home as a place of divine worship; and here was preached early in 1819 the first sermon it is believed in Montgomery County, by Rev. Lynn Craig. Among the first things William Cline did was to measure off a piece of his farm for a 'burying ground' now sadly neglected, and where he and almost his entire family, with not a few of the early pioneers, lie buried. On this plot of ground a plain hewed log church (Baptist, of course) was built. Here the Baptist people came for their annual gatherings from long distances, among them Rev. John M. Peck and the Lemus, five brothers of whom were Baptist preachers, from Sinclair County; Rev. William Burge, from Cahokia Creek, Macoupin County, and others, for their annual 'associations,' which were identical in manner and results with the oldtime Methodist camp-meetings. It was in this church that Emil Clowsen taught the first school in that part of Montgomery County, and not in 'a little log structure that had formerly been occupied by the family of some squatter,' as Mr. Berry states. In that church Reuben H. Cline, my father, was in boyhood converted, and in after years ordained as a minister, and chosen its pastor; a position he held with that of justice of the peace till his death in February, 1856, Rev. Moses Lemen being his successor in that pastorate.

"The organization (not the old log building) was moved to the village of Walshville in 1852, and not 1862, as Mr. Berry says. The first building erected by these people in Walshville in 1852 was soon after burned, and another built before my father's death, he with William Simpson, William Rogers, Esq. Starkweather, Hugh Jones, Henry Sanders, and others furnishing most of the money for the new church, still standing and which cost \$1,000.

"Among the fondest recollections of my early childhood are the scenes about my grandfather's old home, with the big milkhouse built where that cold spring water flowed over clean flag-

stones, on which the crocks of rich sweet milk were set, and from which the best butter was made. Once a little pet dog crept into that milkhouse, worked off the top of the big wooden churn, and in his efforts to get down to the cream, slid in, head first, to the bottom, where my grandmother found and pulled him out stiff the next morning, by the tail. That churning was not churned, and poor little 'Jimmy' never chased the cats again.

"Sixty-eight years ago, just big enough to toddle, I attended with my brother Perry, my first school, in the old log church above mentioned, learning my A. B. C.'s cut from a copy of Pilgrim's Progress, and pasted on a paddle,—the paddle occasionally being used for other purposes. And I may now be permitted to state that the historic data herein given is not guessed at, but was received, the earlier parts of it, first-hand, from those who made the history. I forgot to state that my grandfather, as did 'Uncle' Sammy Simpson, 'Bobby' Kirkland, the Streets, and others among the first things planted an orchard of apples, peaches and cherries, the latter on his place becoming finally a regular thicket. From near and far the neighbors came with 'piggins' and buckets for cherries when ripe, free to all for the picking. Alas! the orchard, the log cabin, the old church, the springhouse and even the spring, are gone, with all the dramas of domestic life occurring about them, forever hushed."

BITS OF WALSHVILLE HISTORY.

In 1850 Irwin Cory was elected a justice of the peace, and serving with such universal satisfaction that he was re-elected several terms. His successor, we think, was William M. Towell and probably succeeding him was James Ferguson, who also filled the position for quite a long while. James Jordan was the first man in the township to invoke the aid of the law in uniting him in the holy bonds of wedlock. His bride was Elizabeth Grisham, a daughter of Austin Grisham. The father of the groom was John Jordan, who, with Austin Grisham, were two of the oldest settlers in the township and the county. The first burial ground in the township was what was and now is known as the Kirkland Cemetery, and was laid out by John Kirkland, also one of the early settlers. Peggy Garrison and a child of John Wood were the

first to be interred in the newly laid out cemetery.

It was in 1850 that L. D. Smith opened up the first store on the site of the town of Walshville, though we believe a store had been run at the site of Mt. Kingston a mile further north for some time before. Mr. Smith ran the store for about two years and then sold it to a Mr. Bowers. Bowers sold it to Chapman & Kennedy, and in 1865 Michael Walsh became the owner and ran it for some time in the house of John King. It was in that year that Mr. Walsh laid out the original part of the town and platted and filed the plat of record. The first residence built on the town site was built fifteen years before the town was laid out, by Mr. Smith, and other dwellings soon followed the laying out of the town. When Mr. Walsh laid out the town, he managed to get the post office moved from Mt. Kingston to the new town, and he also induced the department to change the name to Walshville, by which name it has gone till the present. Isaac Irwin opened a second store in the village soon after it was laid out. In 1855 Seymour & Kline built a storeroom and opened up for business and after a successful career of some two or three years they sold out to Eli DeShane. Among other merchants at different times since then, may be mentioned Hodge & Sanders, Hodge & Boyd, Blevins & Denny, W. A. Kingston and Johnson & Engelmann. Doctor Green, who married Jane Whitesides, was the first physician, he did not practice long, however, and was succeeded by Dr. William Williams. Dr. Luke Stoddard was there also for several years before coming to Hillsboro, and Doctor Davenport after practicing for several years in the west part of Grisham Township moved to Walshville, where he practiced till his death. Dr. John Wadkins, Dr. Nathan Jayne, Dr. E. F. Newberry, Dr. Ambrose Barcroft and Dr. John Koen were among the later practitioners. As the old merchants passed away others took their places and they too, it seems were of the long ago. John H. Lossau, Andrew DeShane, George D. Taylor, Claiborne Seymour, Isaac Smith, and Johnson & Engelmann, were among the merchants succeeding the first named. The first postmaster in the town was John King, and he was followed by Allison Corlew. Among those who have filled the office since then, may be named: Mary Wells, Charles Engelmann and A. B. Copeland.

In 1876 Andrew Sitton built a hotel in the village and after running for some years it passed into the hands of William Shurtliff, who with his son-in-law ran it for many years, and the building is still the property of his daughter Mrs. Derby. Not the same house, however. John G. Hawkins opened up and ran a hotel in the village for quite awhile, Eli DeShane followed him and later Thomas Greenwood ran a hotel in the same building for a long term. In 1853 Grisham & Simpson built a large flour-mill in the town and for awhile it was one of the best and most popular mills in the country, having three run of stone burrs, an unusually large mill for the times. After a successful period of nine years the mill was totally destroyed by fire. Insurance was then not common among the settlers, hence the loss was very disastrous to the owners. In 1863, John Rudd erected another steam flour-mill in place of the burned one. He sold it later to F. C. Kirkland and after a year or two Kirkland sold it to McCracken & Libby, and after a few years of declining business it took fire also and was burned to the ground. Now a barn stands on the site of the old mill. Nicholas Price built a steam saw-mill in Walshville in 1855, and later he sold it to Isaac Parish, who moved it to Shoal Creek near the mouth of the branch now known as the Parish Branch, and near where James Simpson later ran a saw-mill.

The Odd Fellows instituted a lodge, known as Jackson Lodge, in an early day. For awhile it ran smoothly and did considerable esoteric work, but about the beginning of the Civil War, the interest ceased and the lodge was compelled to surrender its charter. Other lodges or associations have come and gone in the village but the only one that has shown "sticktoitiveness" enough to stem the tide of adversity, that the village has sustained is the Masonic Lodge, and that at times has been so low as to threaten its hold on fraternal life.

Thomas Greenwood with his genial though quaint Scotch brogue, Bobby Hunter, with his peculiar eccentricities, Jonas Hueter with his violin, William Kingston with his clan of like minded associates, and Martin S. Davenport with his stock of jokes are no more, and the real life of the village is far below that of the former days. But the community is a good one, and there is no reason why a new and better town may not arise to accommodate the coming generations.

PROMINENT SETTLERS.

We cannot review the many men and women who by long lives of usefulness have made Walshville Township one of the best, and will only briefly review three or four. Dr. Martin S. Davenport was a man of Revolutionary ancestry, a descendant of defenders of the country in the war of 1812, and also by intermarriage related by descent to Benjamin Franklin, and other historic characters, came of a family of English origin. He was born in Virginia, November 1, 1818, came to Montgomery County in 1847, and to Walshville in 1864. He was married in 1840 to Lucy S. Louis, and reared a family. In 1848 he received a medical diploma and 1870 another from a medical college in Cincinnati, and practiced medicine successfully to a large clientage in the southern part of Montgomery County for over fifty years. He was a leader in the Republican party, in the Christian Church, and in the Masonic Lodge, and will be remembered as a man of influence and distinction as long as the pioneer days of Walshville embellishes history. George L. Hoisington was a quaint and eccentric success; a diamond in the rough; a successful man in the midst of adversity. An Easterner, who shook off the effete shackles of Vermont's culture to fight life's battles alone in the unconquered prairies of Illinois, he was born April 17, 1816. In April, 1844, he was married to Miss Roxana Palmer, and came to Walshville Township in 1851, and by dint of hard work, keen trading instinct, and rigid economy reared a large family and at the same time accumulated a fortune. The writer knew him well and administered on his estate and can say that beneath his rough exterior there lurked the smile of content and the elements of gentility. "Let" Hoisington will be remembered for many decades to come. Charles Hodges first saw the light of day in Tennessee, July 11, 1813, and lived there till 1833, when bringing his widowed mother with him, he came to Walshville in 1854, and clerked for Mr. Walsh when there were but two houses in the village and in course of time by his strict business management became not only the owner of the store, but of considerable other property. He was married to Elizabeth Bostick in 1860, and reared two daughters. Mr. Hodges was of Irish descent, and his ancestors fought in the War of the Revolution, and also in the War of 1812. He was retiring in dis-

position, stubborn in his conviction, unflinching in his adherence to the rules of honor, and held the abiding confidence of the people through life. His life was a tower of strength and his memory an abiding effulgence. Andrew Boone Copeland, "Boone" Copeland was born, reared, lived and died in Montgomery County and few there be that commanded greater confidence. Though of singular disposition and nervous temperament he was a warm friend and the soul of honor. He was born in Grisham Township June 30, 1865, and died in Walshville, February 14, 1914. He was the son of Samuel H. and Nancy H. Copeland, the former a native of Kentucky, and the latter of Tennessee. Both father and mother came to Illinois in 1828. They were married in the year 1834, locating upon the farm where "Boone" Copeland was born. Their family numbered three daughters and one son, but only one is now living; Elizabeth, wife of A. T. Strange, who resides in Hillsboro. The father of this family died in 1847, and the mother afterward became the wife of George Forehand. By her second marriage the mother had four children. "Boone" Copeland was quite delicate in his youth and as he had to ride on horseback five miles to school, his educational privileges were necessarily limited, but by reading, observation and experience in the latter years he made himself a well informed man and kept himself well posted on all the current events of the day. His first business training was received as clerk in a drug store in Hillsboro, where he was employed for four years. In 1861, he engaged in clerking in a store of C. T. Hodges, of Walshville, where he was employed for one year, when, in 1862, he became proprietor of this store and carried on general merchandising. Previously he also engaged in agricultural pursuits for 30 years, from 1862 to 1892. On the first day of January, 1884, Mr. Copeland was united in marriage to Sophronia Butler, nee Cannon. They had but one child, Eugene Boone. Mr. Copeland faithfully served his fellow citizens as a justice of the peace for twenty years, was treasurer of the school for a period of six years and also filled the office of constable, and various positions in the village of Walshville where he lived during the last years of his life. At his death his body was placed in Oak Grove Abbey. His unquestioned integrity, loyalty to friends and trustful honor will be remembered by all who ever knew him.

WALSHVILLE POLICE MAGISTRATES.

The following have served Walshville as police magistrates: George D. Taylor, 1873; Marcus A. Layman, 1877; James Ferguson, 1880; Erastus M. Root, 1881; Andrew B. Copeland, 1895, 1896 and 1901; A. F. Weathers, 1905, 1909 and 1913.

WALSHVILLE TOWNSHIP OFFICIALS.

Walshville Township claims to be the banner Republican township in the county, and yet for seven years the township has been represented on the county board by Democrats, Taylor and Nieman. The independence of the people is too great in this day, to depend on them voting for any one the "party" may select. Walshville Township has also had the distinction of having a chairman of the board in the person of Harm H. Montke.

So far as we can recall to memory, the following have served the township as town clerks: Peter W. Davenport, Frank A. Snow, William E. Cannon, Fred Kitchen, and Otto Montke.

As already stated Irvin Cory was the first justice of the peace, William M. Towell¹ filled the office for several years, James Ferguson was also a "Squire" for a long while, Malichi Pence, and George G. Guthals also filled the office in the country districts, Andrew B. Copeland and Addison F. Weathers acted in the position in the village, and Daniel F. Minor for the east side.

So far as we can remember, William M. Towell was the treasurer of schools for many of the early years, John A. Murphy and Frank A. Snow followed him, and the present incumbent C. C. Barlow succeeded them. P. W. Davenport was in a short time prior to Barlow, we think.

Those who served Walshville Township as assessors have been the following: T. C. Kirkland, 1873; J. P. Fogleman, 1874, 1877; A. J. Keiser, 1878; John A. Murphy, 1879; A. J. Keiser, 1880; J. P. Fogleman, 1881, 1882; Fred Heien, 1883; William F. Barlow, 1884; J. P. Fogleman, 1885, 1886; J. W. Beck, 1887, 1889; John A. Murphy, 1890; P. B. Denny, 1891; J. W. Beck, 1892, 1893; C. C. Barlow, 1894, 1897; T. T. Hoisington, 1898; P. B. Denny, 1899; Albert Tiffin, 1900; T. M. Easley, 1902; T. L. Barlow, 1903, 1905; G. G. Guthals, 1906; W. J. Evans,



Geo. W. Foster



Martha Barker Potter

1907; J. E. Prange, 1908; Albert Tiffin, 1909; Albert Tiffin, 1910; Louis Nieman, 1911, 1916.

The following have served one or more terms since township organization came into force in 1873, as township collectors: H. W. Nelson, J. A. Murphy, P. W. Davenport, George D. Taylor, J. A. Murphy, A. J. Engleman, R. W. Saathoff, E. P. Ross, Henry Keiser, Leslie Robb, J. F. Prange, T. M. Easley, Louis Nieman, J. W. Taylor, Jr., Louie Marburger, C. E. Sturgeon, Frank H. Prange, Thomas F. Jones.

The following have served one or more terms since 1873, when township organization was adopted, as township commissioners: T. T. Smith, H. Keiser, John Kirkland, George Marburger, S. B. Kirkland, G. W. Deshane, Peter Egelhoff, Jacob Lindly, Robert Whiteside, Richard Engelman, M. J. Weber, Henry G. Marburger, Henry Saathoff, George McPherson, Brunke Schoen, Charles Keune, H. H. Montke, John Pence, Frank H. Prange, F. W. Marburger, Charles Hoisington, R. W. Saathoff, A. A. Missimore, Henry Drewel, William C. Marburger, John File, Malichi Pence, Henry C. Keune, E. C. Marburger, W. L. Kessinger, E. W. Barcroft, George Hemann, Otto Egelhoff, Fred Johnson.

The following have served Walshville Precinct and Township as justices of the peace: Irwin Cory, 1850; William W. Dowell, 1857; Winfield W. Hix, 1857 and 1861; James Ferguson, 1861, 1865 and 1869; Elisha J. Blevins, 1864, 1865 and 1869; Thomas D. Whiterieus, 1869; James S. Currey, 1873; Burrell H. Hill, 1873; Charles W. Mars, 1874; Erastus M. Root, 1877; Benjamin C. Neal, 1877 and 1881; James Ferguson, 1881 and 1889; George G. Guthals, 1885 and 1889; George D. Taylor, 1885; Pirie B. Denny, 1884, 1887 and 1901; John F. Prange, 1894 and 1897; Malichie Pence, 1901 and 1913; Daniel F. Minor, 1905; Thomas F. Smith, 1905, 1909 and 1913; T. F. Karnes, 1907.

The following have served Walshville Precinct and Township as constables: John Fogelman, 1850; Josiah Green, 1857, 1861 and 1865; Hiram Starkweather, 1857; Riley J. Currey, 1861; Zebulon Garrison, 1863 and 1866; Joseph M. Barlow, 1865; Andrew B. Copeland, 1869; Leonard Bailey, 1872; James J. Bailey, 1872; Andrew J. Sweeney, 1872; John Pence, 1877; Charles W. Garrison, 1877; Thomas M. Barlow, 1881; Frank Curry, 1885; Charles E. Holliday, 1886, 1889 and 1893; George Derby, 1889; George Rodgers, 1899; J. C. Gaston, 1902, 1909 and 1913; John W. Hudspeth, 1905; Thomas F.

Jones, 1905; Albert Fletcher, 1906; Malichi Pence, 1908; Thomas Kessinger, 1911.

The following is a full list of the supervisors of Walshville Township: Rufus N. Curtis, 1873; Thomas C. Kirkland, 1874, 1878 and 1884; Thomas T. Smith, 1875, 1876 and 1877; Harm Keiser, 1879, 1880, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893 and 1894; George D. Taylor, 1881; Charles Whitehouse, 1882; F. W. Marburger, 1883; William Nieman, 1879, 1886, 1887, 1905, 1906 and 1907; Harm H. Montke, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903 and 1904; W. Gustave Marburger, 1909 and 1910; John F. Prange, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915 and 1916. For length of term we doubt if another township in the county can show the equal of Walshville.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

WITT TOWNSHIP.

IN GENERAL — BOUNDARIES — EARLY SETTLERS — FIRST MILLS — WITT TOWNSHIP'S BEGINNINGS — EARLY CHURCHES — FIRST BUSINESS MEN — SOME WITTITES — GOOD ROADS MOVEMENT — CHANCE VERSUS WITT — CITY OF WITT — CHURCHES — FRATERNITIES — CITY ORGANIZATIONS — PROSPECTS — WITT CORPORATE HISTORY — TOWNSHIP OFFICIALS — TOWN CLERKS — SCHOOL TREASURERS — JUSTICES OF THE PEACE — CONSTABLES — SUPERVISORS.

IN GENERAL.

Witt Township, except in the northwest portion, is devoted to farming. The town of Witt was founded quite awhile ago, but made little progress till about the time of the sinking of the mine there, and later at Paisley, by George W. Paisley and others. A rivalry at once was created between the towns, which were only a mile apart, eventually resulting in a victory for Witt, which absorbed the town of Paisley, and now Witt is quite a little city. Outside of the city of Witt, the township has seven schoolhouses and at least two country churches, indicating a high class of citizens. Water

courses cross entirely the western part of the township and enter it from both the northeast and southeast, so that its level lands are well drained. While Witt Township is favorably located as to markets and other farming advantages, its development in lines favorable to business is not so marked. Good highways are laid out along most of the section lines and others connecting, so that all parts of the township are easily accessible by an abundance of highways.

BOUNDARIES.

Witt Township is bounded on the north by Nokomis Township; on the east by Audubon and Hurricane townships, the latter township being in Fayette County; on the south by Fillmore Township, and on the west by Irving Township. East Fork of Shoal Creek is the principal water course, and it has a number of small tributaries which drain the district. The original timber, heavy along the water courses, was of walnut, oak and hickory. The soil is a black loam, and in the low land where proper drainage has been installed, the crops are exceptionally large. Nearly all of the acreage in Witt Township is either in pasturage or under cultivation, and all of the products suitable for this climate are produced in banner crops.

EARLY SETTLERS.

Prior to 1831 there appear to have been no permanent settlers in Witt Township, although a number came here and "squatted" on land for a period, and then left, leaving nothing behind but the ruins of crude cabins to indicate that they had passed through this territory. In every new section there are always a number of these nomads, the advance guard of civilization, who have not the persistence to remain long in any place, but wander on and on, never acquiring anything because of a natural disinclination to buckle down to hard work. The first actual settlers here were members of a family by the name of Brown, represented by two brothers, James and David, who located in 1831 on section 17, East Fork Creek, their claims lying on the opposite sides of this stream. David Brown settled on the west side, while James Brown settled on the east and near the center. For several years these brothers were the only settlers in Witt Township, but in 1833

they were joined by Martin Harkey who entered a claim on section 17, having come here from Hillsboro where he had located when the county seat was a hamlet. Mr. Harkey left Witt Township in 1837, and after Nokomis was laid out lived in the town.

Christopher Armentrout in 1839 bought eighty acres of school land near the Browns, and also invested in other Witt Township farms that he left to his descendants. Later he bought the farm of Martin Harkey, and lived there until his death in 1856. The great distance from towns of any size made settling slow in this township. The building of roads was a first necessity and a road was laid out known as the Shelbyville and Hillsboro road in an early day. This at that time enabled the people to get to markets, and with another road, which was built about that time, known as the Nokomis road coming to Nokomis from a more southerly direction, an impetus was given to settling in the township.

In 1839 Joshua Seckler located on section 9, and his brother, M. W. Seckler, followed him in 1840. The date of the arrival of William Lights, another early settler, was 1841, and he located on section 8, but a year later sold to Alfred Borer, and went on to Iowa. Other early settlers were: Horace Latimer, I. T. Towell, William Hand, E. H. Donaldson, Charles Mast, H. A. Wells, Jacob Poland, Wilson Maxey, John Price, J. T. Armentrout, George Knodle, Thomas Vermillion, Andrew Hoehn, Sherman Randall, William Oberlee, George Guile, P. C. Able, Austin Sturgeon, Wilson Wylder, Louis Duncan, James A. Bateman, James H. Zepp, W. W. Wright, Levi Thumb, W. T. Hoes, W. H. Settle, James Drew, Charles E. Madan, J. M. Neisler, F. M. Roberts, Mike Baisch, and Robert Dixon.

FIRST MILLS.

The first mill built in Witt Township was a small one in the southwestern corner, on the farm of David Gregory, and was run by horse-power. Later Mr. Gregory built a carding machine on his farm, and also ran it by horse-power. A saw was attached to his carding machine and he sawed some lumber, but did not operate it for a long period. In 1876, in conjunction with an elevator at Witt, N. Bentz erected a steam mill with two runs of stone and a capacity of two barrels of flour per day.

These old mills with others were of stone burr type, and after the advent of the railroads, and the building of towns along the lines, these mills were rapidly superseded by mills of more modern pattern.

STAPLE PRODUCTS.

Witt Township is agricultural in people and products and the success made with corn, wheat, oats and grasses has made these staples an important factor in the settlement of the township. Cattle and hog raising for market is, and has been an important source of income, and the raising of horses and mules has been and is now encouraged with profitable results. Dairying in a small way, when convenient to market, is engaged in by a few.

WITT TOWNSHIP'S BEGINNINGS.

One of the earliest settlers of Witt Township was Christopher Armentrout. Coming there at an early day, he secured land and made it his home during the remainder of his days. His sons have been for years past prominent in the local affairs of the township. Another very early settler was William Lights. He is probably forgotten by many as he moved away many years ago. The first school taught in the township was by a man named Gay. It was in a small log cabin built by a squatter, who had abandoned it, and the parents who had children simply appropriated it for the purpose. Another school was taught soon after the above in the southwestern part of the township by a man named Wheat. In 1839, Ben Norman taught a school in the township. Whether there were log schoolhouses, as was common elsewhere, we do not know, but in 1848 a frame schoolhouse was built and that was afterwards known as the Prairie Valley School, and in 1850 another one was built known as the Maxey School. These schoolhouses were used as much as wanted for church purposes.

EARLY CHURCHES.

The first church organized in Witt Township was a Methodist one and was on East Fork Creek near the place of James Brown. Reverend Aldrige was the circuit rider to organize it. The meetings were held in the schoolhouse

nearby till 1855 when the congregation erected a churchhouse. Later the organization was moved to a schoolhouse further south and the old church torn down. The Armentrouts, the Passleys, the Hightowers, the Smiths and the Borers were among the early members. In 1870 another and better churchhouse was erected. Among those who have served that church as ministers have been: Revs. George Miller, S. H. Whilock, J. E. Lindley, E. E. Cowperthwaite, J. W. West, F. M. Dillman, L. T. Janes, J. W. Crane, and several others.

A church known as the Protestant Methodist was organized in the eastern part of the township in 1872, and the congregation built a frame church for worshipping purposes.

The Witt Methodist Church was organized in 1869 by Mrs. William L. Opdyke, who with her husband had moved to Witt, then a small town. Rev. John R. Chapman was sent to the home of Mrs. Opdyke to preach, and after a two weeks' meeting the success was so satisfactory that an organization was effected with the following among the members: A. Duncan, William Opdyke, Samuel Williams, Samuel H. Wiley, George McClure, John Lohr, with their wives, and others. Meetings were held in the Opdyke residence till the spring of 1870, when Mr. Wood who had opened a store in the young town provided a place for the meetings in a warehouse which he had erected. In 1876 a churchhouse was erected with J. B. Rhodes as the minister in charge. Other preachers have been Revs. Hazen, George Campton, E. Randall, J. W. Lapham, C. R. Howard, and many others.

The Witt Cumberland Presbyterian Church was organized in 1873 by Rev. William J. McDavid. Among the early members were: L. Lohr, William Lohr, Christian Marks, with their wives, and W. Updike, Eugene Updike, Maggie Marks, and Alice Marks. For awhile this congregation met in a vacant dwelling-house belonging to Mr. Wubker, later, in 1875, a churchhouse was built and among those who have served the church as preachers have been: Revs. T. W. McDavid, W. C. McDavid, William Turner, R. H. McHenry, W. P. Baker, and W. J. McDavid. Among the officers and prominent members of the church may be mentioned: William P. Strain, Adam Bolt, Christian Marks, James Barton, Nicholas Bentz and John Shuping.

FIRST BUSINESS MEN.

William Wood was the first merchant in the town, locating there in 1869. Mr. Keys was the first postmaster and was appointed in 1869. The first physician was Doctor Melrath, who came in 1870. The first elevator for grain was built in 1876, by N. Bentz, who also ran the first mill for wheat in the town, beginning about the same time. Others came in rapid succession.

SOME WITTITES.

The men who make communities are not merely squatters, nor are they adventurers. The adventurer comes, sees the opportunity, perchance makes his pile, and disappears, leaving a heritage of wreckage behind him. But the man who, leaving all behind him in the land of his nativity, usually alone and on foot comes into a new country, and with nothing but good horse sense to begin with, secures the land, builds a home and rears a family, fills his little niche in the common burdens of society and dies lamented, is a hero, though unheralded. We might describe many of these in every township, but must content ourselves with the briefest mention of a few only. Paschel Able, born in Illinois, of Ohio parents, striking out in the unknown world, landed in Montgomery County in 1867, after serving in defense of the Union in the Forty-seventh Illinois Infantry, and began his business career with little more than his willing hands. Step by step property came within his grasp and he held it for the benefit of his offspring, in the meantime accepting such positions as his neighbors called upon him to fill, such as justice of the peace and supervisor of his township, and now in his old age he looks back with complacency on a well lived life and feels he has earned happy old age.

Daniel Grantham, a "Tar Heeler" from the "Old North" state, born in poverty, in a land of poverty at the time, found his way in some manner to this county as a land of promise, and determining to have a vine and fig tree of his own, secured a piece of "God's footstool" and used it so well that a creditable family with a competence of wealth, and characters above reproach, were his when the time came for rendering his account of his stewardship.

Joseph Hand, of English birth, saw the opportunities of home making of Montgomery County first in 1865. Thrifty and industrious, it

took but a few years for him to acquire the foundation of a fortune and to rear a family to transmit it to. Nor was he found delinquent in civic matters, but in all the duties of American citizenship was as noble as had been his parents in their devotion to the throne of England.

P. S. Holmes, of an ancestry reared amid the fisheries and shipbuilders of Maine, though himself born in Hillsboro, found in Witt Township room to expend his energies, and with his wife who came from the Attebury stock of people, made a home here. Too many knew him to leave room for saying more of his life.

William Oberle born and reared in Germany, came in search of a place where he could secure a home, and finding what he wanted in Witt Township, lost no time in securing a competence and a farm in its rich prairies. After rearing a family, he now has surrendered his farm to those of his children with farming instincts and spends his old age in the city of Nokomis. William L. Opdyke, born in the Quaker state, nine years after Montgomery County was organized, came to Illinois in time to fight for the Union in the One Hundred and Forty-fourth Illinois Infantry, and, after that was over, to marry Julia E. Wood of Old Woodsboro and locate in Witt Township. Many there be who remember his force of character and stern manhood begat by hard toil and rigid economy, that always characterizes the man who "Gets there."

Wilson Maxey, born in the Blue Grass state, forsaking its rocky fastnesses and beautiful scenery, for the rich soil of the Prairie state, located in Witt Township, where success came, as it always does to the deserving, and which enabled him to rear a family in keeping with the demands of the age, and die with a name as good as the best. Elijah H. Donaldson, a native of Illinois, located in Witt when a young man, married, of course, and reared a family, and after the good will and confidence of the whole county had centered about him, he accepted the nomination of his party, Democratic, and was elected to the State Legislature, in which he served with credit, as he did as supervisor of his township and in other public offices. We forego mentioning the Armentrouts, the Dees, the Vermillions, the Fraziers, the Kings, the Deans, the Carstens, the Greiners, the Lounsburies and many others, although they are equally important.

GOOD ROADS MOVEMENT.

The good roads movement promises to do much for the benefit of the farmers of this township, and nowhere is it needed more. The lowering of the price of automobiles and their purchase by the many farmers today, is having a good effect in bringing about the road improvement now in progress and in contemplation. The present plans contemplate an improved highway from the city of Witt south about two miles then east and south seven or eight miles to intersect the Fillmore road near the southern corner of the township. Then from Witt the road is to continue north to the township line intersecting the Nokomis improved road. Another improved road is to be made from near the center of the township west to the Irving line which is to be continued on to Irving and Hillsboro. These with others planned in the future will place Fillmore much nearer the business centers and increase the use of the gas-driven car in place of the horse vehicle.

CHANCE VERSUS WITT.

That Witt was once called Chance, and why the name was changed to Witt, is, we presume correctly explained in a letter from Mrs. J. E. Opdyke, a daughter of William Wood who first laid off the town. She says, substantially: "When father went from Butler to the present location of Witt, he believed that, with the locating of the railroad through that fine fertile prairie, there was an unusual chance to promote a town, and being a man of quick decision, he at once accepted the opportunity, and went there and marked out a town site, naming it CHANCE with the paternal feeling that it was indeed his Chance." After he had been there some time, he was approached by a gentleman with the request to set a price on the land, as he wanted to make a home of it. Mr. Wood not suspecting that his real object was to secure the opportunity which Mr. Wood had foreseen to promote a town, sold the land to him. Later he was chagrined to hear that he had named the town site, improved by him, WITT because he had outwitted Mr. Wood in securing his *Chance* to promote the town.

CITY OF WITT.

With the building of the Indianapolis and St. Louis Railroad in 1869, the village of Witt came

into existence. The first building was a store-room erected by William Wood, and he at once opened it up for business. Keys and Bartlett also opened up a store and when application was made for a post office it was located in their business house, Mr. Keys being the first postmaster. Lee Hall opened a business house soon after the above and when the railroad established a depot, Mr. Hall became the first depot agent. Antonio Leon ran a store for awhile selling it out later to Christian Marks. Mr. Wubker bought out Marks later and thus became one of Witt's prominent merchants.

About 1894, George W. Paisley and others sank a coal mine about a mile south of Witt, and secured a post office and a depot there. The station and post office were named for Mr. Paisley, and Miss Kate Daly was made postmistress.

The railroad a few years later, not wishing to maintain two stations so close to one another, built a station on the dividing line between the towns and discontinued the Paisley station. The post office department also objected to two post offices so close together and for awhile a bitter fight was carried on for the office, Witt eventually winning. After these battles were over and the smoke of conflict cleared off, it was not long until the efforts at town building were united and the improvements at Paisley made a part of Witt. Since that time, Witt has assumed metropolitan airs and is now a growing little city. At this time the city has three dry goods stores, eight grocery stores, three stocks of general merchandise, two hardware stores, one jewelry store, two millinery stores, two barber shops, one hotel, three restaurants, twelve saloons, one poolroom, one picture show house, two banks, two public halls, one large lumber yard, two bakeries, two good garages with agencies for the Reo and Studebaker autos, a soda water factory, a harness shop and agency for the Studebaker wagons and buggies, and a brick and tile factory. Witt also has a nice young park well laid out. There are three public schools now employing seventeen teachers with Prof. Joseph W. White as the superintendent. The present board of education consists of Dr. Charles H. Lockhart, president; Charles H. Rolston, clerk, and Dr. E. B. Hubbard, John P. Maxey, John Williamson, W. P. Hagthorp, and E. C. Mayhew as associate members.

This being a good grain market the city has a commodious elevator with abundant capacity for its needs, run by Ernest & Zimmer. The

stock buying business is handled by the Fesser Brothers.

CHURCHES.

The church interest in Witt is about the same as in other new towns. The Presbyterians have an organization with a house of worship under the pastorate of Rev. W. T. Gibson. The Methodists also have a churchhouse and the organization is under the care of Rev. C. A. Sullivan. The Roman Catholics have a church with Rev. Father Mee as priest-in-charge, and the Greek Catholics are now building a church to cost about \$14,000, and have about eighty families who are members.

FRATERNITIES.

The lodge interest is represented in the city as follows: The Woodman have a membership of 120; the Odd Fellows have about fifty members; the Eagles have about 200 members and the Knights of Pythias have a membership of about 125.

CITY ORGANIZATION.

C. M. Wooden is the present mayor of the city with the following as aldermen: John Fox, Thomas Crane, Conrad Sullivan, James Tarro, George Rademaker, and Charles H. Lockhart. The present postmaster is Thomas Daly. John Williamson is the marshal, and Eilert Carstens the police magistrate.

PROSPECTS.

One of the members of the city council reports that the prospects are now the best they have ever been. Two large churches are in course of erection; arrangements have been made for paving the principal street, Broadway, in the near future, and plans are now being worked out for a system of water works, and a sewer system, and also for a drainage district.

WITT CORPORATE HISTORY.

While Witt had an existence as a village for several years there was no effort made to incorporate till August 25, 1898, when incorpora-

tion papers were taken out as a town. In this form the town was managed till May 8, 1911, when the town was organized as a city. This was only three years after the post offices of Witt and Paisley were merged, the date of that being October 12, 1905. Those who have filled the important office of mayor since organization as a city, have been Robert Dixon, William A. Shuping, James Shannon, C. E. Bathe, and the present mayor C. M. Wooden. Those who have served the city as city clerk have been as follows: C. E. Maddy, J. E. Waer, Elisha Clark, George Powis, Benjamin D. Roberts, W. P. Hagthorp, C. M. Wooden and the present clerk, J. M. Lounsbury. Witt is supplied with water from several large wells in different parts of the city. A start has been made in the way of fighting fire by the recent purchase of an auto fire wagon at a cost of \$3,800. The good order of the city is looked after by a marshal and one policeman. Street paving was begun in the spring of 1917. The principal enterprise in Witt, aside from the farming carried on in the vicinity, is mining. There are two coal mines in operation and it will thus be seen that Witt is just passing through the organic stage, when every little accomplishment adds wonderfully to its sum total of city wealth, and its people point to them with that commendable pride that suggests "See what we have done."

TOWNSHIP OFFICIALS.

The most prominent and active men in a township are usually to be found on the rolls of officials of the township. We give as accurate a list as we have been able to obtain.

The following have served Witt Township as town clerks: Thomas Vermillion, 1874; J. F. Armentrout, 1875-1876; J. M. Neisler, 1877-1878-1879-1880; James Barton, 1881-1882; F. M. Roberts, 1883; William T. Barry, 1884; A. M. Welford, 1885-1886; G. W. Armentrout, 1887-1888; C. H. Poland, 1889-1890; George Patridge, 1891-1892-1893-1894-1895; Mike Baisch, 1896-1897-1898; William Lounsbury, 1899-1900-1901-1902-1905-1906; Frank L. Brockman, 1903-1907; Edward Dixon, 1904; U. S. Rusher, 1908; J. M. Lounsbury, 1909-1910-1911; Homer Sawyer, 1912-1913; Ralph Short, 1914-1915-1916.

Witt Township has had the following school treasurers: 1858-1859, W. A. Newcomb; 1859-1865, W. W. Wright; 1865-1869, Levi Thumb;



John H. Reaser



Ruth A. Reaser

Grand daughter

Ruth A.

1869-1880, Wilson M. Maxey; 1880-1882, C. H. Smith; 1882-1884, G. W. Armentrout; 1884-1887, W. T. Hoes; 1887-1890, A. J. Abell; 1890-1893, W. H. Settle; 1893-1900, James Drew; 1900-1916, John L. Huber.

The following have served Witt Township as justices of the peace: Paschel C. Abell, 1873, 1877 and 1881; James S. Vermillion, 1873, 1877, 1881, 1885, 1889 and 1893; William Oberle, 1881; P. S. Holmes, 1885; John D. Dees, 1887, 1900 and 1902; B. W. Frazier, 1889, 1893, 1897 and 1901; Charles E. Maddy, 1897; L. C. Dean, 1905 and 1912; John J. King, 1905; John Kuntz, 1905, 1909, 1911 and 1913; Harry E. McLean, 1909; J. F. Middleton, 1909; Harry L. Dean, 1916; Eilert Carstens, 1909; Emmet Greiner, 1900, 1901 and 1902; F. L. Brockman, 1912; George L. Spritz, 1913; George Moore, 1914; J. B. Lounsbury, 1914; R. B. Bummett, 1915; Joseph Mitchell, 1915.

Witt Township has had the following constables: Austin Sturgeon, 1875 and 1877; Wilson Wylder, 1877; Robert Beard, 1880 and 1881; James A. Bateman, 1881 and 1885; Lewis Duncan, 1882; Elmore H. Martin, 1886; Richard Holmes, 1886; James W. Zepp, 1889 and 1893; Noah Ransdell, 1896; Charles A. Boyd, 1897; Joseph Schneppe, 1901; Aaron Coffin, 1902 and 1905; John Fox, 1904; W. O. Frazier, 1905; L. C. Dean, 1910.

The supervisors of Witt Township have been: Wilson Maxey, 1873 and 1877; H. A. Wells, 1874; E. H. Donaldson, 1875; P. C. Abell, 1876; J. T. Armentrout, 1878 and 1879; Charles H. Smith, 1880 and 1881; I. T. Towell, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1887, 1888 and 1893; Robert Dixon, 1885, 1886, 1900, 1901, 1902 and 1903; Michael Probst, 1889, 1890 and 1891; Lawrence A. File, 1892; J. B. Lounsbury, 1894 and 1895; G. W. Armentrout, 1896 and 1897; R. W. Barringer, 1904, 1905 and 1906; Henry Ernst, 1908 and 1909; N. W. Taylor, 1907; David Taylor, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915 and 1916. As will be seen, Mr. Taylor has served seven years, Mr. Towell and Mr. Dixon, six years each, remarkable records; and they show that the people appreciate the good work of competent men. Elijah H. Donaldson, one of the above named supervisors, was thought well enough of by the Democratic party of the county to nominate for the State Legislature, and he was elected and served his constituency with credit to the county and honor to himself.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

ZANESVILLE TOWNSHIP.

PECULIAR EXPERIENCE — BOUNDARIES — MOUND BUILDERS — EARLY SETTLERS — EARLY ROADS — EARLY MILLS — PIONEER INCIDENTS — CHURCHES — AN EXCITING EVENT — ANOTHER CRIME — ZANESVILLE — OLD ZANESVILLE — TOWNSHIP OFFICIALS — TOWN CLERKS — JUSTICES OF THE PEACE — CONSTABLES — SUPERVISORS — SUMMARY.

PECULIAR EXPERIENCE.

Zanesville Township has had a peculiar experience. Its lands are fertile, its citizens are energetic and its location all that could be asked, yet its leading town, once the second one in the county, is no more. Railroads are not only makers of towns, but destroyers at times. Towns and cities are made and unmade by these giant forces that obliterate distance, unite countries once far removed, and create conditions unthought of by the early settler. When the Wabash railroad located its roadbed, and its towns, just outside Zanesville Township, the greater advantage overcome the advance made in Leesburg and decay began and soon the death knell was sounded over the once proud little capital of the splendid township. Zanesville Township is rich in reminiscent history, as well as rich in productiveness, and we will give so much of it as we can secure, that we think will interest the readers.

BOUNDARIES.

Zanesville Township originally, when still known as a precinct, included within its limits the present townships of Pitman and Bois D'Arc, but when township organization was adopted in 1872, it was reduced to its present dimensions, and is now bounded on the north by Pitman Township; on the east by Raymond Township; on the south by North Litchfield Township; and on the west by Macoupin County, and contains a fraction over thirty-four sections of land. A portion is rolling, but not too much so for agricultural purposes, and many mag-

nificent farms are located in Zanesville Township. It is in the great wheat belt of Illinois, and that cereal is raised in large quantities and also corn, oats, rye, barley and root products, vegetables and fruits. Some of the best fruit farms in this part of the state are found in Zanesville Township. The soil is a rich, black prairie loam, noted for its fertility. The West Fork of Shoal Creek, with its tributaries drain the township. In the early days there was quite a heavy growth of oak, walnut, hickory, elm, sycamore, and maple, but this has been cleared off. Considerable attention has been paid to the growing of artificial timber, and some of the country homes have been made beautiful by the shade and fruit trees that the owners have planted.

MOUND BUILDERS.

Zanesville Township is peculiarly interesting because of the relics found here of the mound builders. A very good idea of conditions existing prior to the opening of this section for white settlement is given in the following quoted from a former history of the county:

"That this part of the county was at some time in the dim and remote past inhabited by a prehistoric race possessed of many of the attributes of what we term a high degree of enlightenment, is probable, from the existence of several mounds at different places throughout this territory and numerous strange relics that have been unearthed in several localities. Whence came they? Whither did they go? Who were these strange people? These questions must forever remain to form a melancholy interest in the wondrous past, and a mystery which neither time nor circumstance, nor science, nor the more wondrous future may reveal. But since their time, another race, mighty in numbers, has come and gone from its ancient homes and favorite hunting grounds, although yet not quite extinct. When the white man made his first appearance in what is now the territory of Zanesville, it was a favorite hunting ground and retreat of several tribes of savages, notably the Kickapoos and Potawatomies. Their camping grounds were usually selected near the source of Shoal Creek and the timber skirting Macoupin Creek, a small stream across the line in the adjoining county. When the white settlers began to increase in numbers, these

Indians moved further west, though at different intervals for several years revisited the scenes of their former camping places, but never to do any mischief. These visits were discontinued about the year 1830, and since that period no Indians have been seen in the northern part of Montgomery County."

EARLY SETTLERS.

There is no definite data with regard to the very first settler of Zanesville Township, but it is known that a man named Robert Palmer located near the once hamlet of Zanesville, where he operated a hotel as early as 1824, this being one of the first public houses in Montgomery County, and largely patronized by travelers on the road between Springfield and Vandalia which ran past his hotel. Unfortunately this place became the rendezvous of a gang of bad characters, and in time the place became noted as a dangerous locality. No new locality is without these gangs of criminals, their exploits forming a dark page in the history of every section. From this roadhouse the Montgomery County criminals were believed to operate and after several daring robberies in the surrounding territory, action was taken against the bandits, and Mr. Palmer left the neighborhood. It is reported that his end was no more creditable than his life. Several others located in the vicinity of the tavern, but they did not become permanent settlers, as they neither entered land nor bought it, and when they left, they were forgotten.

George Brua, the next actual settler, entered land that later formed the site of the village of Zanesville, in 1828. Through his energy a post office was established, and a town was developed which was called Leesburg after Robert E. Lee, a wholesale merchant of St. Louis, in whose name the land was entered. Mr. Brua was a far-sighted man, who took an active interest in public affairs, and he made great plans for the success of his little town. Among other things he built a storeroom and stocked it with merchandise bought at the warehouse of Mr. Lee in St. Louis, and transported in wagons, a distance of seventy-five miles to the new town. Others were attracted here, and by 1830 there was a fine community on the high road to prosperity. Lots were sold rapidly, stores and residences were built, a

school was organized, and so flourishing, Leesburg, or Zanesville as it came to be called, was considered second only to Hillsboro.

In 1829 a little settlement was made in the southwest corner of the township by some people from the south, among whom were Isaac Bailey, James Crawford, Thomas Williams, Zebedee Williams, and others. Robert Allen, Beatty Burke, George Burroughs, Dores S. Shumway and a Mr. Chastine entered and developed land near Zanesville prior to 1840. Between 1840 and 1848 another settlement was made around the head of Shoal Creek, and among the early settlers of that region were: Walker Williams, Elgin Smith, Jeff Parrott, Moses Martin, Joseph Vignos, and Doctor Caldwell, one of the pioneer physicians, who stayed with the town of Zanesville perhaps longer than any other man.

EARLY ROADS.

As early as 1830 there was a regularly laid-out road running between Jacksonville and Vandalia, and it was known by that name. The road leading from Carlinsville to Taylorville was another early road, which originally ran from northeast to southwest, although in later years its course has been greatly changed. The St. Louis road was another early thoroughfare, and a very important one, and it passed through Zanesville Township in a northeasterly direction. The Girard road, running through the western part of the township from north to south, the Zanesville and Litchfield road were among the early roads that brought Zanesville Township into close contact with the outside world.

EARLY MILLS.

In 1838, Edward Crawford built a primitive horse-power mill at Zanesville, and here was ground the grain for the early settlers. Later on this first mill was torn down, and there is now nothing to mark the spot of the first industrial plant of Zanesville Township. The Zanesville Mill was built in 1869, by Sharpe, Johnson and Berry at a cost of \$16,000, with three runs of burrs, and capacity of 100 barrels of flour per day. For the times this was a very large mill, and the business transacted was immense. In 1872, however, Mr. Johnson sold his interest to Mr. Caldwell, and he in turn sold

to Sharpe and Berry in that same year. Owing to financial difficulties the latter firm sold the plant to Smitherman and Sinclair in 1873. The mill served its purpose well and when the business of the town ceased to give it an adequate support it ceased its daily grind, though the old building stands as a monument of the town's early prosperity.

PIONEER INCIDENTS.

The first election held in what was later to be Zanesville Township, of which there is any definite record, was in 1836, when George Brewer and James Crawford were elected justices of the peace, which office they held for several consecutive years. On November 13, 1831, Stephen Crawford, son of James Crawford, was born, and this is the first recorded white birth of Zanesville Township. It was the same night that this section witnessed what is known as falling stars, a meteoric display that has gone down in history as a wonderful natural phenomenon, though now well understood by all students of astronomy.

CHURCHES.

As early as 1830, Elder James Street, the veteran pioneer preacher, held services at the home of Jacob Baker in Zanesville Township. The United Baptists were the first to organize a religious society in this neighborhood, and they had a church edifice at the head of Shoal Creek. The Old Providence Methodist Episcopal Church, located about three miles southwest of Waggoner, is the oldest church in the northern part of Zanesville Township. From Mrs. F. O. Rogers we have the following information with regard to that old church: "Old Providence Methodist Episcopal Church was organized and dedicated to divine worship by Rev. Peter Cartwright in 1862. Among its early members may be mentioned John and Harriet Haynes, Charles H. and Samantha Burton, Theodore and Mary S. Rogers, William B. and Hilda Wood, William Whithorn and wife, Mrs. Naoma Richardson, William White and wife, Mary Husband, and Caroline M. Hackney. The church was largely attended in the days of its pristine usefulness. Among the preachers who served the membership may be named: Revs. Preston Wood, William S. Prentice, O. H. P. Ash, William McElfresh, William N. McElroy,

Anderson Orr, William McKinney, and A. Sloan. The larger part of the original members have passed over the great divide, but a few yet remain among whom we mention Stephen Rice, Mary S. Rogers, William B. Wood, and Green Haynes. This church was the center of interest, in its stirring revivals, weddings and funerals of the early days of the township. Services were held regularly in it till 1902, when the membership was transferred to the Methodist Episcopal Church of Waggoner, since that time the church had been used only for the purpose of funeral services and burials. For the last few years an annual gathering is held in this church known as the Home Coming Day, when the old members and their descendents and the friends of the past gather there on the first Sunday of July to celebrate the early revivals and exchange reminiscences of the olden times and the good influences of the old church. Many attend these Home Comings, coming hundreds of miles to meet the old associates and enjoy the gatherings. This was the church of my childhood and it gives me pleasure to give this little bit of history of the sacred Old Providence Church."

Another early church was located in section 27 and still another in section 36, but we have not at hand any history pertaining to these early evidences of incoming civilization. With the building of towns near the border lines of this township, the interest in churches was naturally withdrawn from the rural churches, and toward those more favorably located. The Christian people had a church in old Zanesville which like several others is now but a dim reminiscence.

The building of railroads both makes and unmakes towns, and Zanesville Township has fallen, through no fault of her people, into the latter class. With Zanesville entirely obliterated, with new Zanesville and Shop Creek only stops on the railroad lines, and with a population wholly devoted to, and satisfied with, farming as a calling, it would seem that there is no chance for the urban spirit to develop there. Barnett, a nice little town near the southwestern corner of the township, has extended her corporate lines so as to take in a part of Zanesville Township, but as the larger part of the town is in North Litchfield Township, we have listed the town in that political division. A rural township has exciting events

as well as the township with cities, and we enliven this history with one or two of these.

AN EXCITING EVENT.

Andrew J. Nash, a rather quiet citizen, a son-in-law of Mr. Meisenheimer, who then lived on what is now known as the Cory place near Hillsboro, in connection with Alexander Lockerman, went to Zanesville to spend the Fourth of July about 1851 or 1852, and as grog shops were running wide open, they imbibed quite freely, and a horse race was proposed. Lockerman rode one of the horses, and fell off. Nash picked him up as an act of friendship, but Lockerman being of a quarrelsome disposition, picked a quarrel with Nash, and a fight ensued. Lockerman was stabbed to death with a knife by Nash. Nash escaped to Texas, but was eventually caught, and tried at Carlinsville and condemned to be hung. When the time came for the hanging, the people of the county went about almost en masse to see the performance, hundreds going the day before and camping near the city to be on hand early and get within seeing distance of the scaffold. Fearing that something might prevent the hanging, the Lockerman family and friends showed signs of organizing a mob to take the reins of justice in their own hands. Just before the hour arrived for the hanging, a courier arrived from the governor commuting the penalty to imprisonment for life. Then the mob began to show some little signs of organizing, when Sheriff Burke of that county came out on the steps of the jail with his gun in his hand, and said in a commanding voice: "Whoever attempts to enter this jail or molest the prisoner, will be shot down, and only over my dead body will the order of the governor be interfered with." But the prisoner feeling that he was going to be mobbed, hung himself in the jail, and when this announcement was made the crowd quietly dispersed to their homes, and an impending threatened disgrace was averted.

ANOTHER CRIME.

Doctor Mayfield and a man by the name of Hardy had been enemies for a number of years, and the former took occasion to insult the latter whenever they chanced to meet. One day coming together on the highroad, as usual Mayfield

threw out some of his taunts, which provoked several spirited replies from Hardy, whereupon the former alighted from his buggy and gave Hardy a sound horse whipping. A few days later when Doctor Mayfield came out of the house and commanded Mr. Hardy to halt as he was passing the hotel, he was told to mind his own business. This so exasperated Doctor Mayfield that he drew a revolver and fired, some contending directly at Hardy, and others being equally positive that the shot was only fired for the purpose of frightening Mr. Hardy. Hardy stepped around the corner of the hotel, drew out an old fashioned horse pistol with which he had armed himself, came back, and fired directly at Doctor Mayfield, the shot entering his side. Doctor Mayfield returned with two shots, neither of which took effect, and then fell to the ground. He was carried into the hotel, and died within a short time. Hardy was arrested, tried and acquitted on the ground of self defense. These events took place in 1852.

ZANESVILLE.

The town of Zanesville is numbered among the abandoned communities of Montgomery County, although not far from the original town site there has been established a station on the railroad bearing the name of Zanesville, so far this is little more than a railroad switching station. Until 1869, Zanesville was a very important community, but with the building of the Wabash Railroad two and one-half miles west of the town, and the growing importance of Litchfield, Zanesville began to decline and now a cornfield covers its former site. When it was at the height of its prosperity there were four large stores, one grocery, three blacksmith shops, two wagonshops, two hotels, a cooper-shop, and two saloons. Among the merchants and other business men who were connected with its history may be mentioned: Harvey Madison, Joseph Vignos, William Street, Joseph Booth, James Little, John McNeil, John Hamilton and Son, Emert and Son. The physicians of the place were: Drs. George Mayfield, J. W. Wheeler, G. W. Caldwell.

OLD ZANESVILLE.

The following sketch of old Zanesville, written by Hon. S. W. Kessinger, is so com-

plete and interesting that we are pleased to give it place:

"Human nature will probably go changeless throughout the ages. In 1837, the northern part of Montgomery County, with the exceptions of occasional small streams, the banks of which were studded with trees, was one wide expanse of prairie and swamp. At that time the nearest towns to Hillsboro, with the possible exception of Butler, were Vandalia, Edwardsville, Staunton and Carlinville. The old state road from Vandalia wended its way to Hillsboro and on to Springfield, passing the eastern limits of the present village of Raymond. Six miles to the west was the old Edwardsville trail, passing diagonally through the present city of Litchfield, from the southeast to the northwest, and on through what was town 10 north, range 5 west of the third principal meridian. The plat was for twenty-five blocks in five tiers of five each. Block 13, the center block, was named the 'Public Square,' and was dedicated to the use of the public forever. How rapidly the town grew I cannot say, but two years later the n.-w. $\frac{1}{4}$ n.-w. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 8, lying just east of the village of Leesburg, was platted in the same manner, the central block being named 'Washington Square,' as Middle Leesburg. And a little later, the n.e. $\frac{1}{4}$ n.-w. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 8 was platted in the same manner, as East Leesburg. The dream had been enlarged, and the visions of wealth and power must have been sweet to the dreamer.

"An inn, where man and beast were housed and fed and refreshed, was erected, and is today one of the few remaining structures on the old townsite. Of the early inhabitants but little is known by this generation. I do know, from family tradition, that Doctor Mayfield and Major Burke, both long since numbered with the dead, were prominent citizens in an early day. Their descendants have for many years been prominent residents of Carlinville. The remains of Major Burke were interred in the old Zanesville Cemetery, adjoining the town on the south, and now known to but few people, its very identity being obscured by tree and bush. It is claimed, not without reason, that many prominent personages, including Lincoln and Douglas, and Yates, were guests of the Leesburg inn on many occasions. The stage coach plying between Springfield, Edwardsville and St. Louis made regular stops there with

mail and passengers. It is also stated by the few remaining old-timers that a murder was committed at the inn during the Civil War. In the early fifties, Dr. J. D. Wheeler, Dr. G. W. Caldwell, Thomas G. Kessinger, Abram D. Atterbury, and others whom I can not recall, located in the town, which had by that time assumed the name of Zanesville.

"The building of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, several miles to the west, probably did not hurt the town much. In the late sixties several surveys were made for the Decatur & East St. Louis Railroad, now the Wabash, one of which was through the village of Zanesville. The residents of that place, whether through carelessness or inability to raise funds, I do not know, failed to secure the road. There was one man, however, who had another dream of wealth. Alva Sharp, with the aid of kindred spirits, erected one of the most modern mills of the period, believing the railroad would come his way. The railroad did not come. The towns of Honey Bend, Raymond, Harvel and Morrisonville sprang up, and much of the former trade of Zanesville was diverted to other channels. In the meanwhile the mill was operated, changing hands frequently, and breaking or crippling every man who touched it. The last effort towards operation was by William Haarstick, a practical miller, during the early summer of 1886. From that time on the structure and its contents went into decay. It was finally sold by the Spencer Smitherman estate to the promoters of the Raymond coal mine, and the engine again became the motive power for a hopeless cause. The building was wrecked and only the site, now a cornfield, remains as evidence of other and brighter days.

"In 1881, the Jacksonville & Southeastern Railway was extended from Virden to Litchfield, passing Zanesville one and one-half miles to the west. The few remaining residents of the town did not possess the nerve to give the road the right of way. Atwater sprang up in a night. The few remaining stores at Zanesville, with one exception, were mounted on wheels and moved to Atwater. The post office was abandoned, and 'Uncle' Johnny Hamilton, who had carried the mail from Litchfield for years, found himself out of a job. Dr. J. D. Wheeler, mentioned herein, moved to Raymond in 1871, upon the completion of the Decatur and East St. Louis Railroad, and was one of the most prominent physicians of that community until

1880, when he moved to Decatur. He has been dead for several years. Thomas G. Kessinger and Abram D. Atterbury moved to Litchfield, and were among the early settlers there. They, too, are numbered with the dead. Dr. G. W. Caldwell remained at Zanesville until all signs of a town had departed, and in 1899 moved to Waggoner, where he is spending his declining years. Newton White, now probably sixty years of age, is the only remaining old timer. Mrs. Bailey May has resided there since the early eighties. There are but few houses and less than half a dozen families on the old townsite. The only noises that disturb the quietude of a once thrifty village is the peal of the church bell or the sound of a locomotive whistle at Atwater, one and one-half miles west, on the road leading across Macoupin Creek and on to Carlinville. Gen. John M. Palmer, afterwards governor and United States senator, but for years a prominent lawyer of Carlinville; George John I. Rinaker, Hon. C. A. Walker and Samuel Pitman of Carlinville, E. Southworth, still living at Litchfield, and Maj. Robert McWilliams and George L. Zink, both of Litchfield and now deceased, frequently transacted business in the now departed town of Leesburg, or Zanesville."

TOWNSHIP OFFICIALS.

Zanesville has had the following town clerks: Joseph Vignos, 1874 to 1879; G. W. Crane, 1879 to 1880; S. H. Allen, 1880 to 1890; A. J. Phillips, 1890 to 1892; Jerome McElfresh, 1892 to 1894; C. H. Bowles, 1894 to 1896; Martin Bray, 1896 to 1898; George Williams, 1898 to 1900; D. S. Bennett, 1900 to 1902; Walter Adkinson, 1902 to 1906; William J. King, 1906 to 1908; E. A. Echhoff, 1908 to 1914; A. R. Williams, 1914 to 1916.

Zanesville Precinct and Township have had the following justices of the peace: James Pitchford, 1843; T. D. Christian, 1846; Hiram Bridges, 1857; L. G. Miller, 1857 to 1861; Joseph Vignos, 1865; H. K. Watkins, 1873 to 1881; John Rummens, 1873 to 1877; William C. Draper, 1873 to 1876; John Skaggs, 1877 to 1880; William C. Galbraith, 1878 to 1893; Isaac Eledge, 1881 to 1885; Smith Parish, 1882 to 1897; Harry Fitzjerrell, 1896 to 1900; Stephen D. Price, 1897 to 1908; S. H. Allen, 1899 to 1913; F. S. Nash, 1911 to 1914; William B. Potts, 1913 to 1917.

The following have served Zanesville as con-



MRS. ALFRED RIVES
PERRY RIVES



ALFRED RIVES

stables: 1859 to 1863, Edward Hutchinson; 1861 to 1865, Cullen Crisswell; 1861 to 1865, George M. Bandy; 1865 to 1869, Robert R. Crisswell; 1864 to 1870, C. P. Karnes; 1867 to 1871, Patrick Greer; 1867 to 1871, John Swafford; 1869 to 1873, James E. Bellamy; 1873 to 1877, Daniel F. Adams; 1874 to 1886, Daniel Blackwell; 1876 to 1881, Prior D. Bunch; 1877 to 1881, Bazzle Evans; 1880 to 1884, John A. Snider; 1881 to 1885, Arthur V. McArney; 1881 to 1885, John H. Fite; 1884 to 1889, George C. Bandy; 1887 to 1891, William H. Wallis; 1889 to 1893, Adam Heffley; 1891 to 1895, William B. May; 1892 to 1898, Thomas Parrish; 1900 to 1905, D. C. Williams; 1901 to 1905, Thomas W. Ray; 1911 to 1915, A. R. Miller. C. H. Wallis is at present the assessor, C. H. May is the collector, O. Sutherland is highway commissioner, and Frank Striplin is the last elected school trustee.

Zanesville Township, being strongly Democratic, can and does keep deserving men in position frequently as long as the common good seems to feel the need of them. Daniel C. Rogers and James D. Kendall served on the county board six years each, and L. G. Miller five years, while Perry Martin, R. J. Potts, Cyrus Fitzjerrell and Wm. H. Wallis each served four years. The township was honored by Daniel C. Rogers who was chairman of the board for one year. Those who have served as supervisors have been: Daniel C. Rogers, 1873, 1874, 1875, 1885, 1886 and 1887; Lemuel G. Miller, 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879 and 1880; Perry Martin, 1881, 1882, 1883 and 1884; William R. Blackwelder, 1888 and 1889; Oscar B. Cain, 1890 and 1891; James D. Kendall, 1892, 1893, 1900, 1901, 1902 and 1905; Cyrus Fitzjerrell, 1894, 1895, 1896 and 1897; O. K. Rummons, 1898 and 1899; H. A. Martin, 1903; Ira Blackwelder, 1904; M. F. Bandy, 1906 and 1907; R. J. Potts, 1908, 1909, 1910 and 1911; William H. Wallis, 1912, 1913, 1914 and 1915; Martin Bray, 1916.

SUMMARY.

With the closing of the history of Zanesville Township ends the history of Montgomery

County, although considerable attention will be paid to the individual history of the people who have made this county what it is, in the following section devoted to biographical mention.

The lack of space has made it necessary to touch but lightly on many incidents that in themselves are deserving of much longer mention. In many cases where conditions were similar in several townships, the historian has contented himself with stating them but once, and making brief reference to them in a succeeding chapter. To make a brief summary of the history of this county, the following may be interesting: The county was organized in 1821, with less than 500 people. It now has a population of over 35,000. It was then a wilderness of wild growths and swamps. It now ranks as one of the best agricultural counties. The county then was the habitat of the Indians. To-day its people are a cosmopolitan mixture of the best bloods, are educated, loyal, moral and progressive. The county was then hundreds of miles from civilized communities. To-day we live in the midst of railroads, telephones, standard schools, improved farms, and highways, and enjoy a high state of education and ethical culture. In other words, from the organization of Montgomery County, in 1821, its people have been industrious, in the main, law abiding, and the majority have become prosperous. They have built and maintained schools and churches, borne their part in the defense of the nation when occasion demanded, contributed not a little to the progress of the age, and opened up and cultivated some of the finest farming land in the state.

From Montgomery County have gone forth men of high character and marked ability to take their place in the world's work, and accompanying them the county has sent forth women as fair and virtuous as any in the land. A half dozen lines of railroads cross our county on which are located some sixteen large and small towns and cities. Every year marks a growth in business and population, not of the mushroom variety, but one with every evidence of permanency.

BIOGRAPHICAL

CHAPTER XXXIX.

THE PART OF BIOGRAPHY IN GENERAL HISTORY—
CITIZENS OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY AND OUT-
LINES OF PERSONAL HISTORY — PERSONAL
SKETCHES ARRANGED IN ENCYCLOPÆDIC ORDER.

The verdict of mankind has awarded to the Muse of History the highest place among the Classic Nine. The extent of her office, however, appears to be, by many minds, but imperfectly understood. The task of the historian is comprehensive and exacting. True history reaches beyond the doings of court or camp, beyond the issue of battles or the effects of treaties, and records the trials and the triumphs, the failures and the successes of the men who make history. It is but an imperfect conception of the philosophy of events that fails to accord to portraiture and biography its rightful position as a part—and no unimportant part—of historic narrative. Beyond and beneath the activities of outward life the motive power lies out of sight, just as the furnace fires that work the piston and keep the ponderous screw revolving down in the darkness of the hold. So, the impulsive power which shapes the course of communities may be found in the molding influences which form its citizens.

It is no mere idle curiosity that prompts men to wish to learn the private, as well as the public, lives of their fellows. Rather it is true that such desire tends to prove universal brotherhood; and the interest in personality and biography is not confined to men of any particular caste or vocation.

The list of those to whose lot it falls to play a conspicuous part in the great drama of life, is comparatively short; yet communities are made up of individuals and the aggregate of achievement—no less than the sum total of human happiness—is made up of the deeds of those men and women whose primary aim, through life, is faithfully to perform the duty that comes nearest to hand. Individual influences upon human affairs will be considered potent or insignificant, according to the standpoint from which it is viewed. To him who, standing upon the seashore, notes the ebb and flow of the tides and listens to the sullen roar of the waves, as they

break upon the beach in seething foam, seemingly chafing at their limitations, the ocean appears so vast as to need no tributaries. Yet, without the smallest rill that helps to swell the "Father of Waters," the mighty torrent of the Mississippi would be lessened, and the beneficent influence of the Gulf Stream diminished. Countless streams, currents and counter currents—sometimes mingling, sometimes counter-acting each other—collectively combine to give motion to the accumulated mass of waters. So is it—and so must it ever be—in the ocean of human action, which is formed by the blending and repulsion of currents of thought, of influence and of life, yet more numerous and more tortuous than those which form the "fountains of the deep." The acts and characters of men, like the several faces that compose a composite picture, are wrought together into a compact or heterogeneous whole. History is condensed biography; "Biography is History teaching by example."

It is both interesting and instructive to rise above the generalization of history and trace, in the personality and careers of the men from whom it sprang, the principles and influences, the impulses and ambitions, the labors, struggles and triumphs that engross their lives.

Here are recorded the careers and achievements of pioneers who, "when the fullness of time had come," came from widely separated sources, some from beyond the sea, impelled by divers motives, little conscious of the import of their acts, and but dimly anticipating the harvest which would spring from the sowing. They built their primitive homes, toiling for a present subsistence while laying the foundations of private fortunes and future advancement.

Most of these have passed away, but not before they beheld a development of business and population surpassing the wildest dreams of fancy or expectation. A few yet remain whose years have passed the allotted three-score and ten, and who love to recount, among the cherished memories of their lives, their reminiscences of early days.

[The following items of personal and family history, having been arranged in encyclopædic (or alphabetical) order as to names of the individual subjects, no special index to this part of the work will be found necessary.]

ABBOT, William, a lawyer of more than ordinary ability, and a public-spirited citizen of Hillsboro, is numbered and deservedly so, among the leading men of Montgomery County. He was born at Hillsboro, February 25, 1845, a son of Stephen and Martha Miranda (Gutterson) Abbot, natives of Milford, N. H., and Andover, Mass., respectively. They had seven children, as follows: Abiel, who died at the age of twenty years; Morton, who died at the age of twenty-three years; Mrs. Maria McEwen, of Litchfield, Ill.; William, who lives at Hillsboro; Hattie L. Fisher, who lives at Hillsboro; and two who died in childhood.

Stephen Abbot was reared in his native town, and learned the carpenter trade, coming to Hillsboro in the early thirties, thus becoming one of its pioneers, and a builder of some of its early residences. His death occurred at Hillsboro in 1876, when he was seventy-eight years old. His wife died in 1860, aged fifty-four years. They attended the Congregational Church. The paternal grandfather, Isaac Abbot, was married to Ruth Ames of Wilmington, Mass. They had a large family, among whom were the following children: Stephen, Robert, Walter, William, Franklin, Dolly and others. The paternal great-grandfather was Isaac Abbot, a soldier in the American Revolution. The founder of this branch of the Abbot family, was George Abbot, who came to Andover, Mass., from England in 1643. Unfortunately the history of the maternal branch of William Abbot's family is not known to him.

William Abbot was reared at Hillsboro, being born and brought up in his present residence. After attending the Hillsboro public schools, and Hillsboro Academy, he went to West Point in 1868, and was graduated therefrom in 1872, then becoming a second lieutenant in the Ninth United States Infantry, and as such did duty on the plains until 1876, when he resigned and returned to Hillsboro, where he took up the practice of law in which he has since continued. Prior to entering West Point, he had had military service during the Civil War, and was first sergeant of Company C, Seventieth Illinois Infantry from June, 1862, to October of that year.

On September 24, 1872, Mr. Abbot was married to Miss Elise Burghalter, a daughter of Bernard and Julia (Gildemeister) Burghalter. Mr. and Mrs. Abbot became the parents of four children, namely: Elise, Henry, Stephen and William. Elise was married to Charles J. Cole, and they now reside at Niagara Falls, N. Y., and have two children, Abbot and William. Henry was graduated from West Point in 1897, and died at Fort Bliss, Tex., December 23, 1898, unmarried. Stephen was graduated from West Point in 1902 and is now a captain of coast artillery, on the retired list, and living near Randlett, Utah. He was married to Helene Black, a daughter of Gen. John C. Black. They have one child, Helene. William died when about five years old.

William Abbot belongs to F. D. Hubbel Post, No. 403, G. A. R., Department of Illinois, and has been commander of the post for a number

of years. In politics he is a Democrat. In addition to his professional interests, Mr. Abbot is a director of the Hillsboro National Bank and the Coffeen National Bank. Mrs. Abbot was born near Koenigsburg, East Prussia, in 1847. Her parents were natives of Germany who came to the United States about 1848, and located first at Washington, D. C., from which city they moved to Bunker Hill, Ill. Mrs. Abbot was their only child that lived to maturity. The Gildemeister family is a prominent one in Germany.

ADKISSON, Walter R., one of the aggressive young business men of Hillsboro, whose association with the insurance business is of such a character as to make him a forceful factor in that line of endeavor, was born in this city, August 11, 1891, a son of George and Amanda (McLain) Adkisson, natives of Fayette and Montgomery counties, respectively. Each had been married prior to their union. The father was a farmer and died January 6, 1899. The mother lives at Hillsboro.

Walter R. Adkisson attended the grammar and high schools of Hillsboro, and lived upon his father's farm until he was twenty years old when he began teaching school, being so engaged for two years. He then began handling Clover Leaf Accident and Health Insurance, and wrote enough policies to justify him in branching out into a general line of insurance, he now handling fire, life and accident insurance. On February 10, 1914, he was made assistant secretary of the Hillsboro Commercial Club, and on February 21, 1916, was elected its secretary, and still holds that office. In religious faith he is a Methodist. For some time he has been president and secretary of the Loyal Sons of Litchfield, and he also belongs to the Loyal American Association and the Lincoln Fraternal Union. Politically he is a Republican. Well versed in his special line, he is qualified to give reliable and expert service, and his business shows a healthy and desirable annual increase.

ALLEN, George N., for many years a farmer, and for the past thirty-four years a stock buyer and shipper, owns and operates land in East Fork Township, although he is a resident of Donnellson. He was born in East Fork Township, April 29, 1858, a son of Robert S. and Harriet (Ohmart) Allen, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work.

George N. Allen was reared on the homestead of his father and attended the local schools, remaining at home until his marriage which occurred November 12, 1882, when he was united with Zilpha A. Wilson, born on a farm west of Donnellson, in Grisham Township, Montgomery County. When she was eight years old her parents, George W. and Jane (Cox) Wilson, brought her to East Fork Township, where she was reared, she and her future husband being playmates in childhood. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Allen lived on the Allen homestead for three years, and then moved one mile north of

Donnellson, where they resided until 1890, when they returned to the Allen farm, and had charge of it while living on another property. In 1904 Mr. Allen located at Donnellson where he has since resided, although he still conducts his farm which he has increased until it now contains 416 acres of very valuable land, and on it he is carrying on stockraising. Mr. and Mrs. Allen have had seven children born to them, namely: Oran K., who was graduated from the Coffeen high school, taught school for two years, married Mary Laws, and is now on the home place; Cullen F., who went to Towner, N. Dak., where he was for two years cashier of a bank, but is now engaged in the insurance business and has a large collection agency which operates in the entire northwest; Robert W., M. D., who was graduated from the St. Louis Medical College, a physician and surgeon, formerly was in practice at Donnellson, Ill., is now at Towner, N. Dak.; William F., who is a druggist of Donnellson; Charlotte, who is a graduate of the Towner, N. Dak., city schools and of the Charleston Normal school, is engaged in teaching; Mary, who was graduated from the Donnellson High school, is at home; and Dorothy, who is attending Towney, N. Dak., High school, is in the class of 1918. Mr. Allen belongs to Mt. Moriah Lodge No. 51, A. F. & A. M.; Mississippi Valley Consistory, and Ainad Shrine, the last two of St. Louis, Mo. He is a Democrat in politics, and has served as assessor of East Fork Township. In addition to his land interests, Mr. Allen is a stockholder and director of the Hillsboro National Bank with which he has been connected for fifteen years, and he is one of the incorporators of the Farmers Mutual Insurance Company, and a director for many years of this concern.

ALLEN, Lee Gilbert, M. D., who is widely and favorably known in Montgomery County, as an able young physician and surgeon, is conveniently located at Litchfield, where he enjoys the confidence of the public and a large practice. He was born in Zanesville Township, this county, November 30, 1876, a son of William Lee and Amanda C. (Potts) Allen. His father was born in Montgomery County, Ill., November 6, 1833, and his mother in Macoupin County, Ill. The paternal grandparents were Robert and Agnes (Rolland) Allen, born in Kentucky, and the maternal were William Bate and Rhoda (Stewart) Potts, and they were all early settlers of this section of Illinois. After their marriage, William Lee Allen and his wife settled on a farm, and Mr. Allen was also pastor of the Christian Church at Pleasant Hill for twenty-two years, and at Shaw's Point, and was a charter member of the former church. In 1901 Reverend Allen moved to Litchfield, and since 1913 he has made his home with his son Doctor Allen, being now retired from active life.

Lee Gilbert Allen attended the district schools, and the high school of St. Louis, Mo., and then matriculated in the medical department of the St. Louis University, from which he was graduated with his degree of M. D. In 1902 he came

to Litchfield and entered upon professional work, building up a very fine practice, which is confined mostly to St. Francis Hospital.

In April, 1905, Doctor Allen was married to Effie Rosella Felts, born in Missouri, but reared at Litchfield. She is a daughter of George W. and Amanda (Ramsey) Felts, natives of Westline, Mo. Doctor and Mrs. Allen have three children, namely: Dorothy Lee, who was born September 1, 1907; Elizabeth Colt, who was born December 10, 1914; and Lee Gilbert, who was born October 11, 1916. A member of the Christian Church since 1905, Doctor Allen has been an elder in it since 1914, and was a deacon from 1909 to 1914. In politics he is a Democrat. Fraternally he is a Mason belonging to Charter Oak Lodge No. 236, A. F. & A. M. A scholarly man, Doctor Allen stands very high among his professional brethren, and is ranked with the skilful physicians and surgeons of this section of the state.

ALLEN, William A., M. D., a physician and surgeon for thirty-nine years, and for the past thirty-five years engaged in practice at Donnellson, was born five miles northeast of Donnellson, in East Fork Township, January 28, 1856, a son of Robert S. and Harriet (Ohmart) Allen.

The founder of the North Carolina Allen family came to the United States from England at an early date, and at the same time a brother settled in New York state, and from him Col. Ethan Allen, the heroic commander of the "Green Mountain Boys," in the War of the Revolution, was descended. Robert S. Allen was born in Rockingham County, N. C., November 22, 1833, his family having long been established there. He was reared in his native state, but left it in 1854 to come to Illinois, locating four miles south of the present site of Coffeen, there buying a farm, on which he lived, and on which he died in August, 1901. He served as a justice of the peace, and was a radical Democrat. A member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, he took an active part in its affairs and was one of its elders for years. Fraternally he was a Mason, belonging to Donnellson Lodge No. 255, A. F. & A. M. Harriet Ohmart was born in Bellefontaine, Ohio, of German parentage, and her grandparents came to this country from Germany. She was brought to Illinois in her childhood, and was reared in Montgomery County. Her father died at New Salem, Ill., where he spent his last years, but her mother died when she was young. Robert S. Allen and his wife had two children, namely: William A., and George N., who is a stock buyer and lives at Donnellson.

William A. Allen was reared on a farm in East Fork Township, and during his boyhood attended the district schools. As soon as he could secure a teacher's certificate he began teaching, and during 1874, 1875 and 1876 was thus engaged. When only seventeen years old he began studying medicine under Dr. Haynes, and in the fall of 1876 he entered Missouri Medical College, at St. Louis, Mo., and took the full course, working his way through, and receiving his de-

gree March 5, 1878. Until 1882 he practiced in his home neighborhood, and then located at Donnellson, where he has since been successfully engaged in a general practice.

On May 5, 1881, Dr. Allen was married to Clara Clotfelter, born November 22, 1857, at Hillsboro, Ill. She was a daughter of James W. and Dorcas (Bost) Clotfelter, the former being one of the pioneers of Montgomery County and a well known stockman. He was born in North Carolina, and started for Illinois with his parents when a child. His father died on the way, and his mother with her nine children landed at Hillsboro in 1833. There James W. Clotfelter was reared, and spent his entire life, dying in 1905, having lost his wife in 1897. Dr. and Mrs. Allen lived at Donnellson until 1900 and then moved to a farm two miles south of the village, where they still reside, although he maintains his office at Donnellson. They have one daughter, Ruby, who is the wife of Raymond N. Harwood. Mrs. Harwood attended the grade and high schools of Hillsboro, and spent two years at Greenville College and one year at Forest Park University, St. Louis. Mr. Harwood is a graduate of Michigan University. He and his wife have one son, Allen Harwood.

Dr. Allen is a member of Donnellson Lodge No. 255, A. F. & A. M.; Mississippi Valley Consistory at East St. Louis, Ill., and Ainad Temple, Mystic Shrine, A. A. O. M. S. He belongs to Sorrento Lodge No. 318, K. of P. In politics he is a Democrat, and was supervisor of East Fork Township for one term, prior to his moving to Donnellson. Dr. Allen was one of the organizers of the State Bank of Donnellson, and has served as its president since its organization, and is a stockholder of the Hillsboro National Bank, and a stockholder in the Bradford National Bank at Greenville, Ill. He also owns stock in the State Bank of San Marcial, N. M., and owns 1,400 acres of land in Bond County, and 166 acres in Madison County, and 160 acres at Aberdeen, S. Dak.

ANGLE, Franklin Claude, who is now engaged in a concrete contracting business, is one of the reliable men of Litchfield. He was born in Greene County, Ill., September 4, 1880, a son of Robert Theodore and Augusta (Lachmund) Angle, natives of Pennsylvania and Germany, respectively. The father was a farmer who in 1902 moved to Litchfield, Montgomery County, and bought a restaurant, which he conducted for two years and then sold to his son Franklin Claude. He then bought a farm in South Litchfield Township, but soon thereafter returned to Litchfield and bought back the restaurant and was conducting it when he met with an accident, four months later, when he sold this business once more, and retired from active life. His death occurred in April, 1911. The mother survives and lives in Litchfield.

Franklin Claude Angle attended the district schools, and worked for his father on a farm in Greene County, and in his father's restaurant at Litchfield, buying it from his father and conducting it for three months, and then sold. After

that he worked at the mason trade for three years and branched out as a concrete contractor and now does all kinds of cement work.

On March 22, 1904, Mr. Angle was married to Zena Margaret Guthals, born in Walshville Township, a daughter of George and Henrietta Guthals, natives of Germany. Mr. and Mrs. Angle have the following children: Russell LeRoy, Ruth Lavon, Harold Lamoine and Fay Lucile. The family are members of the Baptist Church. In politics Mr. Angle is a Democrat. Fraternally he belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America, of which he has been local manager since 1910, and to the Royal Neighbors. He is a man of his word, and through his honorable dealing and uprightness, he has built up a large and valuable trade.

APPLEGATE, Arthur William, operating the old Applegate homestead on Section 29, Hillsboro Township, is one of the substantial farmers and reliable men of Montgomery County. He was born near Palmer, Christian County, Ill., July 28, 1875, a son of William H. and Caroline P. (Jones) Applegate, and a grandson of John J. and Abigail (Applegate) Applegate, and Samuel and Charlotte (Hendricks) Jones, all natives of New Jersey. The paternal grandparents died in their native state, but the maternal grandparents came to Sangamon County, Ill., at an early day.

William H. Applegate was born in New Jersey but spent many years in Hillsboro Township, Montgomery County, Ill., where he died when sixty-seven years old, his widow still surviving and living on the old homestead with her son Arthur William, and her daughter Susie. Their children were as follows: Rachel, who is the wife of Perry Alexander, of Enid, Okla.; Gordon, who lives at Ramsey, Kas.; George, who lives in Hillsboro Township; Abigail, who is the wife of Thomas Callaghan, of Hillsboro Township; Samuel Addison, who is a farmer of Hillsboro Township; Arthur William; Susie, who is with her mother; and four who died in infancy. In his earlier years William H. Applegate was a carpenter, later was a merchant and finally a farmer, and all of his life he was an industrious man and desirable citizen. Both he and his wife early joined the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he died firm in its faith, and she is still a faithful member.

Arthur William Applegate was reared on the farm he now occupies, and has lived in Montgomery County since he was four years old, at which time the family came to Hillsboro Township, the father investing in two eighty-acre tracts of land which have since then greatly increased in value, thereby proving his foresight and judgment. Growing up in Hillsboro Township during the formative period of his life, Arthur William Applegate attended its schools and has been thoroughly identified with its best interests, so that what is of value to his neighborhood, is very close to his heart. His efforts have been concentrated on farming and he is recognized as one of the leading agriculturalists



FRANK J. SCHEFFEL

of this section which contains a number of men who thoroughly understand their business. Mr. Applegate lives with his mother and sister Susie. In politics he is a Republican, and has held the office of school director for one term.

APPLEGATE, George Henry, a prosperous farmer on Section 17, Hillsboro Township, is one of the native sons of Montgomery County, as he was born near Litchfield, March 22, 1862, a son of William H. and Caroline P. (Jones) Applegate, of Montgomery County, the former of whom is deceased.

George Henry Applegate was reared in his native township where he remained until he was eighteen years old, at which time he moved on a farm his father owned on Section 29, Hillsboro Township, and lived there until he was married. He then rented the William Gould farm for one year, leaving it for a place on Section 17 that belonged to his father, and that tract of land he farmed for about eight years. His next location was a quarter of a mile south, on forty acres of land he purchased, and this continued his home until 1905, when he bought his present farm which is on the east half of Section 17. He operates about 200 acres of land, and still owns his original forty acres.

On December 4, 1884, Mr. Applegate was married to Miss Julia Ferguson, a daughter of James and Phoebe (Barlow) Ferguson. Mr. and Mrs. Applegate became the parents of five children: Maude, who is the wife of Charles Alexander, and they have one son, Clarence; Roy and Ethel, who are at home, and two died in infancy. Mr. Applegate is a Republican and has served as a school director. The Methodist Episcopal Church holds the membership of both Mr. and Mrs. Applegate.

Mrs. Applegate was born near Walshville, Ill., where she was reared and educated. Her father came to Montgomery County when a child, and both he and her mother are living. They had six children: George, Julia, John, Hattie, Lillie, and one who died young. The paternal grandparents of Mrs. Applegate were Darius and Lavina (Hensley) Ferguson, and they were early settlers of Montgomery County. Their children were as follows: John, George, Robert, James, Wilson, Abner, Emma, Frank and Annie. The maternal grandfather was Joseph Barlow, who married a Miss Blair, and their children were: Phoebe, Martha, Lina, Alcinda, Thomas and Euphemia.

APPLEGATE, Samuel Addison, a very successful farmer residing on Section 20, Hillsboro Township, is one of the representative men of Montgomery County. He was born near Trenton, N. J., December 22, 1866, a son of William H. and Caroline (Pones) Applegate, natives of New Jersey. They had eleven children, namely: Gordon, who lives at Ramona, Kas.; George, who lives at Hillsboro, Ill.; Abigail, who is the wife of Thomas Callaghan, of Hillsboro Township; Samuel Addison; Rachel, who is the wife of Perry Alexander of Enid, Okla.; Arthur W., who lives in Hillsboro Township; Susie,

who lives at home; and four who died in childhood. William H. Applegate was first a carpenter and later a merchant who came to Montgomery County in an early day, then moved away, returning later on and buying two eighty-acre tracts in Hillsboro Township, where he died at the age of sixty-seven years. His widow, born February 1, 1840, survives, and is a member of the Methodist Church as was her husband. The paternal grandfather was John J. Applegate, and his wife was Abigail (Applegate) Applegate, natives of New Jersey who died in that state. He was a farmer. Their children were as follows: William, Edward, George, and Gordon, who died at the age of four years. The maternal grandfather was Samuel Jones, and he married Charlotte Hendricks, both being natives of New Jersey, who came to Illinois, locating in Sangamon County, where they died. Their children were as follows: John, Austin, George, Frank, William, Samuel, Susan, Sarah, Caroline, Louise and one who died in childhood.

Samuel Addison Applegate was reared on his father's farm in Hillsboro Township and attended the neighborhood schools, living at home until he was a man grown. He was then married and has farmed for himself ever since, owning now 180 acres on Section 20, Hillsboro Township, his farm being one of the best cultivated and productive in this locality. On December 28, 1893, Mr. Applegate was married to Miss Lottie Corlew, a daughter of William H. and Eliza (Black) Corlew. Mr. and Mrs. Applegate have one daughter, Elsie Fern. Mrs. Applegate belongs to the Baptist Church. Mr. Applegate is a Republican and was highway commissioner for three terms. The birth of Mrs. Applegate occurred on a farm, February 16, 1867. Both of her parents are now deceased. They had the following children: Mary Ault, Nettie Kessinger, Martha Sims, Lottie Applegate, Lucy Corlew and Eliza Corlew.

ARMENTROUT, Clarence L., one of the prosperous farmers of Section 17, Witt Township, owns 110 acres of land, and is engaged in dairying and raising a good grade of hogs and other stock. He was born on his present farm, in the house he now occupies, on July 10, 1872, a son of John T. and Rebecca (Vermilion) Armentrout. John T. Armentrout was also born in Witt Township, a son of Christopher H. and Elizabeth Armentrout, who were married in West Virginia, and came to Illinois at an early date, and since then the family has been located in Montgomery County. Rebecca Vermilion was born in the county in Illinois that bears her maiden name, and she is a daughter of James S. and Elizabeth Vermilion, who were of French descent. They brought their family to Montgomery County when Mrs. Armentrout was a child and she was reared here. After their marriage, John T. and Rebecca Armentrout settled on the farm now owned by their son, Clarence L., and there the father died in 1887. The mother continued to live on the farm until her second marriage, which occurred in 1898, when

she was united with Fred Mitchell, and they now live at Witt, Ill. She is a member of the Pleasant View Methodist Church, to which John T. Armentrout also belonged. He was a Republican in politics, and at one time served Witt Township as supervisor, and held other offices, being a man of high character and excellent executive ability. Mr. and Mrs. Armentrout had the following children: Clarence L.; Elvira, who is now deceased, was the wife of Orville Carriker; Augusta, who died at the age of seventeen years; Gertrude, who lives in California; Lee who lives at Mattoon, Ill.; and Howard and Stella, both of whom died when young.

Clarence L. Armentrout attended the schools of Witt Township, and was reared on the farm where he now resides. On August 16, 1893, he was married to Ida E. Towell, who was born and reared in Witt Township, a daughter of Isaac T. and Elizabeth (Chapman) Towell. Isaac T. Towell was born in White County, Ill., and came to Montgomery County in young manhood. Mrs. Towell, who was born in Kentucky, lost her mother by death, when she was a child, and her father then brought her to Montgomery County. For a time after their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. I. T. Towell lived in North Litchfield Township, but left it in 1870 for Witt Township, and in 1894 they moved to Fillmore Township, nine miles south of Mr. Armentrout's farm, and there Mrs. Towell died April 7, 1906. Mr. Towell survives and still makes his home on his farm. He and his wife had nine children, namely: John W., who lives in Hillsboro Township; Laura, who is the wife of Henry Lee of Witt, Ill.; Martha, who is the wife of Jacob Bauerle of Witt; Nora, who is the wife of Louis Best of Missouri; Ida E., who is Mrs. Armentrout; Eva, who is the wife of Victor Wright of Domellson, Ill.; Isaac T., Jr., who is at home; Elmer J., who lives at Chapman, Ill.; and Maude, who is the wife of Wood Stephenson of Chapman, Ill.

When they were first married, Mr. and Mrs. Armentrout located on a farm on Section 7, Witt Township, where they lived until 1903, but in that year they came to the Armentrout homestead, which has since continued to be their home. They have eight children, namely: Inez, who is Mrs. Chester Cunningham, has two children, Clarice V. and Ray Lincoln, and they live at Elkhville, Ill.; Chester and Lester, who died in infancy; I. Leslie, and John T., who are at home; Letha M. and Dorothy, who are attending school; and Velma, who is the youngest. The family belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church of Witt, and Mr. Armentrout belongs to its official board, being one of its stewards. He is a member of Witt Camp, M. W. A. Politically he is a Republican and he served two full terms and a portion of a third as tax collector. He has also been a school trustee of his district for a good many years, and for the past year has been highway commissioner for his township.

ARMSTRONG, William B., one of the substantial men of Montgomery County where he owns considerable property, has for a number of years

maintained an elegant summer residence just south of Litchfield. He was born in Ireland, in December, 1839, a son of Alexander and Martha (Richey) Armstrong who came to the United States, landing in New York City in 1853, from whence they traveled to Warren County, Ill., there settling on a farm.

William B. Armstrong attended the common schools before leaving Ireland. In August, 1862, he enlisted for service during the Civil War in Company B, One Hundred and Second Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and was assigned to the Army of the Cumberland, participating in the battles of Rocky Face, those of the Atlanta campaign, including the famous march to the sea, and the conquest of the Carolinas. In the march from Raleigh to Petersburg, he was barefooted, as none of the shoes furnished by the government would fit him. From Petersburg he went to Richmond and thence to Washington, where he took part in the Grand Review, being discharged in July, 1865. He then returned to Warren County.

In December, 1867, Mr. Armstrong was married to Olive Terpening, born in Warren County, a daughter of John P. and Mindwell (Smith) Terpening, natives of New York state who came by canal and lakes to Chicago, and thence by wagon to Warren County. Mrs. Armstrong attended the public schools and Knox College and taught school prior to her marriage. After their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong spent a year in Warren County, and then moved to Vernon County, Mo., where they bought a farm and lived for thirty-two years. Mr. Armstrong then traded his ranch for a coal mine at Raymond, Ill., which had 170 acres of land adjoining it, and also invested in Raymond town property. For a year he engaged in farming his land and then turned it over to his son and retired. Some four years later he sold this farm and bought the Atterbury farm, one and one-half miles northwest of Litchfield, and two acres just north of Litchfield. This farm of 160 acres continued to be the family home for a year and then removal was made to the present residence just south of Litchfield, where Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong spend their summers, their winters being spent at Lynnhaven, St. Andrews Bay, Fla., where he owns several lots and a fine bungalow.

Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong have two living children, namely: Ricey D., who is operating the homestead; and Lenora M. who is Mrs. Shelby Rhodes of North Litchfield Township. They have lost two children, Smith, who died at the age of twenty-six years; and Ethelda, who died at the age of nine years. Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong belong to the Church of Christ and to the Christian Union, although both were reared in the Methodist faith. Mr. Armstrong is a Prohibitionist. S. B. Phillips Post No. 379, G. A. R., holds his membership and has his loyal support.

ATTEBERY, William J., owner of what is said to be the finest farm in Hillsboro Township, is one of the leading farmers of Montgomery County. He was born in Hillsboro Township,

west of the Woodsboro Church, Montgomery County, Ill., March 18, 1861, a son of William M. and Mary Jane (Beeler) Attebery, natives of Macoupin County, Ill., and Butler County, Ohio. They had ten children as follows: Luella E., who is of Hillsboro; William J.; David, who lives in Grisham Township; Sarah M., who is the wife of George Rainey, of Hillsboro Township; Lavina, who is deceased, was the wife of John Loucks, of Hillsboro Township; Charles B., who lives in Arkansas; Eva B., who is the wife of Edwin Thompson, of Hillsboro; Mamie, who died in 1894; and two who died in infancy.

William M. Attebery was reared in Montgomery County on a farm, and when a young man moved to the vicinity of Litchfield. On January 1, 1857, he was married to Mary Jane Beeler, a daughter of Jacob Beeler, and after their marriage they went to Hillsboro Township, where Mr. Attebery purchased 100 acres of land that is now owned by the William Ault estate. After a few years spent on that farm, he sold and moved to Section 28, and in the spring of 1868 moved to Section 17, where George Rainey now lives, buying 200 acres, which he improved and resided on until 1890, when he moved to Litchfield, where he died November 13, 1895, aged sixty years. His wife survived him and died January 19, 1901, aged sixty-four years three months and seven days. She came to this county when eighteen years old, from Ohio. She and her husband were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In matters of citizenship, William M. Attebery was public spirited and loyal, and at the time of the Civil War he espoused the Union cause, and enlisted as a private and served a year, when he was honorably discharged on account of disability. Honorable and upright, he was highly esteemed throughout the county. He was a very successful farmer and at the time of his death owned about 1,000 acres of land, although he had started out a poor boy. His parents were Ailey and Lavina (Logsdon) Attebery, the former of whom was born in Macoupin County, Ill., the son of Melchizedek Attebery, one of the very early settlers of that county, whose wife was before marriage a Miss Peebles. Ailey and Lavina Attebery had children as follows: Albert, Sarah, William M., Mary, Louis, Willis, Luella and Isabel. The maternal grandparents of William J. Attebery were natives of Ohio, and early settlers of Litchfield, Ill. Jacob Beeler was a farmer and he died at Litchfield. His children were as follows: Mary Jane Atterbury, Margaret Kissinger, Christina, and Bettie Lockerman.

William J. Attebery is one of the representative and progressive farmers of Hillsboro Township, in which he was born as a member of one of the county's pioneer families. He was reared to farm life, and this calling has always claimed his attention. His educational training was obtained in the public schools of his native township, and in the periods of vacation he assisted his father in the operation of the homestead, remaining under the parental roof until after his marriage. On March 17, 1887, William J. Atte-

bery was married to Miss Lulu Bailey, a daughter of Leonard Perry and Cordelia A. (Blackwood) Bailey, and six children were born to them: Clara, Charles, Homer, Hazel, and Edgar and Willard who died young.

After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Attebery moved on a farm in the northeast corner of Section 28, where he purchased 108 acres of his father, and lived on it until 1901, when he moved on his present farm, comprising 468 acres of land, he owning all in all 587 acres. He does general farming and utilizes modern methods in his work. His place is equipped with all kinds of improved machinery, and in 1907 he built a very large and modern residence, and he has commodious barns and other buildings, the farm being one of the finest and best equipped in the county. In politics Mr. Attebery is a Democrat, and while he keeps well informed on the questions of the day, he has never wanted office, preferring to give his undivided time to his business. He belongs to the Modern Woodmen, and he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Mrs. Attebery was born at Walshville, Ill., March 17, 1866, her father being a native of Ohio, and her mother of Illinois. Her father died January 27, 1911, aged seventy-five years six months and two days, but her mother survives. They had eight children: George Edgar, Minnie, Lula, Mrs. Eva Green, Mrs. Cora Bishop, Mrs. Alma Rundles, Frank, and a son who died young. The paternal grandfather of Mrs. Attebery was George Bailey, and the grandmother Mary (Moore) Bailey, both being natives of Ohio. They had two children: Leonard Perry and George. The maternal grandfather was Johnson Blackwood and he married Sarah Craig. They came from North Carolina to Montgomery County in 1832, and settled near the Waveland Church, where they died, he when about sixty-one years old, and she when eighty-three years old. Their children were as follows: William; Hampton; Mary, who married first a Mr. Scherer and second a Mr. McFarland; Mrs. Nancy Bost; Mrs. Sarah Cottingham; John; and Mrs. Cordelia A. Bailey, all old and honored names in Montgomery County.

AULT, William.—Among the highly respected and prominent men of Montgomery County was William Ault, now deceased, whose entire life was actuated by honorable principles as manifested by his fidelity in citizenship, his trustworthiness in business relations, his faithfulness in friendship, and his devotion to his family. He was born in Hardy County, W. Va., near Petersburg, July 26, 1840, and there spent the days of his boyhood and youth. He remained at home until after the inauguration of the Civil War, when in 1862, prompted by a spirit of loyalty to the Union, he enlisted as a member of Company B, First Maryland Cavalry, with which he served for three years, lacking two months. He participated in the battle of Gettysburg, and carried dispatches to Williamsport, Pa., during that battle. At the

battle of Chancellorsville, he and a comrade by the name of Martin were sent out as scouts to investigate the position and strength of Stonewall Jackson's forces. They were in citizen clothes, and while returning Mr. Ault was captured by the Union forces who believed him to be a spy of the enemy, and a rope was secured with which to hang him, when a commanding Union officer rode up just in time to save his life, for he recognized the brave and intrepid soldier, who was often found in the thickest of the fight in many hard fought battles, and at the close of the war was honorably discharged with the rank of corporal.

Following the close of hostilities, Mr. Ault spent a year in Ohio and then came to Montgomery County, Ill., where he continued to reside until called to his final rest. He was married in this county on September 30, 1875, to Miss Mary Corlew, a daughter of Rev. William H. Corlew and Eliza (Black) Corlew. He was born in Illinois, and was brought to Montgomery County by his father, Philip Corlew, who was one of the earliest of the pioneers. He was the paternal grandfather of Mrs. William Ault, and he was married to Anna Kincaid. He was from Kentucky and she from West Virginia. They were among the very early settlers of Hillsboro Township, and kept a tavern or inn where they fed travelers. That was before the days of railroads. They lived to a good old age. Their children were as follows: Lindsay, John, David, William, Jane, Philip, Nancy and Angeline. The maternal grandfather of Mrs. Ault was Pinkney Black, and his wife bore the maiden name of Montgomery, and she was born in Georgia. They had three children, namely: Eliza, James and John.

William H. Corlew became a minister of the Baptist Church, and was engaged in preaching the gospel for many years. He was also a prominent man in public affairs, and for a long period served as a justice of the peace, his decisions being strictly fair and impartial. He was always true to every trust, and his high moral worth and his active interest in the welfare of his fellowmen made him valued and highly respected. He married Eliza A. Black, and they became the parents of seven children, namely: Henriette, now deceased, who was the wife of B. Kessinger of Kansas; Martha, who is deceased, was the wife of James Sims; Mrs. Ault; Eliza, now deceased; Amanda, who died at the age of six years; Luey, who is now Mrs. A. Bissell in Colorado; and Lottie, who is the wife of Addison Applegate, is residing on the old home farm of the family. Reverend Corlew, who was born in 1819, died March 3, 1897, and his wife whose birth occurred in Illinois, January 12, 1824, passed away April 7, 1904. Like her husband she was a most consistent Christian. In early life she joined the Christian Church and her religious faith was manifest in her kind and generous spirit and many deeds of helpfulness and of mercy. On February 5, 1846, she gave her hand in marriage to Reverend Corlew, and

was thereafter a most devoted companion and helpmate to him on the journey of life. Martha (Mrs. Sims), their daughter, left one son, Edgar Sims.

William Ault was a son of Daniel and Mary (Strader) Ault, natives of West Virginia, being born near a small town named Petersburg. They lived in the mountains, and there died, having been farming people, and they had six children, namely: Adonijah; Henry, who died in the Civil War while confined in Libby prison; William, Daniel, Anna and Maggie. William Ault and wife had the following children: Anna, Daisy, Margaret, Retta, Verna and Vena. Anna died when over two years of age, and Daisy when fifteen months old. Margaret was married to Christopher Knag and they lived at Hillsboro, and have a son, Myron. Retta was married to E. A. Lewey, the present county superintendent of schools, and they have one son, Everett Harold. Miss Verna is a teacher in the Auburn district school. Vena was married to Oscar Lee Dolson, and they live at McLean, McLean County, Ill., where he is in a lumber business. They have a daughter, Eleanor. All the daughters are intellectual and well educated. Mrs. Margaret Knag was educated in Dixon and taught school at Butler, Irving and other places. Mrs. Retta Lewey took courses of study in Valparaiso, Ind., and Dixon, Ill., and taught school in various places in this county. Miss Verna Ault took a normal course at Charleston, Ill., and has taught school five terms. In the Raymond public schools she was instructor of higher mathematics, and taught the same branch in the Nokomis High school. She is a member of the Woman's Relief Corps and Herman Chapter No. 91, O. E. S. at Hillsboro. She is also chairman of the Woman's Counsel of National Defense. She has traveled extensively in the east and south, visiting many of the principal cities. Mrs. Vena Dolson is a graduate from the University of Normal, where she took a four years' course.

Upon coming to Montgomery County in 1866, William Ault settled near Woodsboro in Hillsboro Township, and soon thereafter he joined the Methodist Episcopal Church, was made a class leader, and superintendent of the Sunday school. He also served as steward and trustee of the church. An intelligent, enterprising, public-spirited man, he was also a kind and loving husband and father, and good citizen. For eighteen years he kept his altar warm with family devotion, and on his last day, he uttered the prayer that if this day should be the last of his or his family's life, they might wake up in the arms of Jesus. At the time of his marriage Mr. Ault took his bride to his farm and continued to engage in agricultural pursuits until his death. He was very practical as well as progressive in his farm work, and as the years passed, accumulated a handsome competence, leaving when he died 320 acres of land, to which his wife has since added by purchase eighty acres, so that she now has 400 acres, six miles south of Hillsboro, in Hillsboro Township. She superintends this place, and

displays excellent ability thereby. Mrs. Ault was born in Hillsboro Township, April 15, 1851, and attended the district schools, and the old Hillsboro Academy, and then taught three terms of school. She settled her husband's estate and later her father's estate, and has always been a very busy woman. Always active in the church, she taught the bible class in the Sunday school for many years, holding to the same religious faith as did her husband.

On June 2, 1896, Mr. Ault was returning home from work in apparently the best of health, and driving a team of mules that were pulling two wagons when he was stricken undoubtedly with heart failure, and died at once. His team continued on to the barnyard and stopped, when it was soon afterward discovered that he was dead in the front wagon. He had previously suffered from heart trouble, which led to the belief that that was the cause of his death. He had been a member of the Masonic fraternity, and in politics was a Republican, giving unfaltering support to his party.

BAKER, Joseph McLean, one of the leading exponents of the legal profession of Montgomery County, is a highly esteemed resident of Hillsboro, and a man widely and favorably known in this part of the state. He was born in Grisham Township, October 5, 1866, a son of Rev. William P. and Margaret J. (McLean) Baker, natives of Illinois. Two children were born to these parents, namely: Joseph McLean, and Mary J., who resides at Hillsboro. Rev. William P. Baker was reared in Macon County, Ill., and was originally a Cumberland Presbyterian minister, and later a Presbyterian clergyman, after the two factions were reunited. His birth occurred February 25, 1835, and he died at Hillsboro, July 15, 1917. His wife was born December 14, 1835. At his death he and his wife owned a finely improved farm of 179 acres in Grisham Township, and a comfortable residence at Hillsboro. During his occupancy of the ministry, he held some important charges, and for many years was statistic clerk of the Vandalia presbytery.

The paternal grandfather, William D. Baker, was married to Marilla Martin, they being natives of North Carolina, who moved first to Tennessee and then to Illinois, becoming pioneers of Macon County, where they both died, he at the age of eighty-three years, and she at the age of ninety-four years. They had five children who lived to maturity, namely: James D., who died in Kansas; Lavina Dennis; Mary E. Smith, who died in August, 1916; Rev. William P.; and Rev. Nathan Martin, who now lives in Decatur, Ill. The paternal great-grandfather, Nathan Baker, moved from North Carolina to Tennessee, and died there. The great-great-grandfather was Michael Baker. The maternal grandfather of William P. Baker was Josiah Martin, who was a Revolutionary soldier. The maternal grandfather of Joseph M. Baker was Joseph McLean, and he was married to Abigail Paisley, they both being natives

of North Carolina and early settlers of Montgomery County. He died when about sixty-five years old, and she in middle life. They had three children, as follows: William A., who moved to Nebraska; Melissa, who was married to Walker F. Hickman; and Margaret Janc. William P. Baker was twice married. His first wife was Mary Wilson, and they had two children, namely: William Calvin, who died leaving a son, William Elmer, now living at Girard, Kans.; and Ora D., who was married to George H. Donnell, and they live at Snohomish, Wash.

Joseph M. Baker lived at different places according to his father's ministerial changes, but since 1879 has made Montgomery County his home. He was reared in a religious family atmosphere, and sent to the schools of the various places where the family was in residence, and was graduated from the Hillsboro High school in 1885. For the succeeding three years he was engaged in teaching school, and then began the study of law under James M. Truitt, and was admitted to the bar in 1889, since which time he has been engaged in a general practice at Hillsboro. On July 25, 1906, he was married to Miss Lola E. Hammack, a daughter of James Franklin and Lily May (Jacques) Hammack. Mrs. Baker was born in Arkansas, September 21, 1885. Her father was a native of Illinois. After the death of her mother in 1888, her father was married (second) to Miss Louisa Armstrong, and they have three children, namely: Minnie, who is the wife of James Brown, Jr.; Elizabeth, who is the wife of Benjamin Owens; and Lucy Hammack, who is a teacher living at home. Mr. and Mrs. Baker have one child, Margaret May. Both Mr. and Mrs. Baker belong to the Presbyterian Church in which he has been an elder for sixteen years, and he has been a member of the Church Extension Committee of the Alton Presbytery for ten years.

A man of high standing, Mr. Baker has been selected by the directors of the People's National Bank of Hillsboro as vice-president, and he has been president of the Hillsboro Improvement Association for thirteen or fourteen years, and is a stockholder of the Montgomery County Loan and Trust Company. For two terms he was president of the Hillsboro Board of Education. In politics he is a Republican, and served Hillsboro as city attorney for many years. He had the distinction of being a delegate to the convention that nominated Richard Yates, Jr., for governor of Illinois, and for a number of years he was a member of the Republican County Central Committee, and during the campaign of 1904 he served it as chairman.

BALD, W. F., cashier and a director of the Nokomis National Bank and connected with this institution since October 29, 1905, and since January, 1918, a director also of the Florida Bank of St. Petersburg, Fla., is one of the leading financiers of Montgomery County. He was born on a farm in Greenwood Township, October 14, 1884, a son of Frank and Mary, (Kettel-

kamp) Bald. Frank Bald was born in St. Clair County, Ill., his parents being of German extraction. Until he was twenty-one years old, Frank Bald lived in his native county, but at that time came to Greenwood Township. He married Mary Kettelkamp, who was born in Christian County, Ill., whose parents also came from Germany at an early day. After their marriage Frank Bald and his wife located in St. Clair County, later going to Christian County, where they now reside. They have had seven children: Lydia, who married Fred H. Stolte, of Edwardsville, Ill.; E. O., who is at home; Bertha, who is the wife of W. K. Zeigler, of Stonington, Ill.; Emma, who is the wife of D. W. Ekhoft, of Nokomis, Ill.; Ida C., who is the wife of Charles R. Hanft, of New Athens, Ill.; W. F.; and Edna, who is at home. The parents are very active in the German Methodist Church.

W. F. Bald was reared on his father's farm, and attended the local schools. Immediately after completing his school course, he entered the Nokomis National Bank as assistant bookkeeper, and in his successive promotions his faithfulness and ability have received recognition until he is now cashier of the institution and a member of its directing body. From January to May, 1914, he was assistant cashier, and in the latter month he received his present appointment. Further recognition of his standing in the financial world was accorded him in January, 1918, when he was made a member of the board of directors of the Florida Bank at St. Petersburg, Fla.

On April 8, 1909, Mr. Bald was married to Kate Cornelia Hubbard, born at Nokomis, Ill., a daughter of I. G. and Alice (Mobrey) Hubbard. Mr. Bald is a member of Nokomis Lodge No. 456, A. F. & A. M. In politics he is a Republican. St. Mark's English Lutheran Church holds his membership. In addition to his banking duties, Mr. Bald discharges those of treasurer of the Nokomis Building Association, and in every respect is one of the solid, alert and prosperous men of this section.

BALL, Elbert W., cashier of the John Ball & Company Bank at Farmersville, is one of the men of affairs of Montgomery County, where he is held in the highest esteem. He was born near Girard, Macoupin County, Ill., August 28, 1872, a son of John and Jane E. (Witt) Ball. John Ball was born at Tallybone, Wales, October 19, 1842, and came to the United States in December, 1855, locating in Virden, Ill., when he was still a boy. He was one of fourteen children, and his father dying in 1856, his mother managed to rear her large family, but they were very poor. In 1858 the boys rented a farm from Lewis H. Thomas, and they lived on it until 1866, and by working hard they prospered and were able to buy 320 acres of land west of Farmersville. In time John Ball was married and he then bought a farm across the road from the family place, and lived on it until he moved to Farmersville in November, 1907. In 1892 he founded the private bank of John Ball & Co. at Farmersville, Ill., of which

he was president. As his judgment was excellent he made money and his advice was sought by men from all over the county. A man of broad ideas, he contributed liberally to all things he believed would work out for the public good. Fraternally he was a Mason. He and his wife had five children, namely: Clarence H., who lives at Thomasville, Ill.; Elbert W.; Agnes, who is the wife of C. M. Simonson; Allen J., who is a farmer of Macoupin County; and Amy J., who is the wife of Dr. K. L. Hays of Farmersville, Ill.

Elbert W. Ball was reared on the farm of his father and sent to the local schools, remaining at home until he was twenty-three years old, when he entered the bank as cashier, which position he still retains. On December 26, 1901, Mr. Ball was married to Metta S. Simonson, who was born in this township. She attended the grade and high schools of Farmersville, and is a well informed lady. Mr. and Mrs. Ball have one daughter, Amy Elberta, who was born in 1902. Mrs. Ball is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Fraternally Mr. Ball belongs to the Girard Lodge No. 132, A. F. & A. M. In politics a Republican, he takes an intelligent man's interest in seeing that good men are elected to office. Mr. Ball is interested in his farm, on which he raises and feeds stock of all kinds upon an extensive scale. A man of many affairs, he occupies a very prominent place in the county, and like his father is called upon to exercise his judgment in important financial matters.

BALL, Henry Samuel, one of the successful farmers of North Litchfield Township, and a man highly respected in Montgomery County, was born in Licking County, Ohio, October 5, 1858, a son of Samuel D. and Christina (Dieker-son) Ball, natives of New Jersey and Virginia. In the spring of 1860 the parents came to Illinois, and bought several farms in Dry Fork Township, Shelby County. Later on in life the father moved into Shelbyville, where he died in 1870. The mother died in Ohio, in 1872.

Henry Samuel Ball attended the common schools of Reynoldsburg, Ohio, the public schools of Shelbyville, and is a well informed man. He learned the butchering trade, and worked at it until 1876, when he came to Litchfield and engaged in farming by the month. On December 22, 1880, he was married to Emma L. Sloman, born in Macoupin County, Ill., a daughter of John and Sarah (Lamb) Sloman, natives of Devonshire, England, and Mississippi, respectively. After his marriage Mr. Ball lived at Litchfield for a year, being employed as a painter in the shops of the Big Four Railroad Company, and then moved to Macoupin County, Ill., where he rented land from his father-in-law. Later he rented other land, and remained in that county for thirteen years. For the subsequent six years he rented land in South Litchfield Township, when he returned to his father-in-law's farm for six years. Mr. Ball then moved to Litchfield and was in partnership with H. D. Buell in a meat market,



James R. Sharp and Family

but three years later sold his interest to Frank Snow, and became manager for two years of the Farmers Elevator Company at Litchfield. He then bought the Ideal Grocery and Meat Market, and conducted it for nine months, when he sold it and began buying and shipping live stock. In 1914 he erected fine buildings on his eighty-acre farm on Section 32, North Litchfield Township, where he carries on general farming, although he continues to deal in live stock and he also raises some stock of his own.

The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Ball have been as follows: Ethel Claire, who married William P. Gillespie, of Albany, Ore.; Ollie Udora, who married Thomas E. Combs, of Redlands, Cal.; and Mary Blanche, who is a teacher in the Litchfield High school; and Samuel Sloman, who is at home, is the only son. Mrs. Ball was educated in the district schools. Both Mr. and Mrs. Ball are Methodists and he served on the official board of the church for years, and for several years he was a school director. In the spring of 1915 he was elected assistant supervisor of North Litchfield Township on the Republican ticket. For two and one-half years Mr. Ball was on the board of Holden Hospital. Mrs. Ball served for five years as president of the Foreign Missionary Society, and is still a member of it. Mr. and Mrs. Ball are very prominent people, charitably inclined and anxious to do all in their power to raise the moral tone of their neighborhood and to better general conditions.

BANDY, Charles W., one of the leading veterinary surgeons of Montgomery County and now located at Litchfield, is a credit to his profession and community. He was born in North Litchfield Township, July 7, 1872, a son of John F. and Ellen (Stivers) Bandy, natives of Tennessee and Ohio, respectively. They were married in North Litchfield Township, where the father engaged in farming until his death in April, 1873. The mother was married (second) to W. D. Martin, and continued to live in North Litchfield Township. Mr. Martin died in 1888, but Mrs. Martin survives, making her home among her children.

When he was sixteen years old Dr. Bandy began being self supporting, first by working on the railroad for a few months, following which he went to Decatur and served a three years' apprenticeship to a dyer and cleaner, and then conducted a shop of his own at that place for about four months, then came to Litchfield and conducted the same business for two years. On account of ill health, he had to abandon that line of work and in order to get out into the open air, worked as a brakeman on the J. & S. L. Railroad, now the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, for a year. For the following three years he was engaged in various occupations, always seeking something that would keep him out of doors. Having a natural liking for animals, he finally decided to study to be a veterinary practitioner, and took one year's course in a veterinary college at Kansas City, Mo., completing his studies

at Toronto, Canada, where he was graduated in 1903. Having passed the state examinations, he embarked in practice at Farmersville, Ill., but a year later moved to Raymond, where he remained until August 1, 1909, when he located at Litchfield, and in March, 1914, took the examination under the civil service commission for assistant state veterinarian, receiving his appointment as such in October of that same year.

On January 11, 1909, Dr. Bandy was married to Anna Brown, daughter of George W. and Minerva Isabelle Brown. Dr. and Mrs. Bandy have one daughter, Beulah Pauline. In politics Dr. Bandy is a Democrat. He is a live, energetic man and skillful practitioner, and the above appointment shows that his ability is appreciated.

BARCROFT, Victor B., M. D., proprietor of a private sanitarium at Litchfield, is one of the able men of his profession in Montgomery County. He was born in Armstrong County, Pa., October 29, 1855, a son of Dr. Ambrose and Charlotte D. (Woodworth) Barcroft, natives of New Jersey and of Armstrong County, Pa. The father, also a physician, came to Monmouth, Ill., in 1865, and there practiced until he moved to Walshville, Ill., where he died in 1894, the mother surviving him until 1904.

Dr. Victor B. Barcroft was given his preliminary educational training in the public schools, following which he entered Lincoln University, at Lincoln, Ill., and was graduated therefrom in 1876. For the following two years he taught school, and then entering the Medical College of the University at St. Louis, was graduated therefrom in 1879 with the degree of M. D. Dr. Barcroft then practiced at Walshville until 1901, when he came to Litchfield, and built up so large a practice that in 1904 he built a brick sanitarium to accommodate his patients.

In 1884 Dr. Barcroft was married to Elizabeth Hodges, born at Walshville, Ill., and died in 1893. She was a daughter of Charles T. and Ruth (Bostwick) Hodges, and left one daughter, Erma C., who is Mrs. E. J. Hewitt of Sheridan, Wyo. In 1896 Dr. Barcroft was married (second) to Margaret Taylor, born at Walshville, Ill., a daughter of George D. and Mary (Kirkwood) Taylor, natives of New Jersey and Illinois, respectively. Dr. and Mrs. Barcroft have three children, as follows: Lavonne, Dwight and Victor, all of whom are at home. Dr. Barcroft belongs to the Christian Church of which he has been an elder since 1906. In politics he is a Republican and is a member of the school board. Fraternally his connections are with the Modern Woodmen of America and the order of Ben Hur. Dr. Barcroft owns several farms in the vicinity of Litchfield and is a man of ample means and wide interests.

BARLOW, C. C., postmaster at Walshville, and junior member of the well established coal and general store firm of T. M. and C. C. Barlow, is one of the sound business men of Walshville,

who stands well in his community. He was born near Walshville, Ill., December 29, 1868, a son of T. M. and Elizabeth (McPhail) Barlow.

Growing up his native township, C. C. Barlow attended the district and the Walshville schools. In 1897 he was appointed postmaster of Walshville, and has held that important office continuously, in spite of a change in political parties. A Republican, he was the successful nominee at one time of his party as assessor of Walshville Township, and served for four years, and he is school and village treasurer at present, having held these offices for some years, succeeding himself in office.

In October, 1890, Mr. Barlow was married to Anna Haley, a daughter of Rev. A. Haley, a Presbyterian minister. Prior to her marriage Mrs. Barlow was a school teacher for some years. Mr. and Mrs. Barlow have had three children, namely: Shirley, who was born in September, 1891, died in 1892; R. L., who was born July 15, 1894, is a graduate of the Walshville High school, completing his course there at the age of twelve years, and he was graduated from the Litchfield High school in 1911. He is now an interne in the City Hospital at St. Louis, Mo., having been graduated in June, 1917, from the St. Louis University with the degree of M. D.; and Truman A., who was born June 10, 1908, is attending school. Mrs. Barlow belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Barlow belongs to Walshville Lodge No. 1558, W. of A. A man of unusual ability, he has prospered himself and has been able to give his children advantages that have aided these naturally bright sons very materially.

BARLOW, Thomas L., one of the well known residents of Walshville, and a man who is held in high esteem, was born in Walshville Township, near Walshville, Montgomery County, Ill., October 25, 1867, a son of William F. and Harriet (Ferguson) Barlow, both of whom were born in Illinois, the father in Walshville Township. He died in November, 1884, and she in 1892, of their five children three surviving: Thomas L.; Maggie E., who is the wife of G. E. DeShane, of Panama, Ill.; and Elmer W., who lives at Walshville, is a telegrapher for the Big Four Railroad. William F. Barlow was a member of the Presbyterian Church, and he was a Republican in politics.

Thomas L. Barlow was reared on a farm and attended the Walshville schools. He began business life as a clerk in a hardware store, and remained with the same concern until February, 1815, when he went with the firm of T. M. & C. C. Barlow, with which he has since continued. In August, 1888, Mr. Barlow was married to Effie Lindley, who was born in Missouri, but was brought to Montgomery County in her girlhood, and attended school here. Mr. and Mrs. Barlow have had two daughters: Grace, who was graduated from the grade schools, is the wife of Elijah Green, and they live at Schram City, Ill.; and Lola M., who died at the age of three years.

They belong to the Presbyterian Church, in which Mr. Barlow is an elder, and both are active workers in church and Sunday school. Mr. Barlow belongs to Walshville Lodge, A. F. & A. M., of which he is treasurer, and he also belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America. In politics he is a Republican and served at one time as assessor of the township. Mr. Barlow owns his residence and in every way stands well in his community.

BARLOW, Thomas M., mayor of Walshville, and a prosperous merchant here, dealing in coal and grain under the firm name of T. M. & C. C. Barlow, has long been accepted as one of the leading men of Montgomery County. He was born near Walshville, Ill., May 25, 1851, a son of Joseph and Nancy (Blair) Barlow. The father was born in 1801, in Tennessee, and the mother was a native of Pennsylvania. When they came to Grisham Township, Montgomery County, Ill., where they spent the remainder of their lives, Joseph Barlow had fifty cents in money, a shot gun and two rounds of ammunition, and a wife and two children. When he died he owned 350 acres of land and had \$8,000 in money. In addition to farming he was a minister of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and in politics he was a Republican, but never entered public life. By his first wife he had the following children: Emily, Elizabeth, Mary and Ceburn. By his second wife his children were as follows: Eliza, who is the widow of Murray Easley; Phoebe, who is the wife of James Ferguson; Martha, who is the wife of Michael Judge; Joseph, who is deceased; S. Dina, who is deceased; Frances, who is the widow of E. M. Root; Alice, who is deceased; and Thomas M. and E. L.

Thomas M. Barlow was reared on a farm and attended the local schools, remaining at home until on February 27, 1868, he was married to Nancy E. McPhail, who was born and reared in Walshville Township. After his marriage he rented a part of his father's farm. Later he bought a residence in Walshville, paying \$6 per month for it the first six months and after that \$10 per month until he finished paying for it. This gave him an incentive to save, and today he is in more than comfortable circumstances. In 1891 he entered the Walshville Co-operative store as a clerk at \$25 per month. Later he was employed in the implement and lumber house of A. H. Moberger & Co., with which he remained until 1901, when he and his son, C. C. Barlow, formed their present partnership. They have met with very gratifying success in their business.

Mr. and Mrs. Barlow had the following children born to them: C. C., James E., Thomas M., Jr., and one daughter, who died in infancy. There are seven grandchildren in the family. He belongs to the Presbyterian Church, of which he is a trustee. In politics he is a Republican, and he is the present mayor of Walshville, and has been for the past ten years. A lover of home and family, he is very proud of

his children and grandchildren, and deeply interested in everything pertaining to his city or the county, where he has spent so many years.

BARNWELL, Charles G., who represents the leading old line insurance companies, and deals in farm lands in Texas and Arkansas as well as in southern Illinois, is one of the most enterprising men of Montgomery County and the city of Litchfield, from which he conducts his operations. He was born in Johnson County, Ill., November 27, 1870, a son of John Carter and Nancy Jane (Roberts) Barnwell, natives of North Carolina and Kentucky respectively. They were married on the farm on which Charles G. Barnwell was born, and during their married life became the parents of eleven children who grew to maturity. The father was born February 21, 1829, and when he was ten years old was brought to Illinois, the family having spent the preceding eight years in Tennessee. The grandfather entered and bought Johnson County farm land, and the father followed his example becoming a heavy landowner. He resided on his Johnson County land until 1898, when he retired, moved to Ozark, Ill., where the mother died May 5, 1899. The father remarried, and moved to Williamson County, Ill., where he died October 13, 1915. During the Civil War he served as a soldier in Company K, One Hundred and Twentieth Illinois Volunteer Infantry.

Charles G. Barnwell attended the country schools of his native county, and taught school for eight years. He then came to Montgomery County, and was made principal of the schools of Farmersville, serving as such during 1898 and 1899, and then occupied the same position at Honey Bend during 1899 and 1900. For the succeeding two years he held a clerical position with the Wabash Railroad at Litchfield, and then was appointed a mail carrier of the city, holding that position until September 1, 1910, when he embarked in a life insurance commission business, being district manager for the Yeomen of America until this company was taken over by the Loyal American Life Association, August 3, 1916. He represents the American Eagle Fire Insurance Company, the Aachen and Munich Insurance Company of Germany, the Milers National Insurance Company, the Home Insurance Company of New York, and is collector and agent for the Massachusetts Bonding and Insurance Company. Mr. Barnwell is a notary public, and in 1910 he began handling farm lands in Arkansas, southern Illinois and Texas, and does a large business.

On November 27, 1892, Mr. Barnwell was married to Manda Reynolds, born in Johnson County, Ill., a daughter of John, and a relative of Governor Reynolds of Illinois. Her mother was Sarah Peterson Reynolds. Mr. and Mrs. Barnwell have one daughter, Myrtle Ivy, who is a teacher in the public schools of Litchfield. The Presbyterian Church holds the family membership, except the daughter, who belongs to the Christian Church. In politics Mr. Barnwell

is a Republican. Fraternally he belongs to the Odd Fellows, the Modern Woodmen of America, the Loyal American Life Association, the order of Ben Hur, and the Lincoln Fraternal. In 1911 he was appointed a director of work in the order of Odd Fellows and was the first to be appointed in District No. 30. Mr. Barnwell is better educated than many, for he not only attended the state normal school at Carbondale, but also the University at Valparaiso, Ind., and since leaving the schoolroom as an instructor, has kept abreast of the times by extensive reading.

BARTLETT, Arthur Hiram, county clerk of Montgomery County, residing at Hillsboro, is one of the leading men of this section. He was born at Hillsboro, Ill., December 10, 1878, a son of Hiram and Susie (Keys) Bartlett, natives of Illinois. Their children were as follows: Belle, who is the wife of Dan McCallum of Decatur, Ill.; Augusta, who lives at Decatur; Arthur H., who lives at Hillsboro; Frank, who lives at Alton, Ill.; Harry, who lives at Irving, Ill.; John E., who lives at Muskogee, Oklahoma; Marie, who is the wife of Elmer Crane, of Decatur, Ill.; Earl, who died when about sixteen years old; Edna, who is at home, and two who died in infancy.

Hiram Bartlett was reared in Montgomery County and was in early life a stockman, and later on a merchant of Hillsboro. For a number of years he and his wife have been living at Irving. They are Presbyterians. The paternal grandfather was Samuel T. Bartlett, and he and his wife were early settlers of Montgomery County. He was a business man and trader, and prominent citizen and he died at an advanced age, as did his wife. Their children were as follows: John W., Charles L., Henry J., George, Edward, Douglas, Hiram, Mary E., who is the wife of W. A. Nickey. The maternal grandfather and grandmother were early settlers of Montgomery County, and he was in the grain business at one time at Witt. Both he and his wife died at an advanced age. Among their children were the following: Harry, Frank, Walter, Bert, Susie and Ollie.

Arthur H. Bartlett was reared on the homestead, and he attended the country schools, and the Irving High school. He then went into a restaurant business at Irving, and later into a hardware business, which latter he still carries on. He belongs to Irving Lodge No. 455, A. F. & A. M., Hillsboro Chapter, R. A. M.; to the Litchfield Lodge of Elks, and in politics he is a Democrat. He served as town clerk of Irving Township two terms, and supervisor two terms. In 1914 he was elected county clerk of Montgomery County, which office he still holds.

On January 27, 1900, Mr. Bartlett was married to Miss Alice Lawson, a daughter of Mat and Eliza (Blair) Lawson. Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Bartlett, Leona and Merle, both of whom died in infancy. Mrs. Bartlett was born in East Fork Township, September 6, 1878. Her father died about 1896, but her

mother survives. They had the following children: Stephen, Serena, Wilson, Thomas, Nancy, Dora, Wesley and Alice.

BARTLETT, Harry L., manager and part owner of the A. H. Bartlett Hardware Company of Irving, Ill., is one of the live business men of the county. He was born at Irving, January 4, 1887, a son of H. Rand and Susan (Keas) Bartlett. H. R. Bartlett was born in Illinois, a son of Samuel Bartlett, who came to Montgomery County at an early day and brought his family with him. Susan Keas was born at Brighton, Ill., and she and H. R. Bartlett were married at that place and lived in Kentucky for a year, and then moved to Irving, Ill., which has since continued their home. They became the parents of nine children, eight of whom survive, namely: Belle, who is Mrs. D. H. McCallum of Decatur, Ill.; Augusta, who lives at Decatur, Ill.; Arthur H., who lives at Hillsboro, Ill.; Frank S., who lives at Alton, Ill.; Elmer J., who lives at Muskogee, Okla.; Harry L.; Earl, who died at the age of fourteen years; Marie, who is Mrs. Elmer Crane of Decatur, Ill.; and Edna, who is a teacher at Hillsboro. The family belongs to the Presbyterian Church. In politics Mr. Bartlett is a Democrat.

Harry L. Bartlett was reared at Irving, and attended its schools, and his first self-supporting work was done as an employe of the Wabash Railroad Company, at Decatur, Ill., where he was one of the office force, continuing there for about ten years. For the subsequent year he was in a cigar business at Danville, Ill., and then he came to Irving and conducted a confectionery business for two years. For the next twelve months he was in Oklahoma, and once more returning to Irving, he entered his present business handling hardware and manufactures cement and cement blocks. He has additional business interests at Shelbyville.

On December 16, 1912, Harry L. Bartlett was married to Frances M. Broome, of Effingham, Ill. Mr. Bartlett belongs to Irving Lodge No. 455, A. F. & A. M., and Irving Lodge, M. W. A. He is a Democrat in politics, but has not cared to enter public life, preferring to exert his influence as a private citizen.

BARTLING, Carl Frederick, one of the leading citizens of Litchfield, whose business connections are of the soundest, has served his community ably and well in several important public offices, and stands high in the esteem and confidence of his associates. He was born at Woodburn, Macoupin County, Ill., February 13, 1864, a son of Henry and Anna (Tuscher) Bartling.

Until he was twelve years old, Carl Frederick Bartling attended the public schools of Litchfield, and then left home and worked in a general store, rising until he had charge of the mercantile establishment of Mr. Hoffman. When Mr. Hoffman died in 1888, Mr. Bartling was placed in full charge by the heirs and conducted the business for them until 1898, when, with Levi A. Hussey, he purchased the

store. The wives of Messrs. Bartling and Hussey were among the heirs of Mr. Hoffman. The business is now conducted under the name of Bartling & Hussey. There was a debt of \$380 when Mr. Hoffman died. Now this is the largest mercantile store in this part of the state, the remarkable development being due to the management of the present partners. They have a wholesale oil and gasoline station at Hillsboro and Litchfield in addition to their mercantile interests. Mr. Bartling is also president of the Litchfield Creamery Company, J. A. Pappmeirviel being its vice-president, and Martin Jensen the general manager. In politics Mr. Bartling is a Republican and for a year was secretary of the Montgomery County Central Committee. He served three terms as collector of South Litchfield Township, was county treasurer from 1894 to 1898, for four years was a member of the Litchfield school board, and for two years represented the Second Ward in the city council of Litchfield. From 1904 to 1912 he was a trustee of the Lincoln State Asylum. Fraternally he belongs to the Odd Fellows and Elks.

On February 18, 1885 Mr. Bartling was married to Ella Hoffman, of Litchfield, a daughter of Capt. Valentine and Martha (Turner) Hoffman, natives of Germany and Pennsylvania respectively. Mr. and Mrs. Bartling have a son, Roscoe Blaine, who married May Baringer, and they have one son, Carl W., of Litchfield. The family attend the Methodist Church. A man of undoubted ability, Mr. Bartling has proven himself equal to any emergency, and has been a faithful, capable and efficient public official.

BARTLING, Henry W., one of the prominent business men of Montgomery County is associated with some of the most important ventures and concerns of this section, especially at Litchfield, where he resides. He was born at Alton, Ill., February 22, 1862, a son of Henry W. and Anna (Tuscher) Bartling, natives of Germany and Switzerland respectively. They were married at Alton, Ill., where the father was engaged in farming until his death in April, 1871, after which the mother and children lived with her father at Litchfield, to which place he had moved in 1864. In 1874 the mother moved to her farm in South Litchfield Township, where she died in July, 1876, after which Henry W. Bartling took the place of both parents as best he could to the other children, he being the eldest. The others were: Carl, who lives at Litchfield, Ill.; Elizabeth, who is Mrs. Charles Seago, of Moberly, Mo.; Anna, who is deceased; and Lena, who is Mrs. George Smith, of East Alton, Ill.

Until he was eighteen years old, Henry W. Bartling alternated attendance in the district schools in the winters, with working on the farm in the summer. In 1880 he began working for Audry and Rhodes, dealers in hardware and implements, with whom he continued until 1884, when he went with C. Levi, a dry goods and clothing merchant. After eighteen

months, he went to work for Pierson Updyke, with whom he remained until 1891, and in that year formed a corporation with Mr. Updyke and Cordey & Company, as the Updyke and Cordey Hardware Company, Mr. Bartling being the company, and this continued until 1894, when he sold and engaged with H. H. Hanson, dealer in poultry and eggs at wholesale. In 1898 Mr. Bartling bought this business and September 1, 1902, bought the ice and coal business owned by C. B. Mundy, in conjunction with Eli Miller and Dr. Sihler. In April, 1912, he bought out his partners, and in October, 1915, he bought the Litchfield Water Supply Company, and is now its superintendent and president, with Mrs. Mae Cratty as vice-president, and George Morell as secretary and treasurer. Mr. Bartling is also president of Oil City Building and Savings Association, and a director of the Co-operative Savings and Loan Company.

On December 2, 1891, Mr. Bartling was married to Paulina Craft, born at Mt. Olive, Ill., and they have three children, as follows: Henry Wilmont, of West Allis, Wis.; Arthur William, and Henry Amandus. Mr. Bartling is a member of the Lutheran Church. In politics he is a Democrat. His fraternal connections are with the Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias and the Masons, he having attained to the Thirty-second degree in the latter.

BARRY, Amos Smith, who for many years was one of Hillsboro's most respected citizens, spent the larger part of his busy life as a farmer and stock dealer in Hillsboro Township, Montgomery County. He was a man of sterling integrity, of excellent business judgment, and of an optimistic temperament that radiated cheerfulness and made him popular with his associates and highly esteemed by those whom he admitted to close friendship. Amos Smith Barry was born on January 11, 1848, on the old homestead of his grandfather, Richard Barry, who came to Hillsboro Township in 1826. He died August 23, 1910. His parents were Michael S. and Elizabeth (Clotfelter) Barry.

Michael Smith Barry, the father, was born in Barren County, Ky., in 1818. He came with his parents to Montgomery County as a pioneer, traveling overland by team, as there were no railroads and very few well laid roads. He and his family faced many early hardships incident to the wild conditions yet prevailing in this section. After clearing his land he engaged in cultivating it and died in Hillsboro Township. He married Elizabeth Clotfelter, who was a sister of the late James and Stokes Clotfelter of Hillsboro.

Amos Smith Barry was reared on his father's pioneer farm. He attended the district schools and Hillsboro Academy, and later took a course in the Bryant & Stratton Business College, Chicago, thoroughly equipping himself for a business career, for which he had undoubted talent. When twenty-one years old he started out for himself and for two years he remained in Texas and the Southwest, mainly interested

in cattle, after which he decided to go into the cattle and live stock commission business, and in 1870 located in Kansas City and continued in business there and in St. Louis, Mo., until 1874. He was deemed an excellent judge of live stock and a shrewd trader. After closing out his interests in the centers above named, Mr. Barry returned to Montgomery County and located in East Fork Township, where he engaged in farming for four years, and then bought 300 acres in Hillsboro Township, which he continued to operate and substantially improve until his death, when aged sixty-two years, seven months and twelve days. Mrs. Barry then took up her residence in her home at Hillsboro. For three months prior to his death Mr. Barry had been considered critically ill from cancer of the throat, but he never became discouraged and braved death with the heroism of a soldier.

Mr. Barry was married December 31, 1874, to Alice Bradford Richards, who is a daughter of the late George H. and Irene (Lincoln) Richards, extended mention of whom appears elsewhere in this work. Mrs. Barry and the following children survive: George Barry, who is a resident of Columbus, Ohio, is a division engineer with the Pennsylvania Railroad system; Harold, who is a division engineer with the Frisco system, residing in Memphis, Tenn.; Mrs. H. A. Cress, Jr., of Hillsboro, Ill.; Arthur, who is ranching in Montana; and Edward, who is a civil engineer working with his brother Harold. It was said of Mr. Barry at the time of death that his passing meant a loss to city and county. He was a very loyal friend, a loving husband and a careful and affectionate father, and he left hosts of friends who recall his memory with respect and esteem.

BATHE, Corwin E., formerly mayor of Witt, Ill., and now manager of the Short & Ernst Lumber Company, of Witt, is one of the enterprising men of this locality and one who has done much to aid in civic development. He was born near Mount Ayr, Iowa, April 13, 1872, a son of J. T. and Sarah L. (Rice) Bathe. J. T. Bathe was born in Illinois and his wife was born near Louisville, Ky. They went first to Iowa and later to Kansas City, Kas., where he was employed by a lumber company for ten years. At the expiration of that period he returned to Illinois and was manager of the Burnwell Coal Company for three years, and is now city street commissioner of Witt, and is considered a very efficient official.

Corwin E. Bathe, his parents' only child, was reared on a farm, near Shenandoah, Iowa, where he lived until fourteen years old, and attended the public schools, and later completed his studies in the Western Normal College, at Shenandoah. He was then employed on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad and other railroads for a time. It was in Kansas City that he entered the lumber business, where he was city salesman for a company for twelve years, and for one year was on the road representing an Illinois lumber company. On November 5,

1905, he located at Witt and has been in charge of his present firm ever since, his employers regarding him a very valuable man, on account of his long experience in this branch of industry.

Mr. Bathe was married to Miss Emma J. Burch, of Iowa, and they have three children: N. R., who is manager of the Witt Sanitary Steam Bakery; Mary E., who was a bookkeeper for her father's lumber company for seven years, is now the wife of W. O. Borrer; and George T. They are members of the Christian Church, at Sullivan, Ill. Mr. Bathe belongs to Nokomis Lodge No. 456, A. F. & A. M.; to the Elks, to the Modern Woodmen of America, and to the Red Men, at Witt. In politics he is a Republican, and was for a time president of the town board. When Witt was incorporated as a city, Mr. Bathe was mayor for two years, and proved himself a very capable man in that important office, doing much for his city and giving his people a wise and businesslike administration.

BAXTER, Wilbur S., who is a merchant and proprietor of the Baxter garage at Witt, is one of the leading business men of the village, where he is held in high esteem. He was born in Carroll County, Ohio, December 18, 1875, a son of Isaac and Rebecca (Wambaugh) Baxter, natives of Ohio, the former a son of Benjamin Baxter, and he was reared in Ohio, where he was married, leaving Ohio for Illinois in 1876, at which time he located in Montgomery County. At first he was engaged in farming, but he later moved to the village of Ohlman, in Audubon Township, where he and his wife died. They had seven children, six of whom survive, namely: Samuel W., who lives at Ohlman, Ill.; Homer S., who lives at Witt; W. S.; Margaret, who is the wife of Isaac Turner, lives at Ohlman; Estella, who is the wife of Arthur Lowe of Witt, Ill.; and Bertha, who is the wife of J. D. Wilson of Nokomis.

W. S. Baxter was reared at Ohlman, and attended its public schools until he was fifteen years old when he began to be self supporting, and later aided in taking care of the family. In time he learned blacksmithing, and when he came to Witt in 1898, he started a shop of his own, and conducted it until December, 1916. In 1910 he entered the automobile business, and built his present garage in 1912 on Hursh Street, the dimensions of which are 110 by 100 feet, and he owns other realty at Witt. When he came to Witt he was a poor man, but he was not afraid of hard work, and knew how to save and invest his money, and he is now one of the well-to-do men of his locality.

On February 4, 1898, he was married to Margaret Sommers, a daughter of John Sommers. Mr. Baxter belongs to Camp No. 5628, M. W. A. In politics he is a Republican, but his time has been too fully occupied with his own affairs for him to enter public life, although he is capable of discharging the duties of almost any office, and the personal popularity to secure him the nomination of his party.

BEAL, John K., a representative citizen and prominent farmer of Montgomery County, re-

sides on his valuable property which lies in Section 28, Hillsboro Township. Mr. Beal was born in Butler County, Ohio, February 6, 1865. His parents were Milton and Lydia A. (Beeler) Beal, both of whom were born in Ohio. The paternal grandparents lived and died in Ohio and were survived by their four children: Newton, Milton, Adeline and Lizzie. The maternal grandparents were natives of Pennsylvania. The grandfather, Francis Beeler, removed with his family to Ohio and died there. Among their children were: Hannah, Lizzie, Sarah, Julia, Lydia A. and Samuel.

Milton Beal was reared in Butler County, Ohio, and followed farming there until he came to Montgomery County, Ill., January 15, 1872. He located northwest of Litchfield but removed from there in 1875 to Hillsboro Township, where he rented land for two years and then bought forty acres in Section 33, and still lives there. He subsequently added land to his original purchase and at one time owned 120 acres. Mr. Beal has served as school director but now lives somewhat retired, having passed his eightieth birthday on September 2, 1916. He is a member of the German Lutheran Church. To his marriage with Lydia A. Beeler, who died in 1906, aged seventy-two years, eight children were born, as follows: Francis; Willard; John Kirby; Newton Bradley; Jennie, who died at the age of eighteen years; and Milton F., Harvey Allen, and Lydia Adeline, who is the wife of D. J. Seybert.

John K. Beal was seven years old when his parents came to Montgomery County and he has lived in Hillsboro Township since 1875. He attended the district schools and lived at home and assisted his father until he was twenty-one and then worked with other farmers and later on purchased forty acres of land. Industrious and prudent, he kept on adding to his possessions until he now owns 246 acres, which, on account of the admirable improvements he has put here, is one of the finest farms in the entire county. Its rich bottom land is wonderfully productive and two fine flowing springs make it particularly favorable for stock raising in which Mr. Beal is much interested. At present time of writing he has 35 head of cattle and 80 head of hogs, all thoroughbred, and a number of horses and mules, and for a span of the latter has refused the offer of \$650, in cash. His substantial buildings are appropriate and adequate and he has an excellent silo. In fact the whole place indicates that modern methods prevail in its management and that Mr. Beal is an intelligent, methodical, up-to-date farmer.

Mr. Beal was married December 15, 1896, to Miss Jennie McAdams, who was born in Hillsboro Township, December 14, 1878. Her parents were natives of Illinois and were born and reared in Montgomery County but now live at Gypsum, Kans., the father always having been a farmer. Mr. and Mrs. McAdam had six children: Don Newton, Cora A., Ida M., Jennie A., Samuel Grover and a babe that died. The paternal grandparents of Mrs. Beal were Thomas and Mary (Hunt) McAdams, and they



John Lievers & Family

had children as follows: Harriet, Margaret, Louisa, Thomas, John, Samuel and Frances. The maternal grandfather of Mrs. Beal was John Barry and he and wife were natives of Kentucky. They were early settlers in Montgomery County and were the parents of the following children: Scott, Newton, Joseph, Jane, Lizzie, Amanda and Wilson. To John K. Beal and wife the following children have been born: Jesse Ernest, Orville Newton, Floyd LaRue, Otto Milton, Lydia Gladys, Grace Amanda, Charles Chester and Russell Clyde.

Not only is Mr. Beal an industrious and capable farmer and justified in taking pride in property which he has developed himself, but he is a very important man publicly in his township. In politics he has always been a Democrat and has long been a factor in party councils here and at times has been offered public positions of much responsibility. From 1892 to 1895 he served as highway commissioner, for two years served as assistant supervisor, and at present is serving in the office of supervisor, and as an official enjoys the confidence of his neighbors and fellow citizens of the township. He has always taken an active interest in educational matters and is serving in his second term as school director. For a number of years he has been identified with the fraternal order of Odd Fellows and belongs to Montgomery Lodge No. 40, I. O. O. F., and also to the Encampment. Mr. and Mrs. Beal are held in high esteem by all who know them and their circle of acquaintances is wide.

On the night of June 7, 1917, Mr. Beal's big barn was struck by lightning, and the structure and two mules and four horses (valued at over \$1,200) were destroyed. Mr. Beal is at present rebuilding.

BEARDSLEY, Charles W., for many years was one of the substantial business men of Litchfield, where he was engaged in the jewelry trade. He was born at Canton, Bradford County, Pa., February 15, 1855, a son of Hiram and Myra (Fuller) Beardsley, natives of New York and Pennsylvania, respectively, and died at Litchfield, Ill., December 10, 1910.

Charles W. Beardsley attended the schools of Canton, Pa., and later took a business course in New York City, following which he was in a jewelry business at Canton, Pa., and Elmira, N. Y., and then returning to Pennsylvania was in the same line of business at Morris, in Tioga County, but subsequently returned to Elmira, where he bought a business block in which he conducted a large and well patronized jewelry store until 1888. In that year he moved to Litchfield, Ill., where he established himself in a jewelry business that he continued until his death, after which time his son continued it until 1913, when he sold it.

On September 3, 1884, Mr. Beardsley was married to Emma Dodd, born at Burlington, Bradford County, Pa., June 27, 1867, daughter of George L. and Mary A. (McNiel) Dodd, natives of Bradford County, Pa. Mr. Dodd was a hardware merchant of Morris, Tioga County,

Pa., and there he died in 1891. Mrs. Dodd survives and makes her home at Morris. Mr. and Mrs. Beardsley had one son, Benjamin C., born August 28, 1885, who lives with his widowed mother at Litchfield. Mrs. Beardsley attended the grade and high schools of her native place. In politics Mr. Beardsley was a Republican and always took an active part in local affairs. He attended the Presbyterian Church. A Mason in high standing he belonged to St. Omar Commandery, and he was also an Odd Fellow. A man of the highest principles and of business capacity, he made a success of his life, and dying left behind him an unstained name and unblemished record.

BECK, Benjamin F., formerly a farmer and stock raiser of South Litchfield Township, but now living retired at Litchfield, is one of the substantial and representative men of Montgomery County. He was born at Pocahontas, Bond County, Ill., August 7, 1846, a son of Moses and Lucinda (Sidwell) Beck. The father was a farmer and stage driver, and in 1849 crossed the plains to California with an ox-team, returning in 1850. He died in March, 1904, at Nokomis, Ill.

Having lost his mother when an infant, Benjamin F. Beck was reared by an aunt, Mrs. Simpson, and when fifteen years old he began working by the month for farmers, so continuing until he enlisted for service in the Union army during the Civil War, in February, 1865, in Company H, Third Illinois Cavalry, and was in Mississippi and Alabama, and was discharged on July 4, 1865, having been at Fort Snelling, Minn., and in the west, including the Dakota bad lands after the Indians. He was then sent to St. Paul, Chicago, and finally Springfield, Ill., where he was mustered out in October, 1865.

On returning to Montgomery County, Mr. Beck resumed working by the month for farmers, and so continued until 1869, when he bought a farm near Carlinville, Ill., and lived on it for two years, then sold it and bought 160 acres of fine land adjoining the city line of Litchfield, in South Litchfield Township. This land was well improved and he conducted it and raised stock and had a milk route in Litchfield for four years. In 1909 he sold his land and retired, moving then to Litchfield, where he is still living, owning his residence, and being in very comfortable circumstances. He is a member of the Baptist Church, a Republican in politics, and a member of S. B. Philips Post, No. 379, G. A. R.

On March 10, 1879, Mr. Beck was married to Julia McNeil, born at Alton, Ill., a daughter of Thomas and Julia (Wilson) McNeil, natives of Scotland and of Kentucky. They became the parents of the following children: Edward, who lives at St. Louis, Mo.; Laura, who is Mrs. Isaac Brokaw, of North Litchfield Township; Henry, who lives in Macoupin County, Ill.; Frank H., who died in 1916 at the age of thirty-five years; Stanley, who died at Los Angeles, Cal.; Chester, who is an engineer on

the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, resides at Centralia, Ill.; Pearl, who is at home; and William, who died in infancy.

BECK, Lewis F., one of the retired residents of Litchfield, and a veteran of the Civil War, was born in Montgomery County, Ill., December 11, 1843, a son of Moses and Lucinda (Sidwell) Beck, natives of Shelby County, Ill. When a boy the father came to Hillsboro, Ill., and later became the driver of a stage running between Alton and Shelbyville, Ill. He was married at Hillsboro, and reared three sons. His wife dying, he went to California in the company headed by Alexander and Hall, and was three months on the road. After remaining two and one-half years in the Golden State, he returned home by way of the Isthmus of Panama, and was married (second) to Emily C. Cameron. Buying a farm in Walshville Township, he located on it and died at the age of eighty-five years. His widow, who was born May 10, 1827, survives, and makes her home in Nebraska.

Lewis F. Beck remained at home until his enlistment for service during the Civil War, in Company E, First Illinois Cavalry, at Lexington, Mo. The regiment was captured by General Price, and its members were paroled. Later the regiment was reorganized, and Mr. Beck reenlisted in the First Missouri Cavalry, in Companies C and A, which saw service in Missouri and Arkansas, taking Little Rock, Ark., September 10, 1863, after which the regiment was sent to Texas. The men were discharged September 5, 1865, and Mr. Beck returned home.

On March 19, 1868, he was married to Nancy Ann Corlew, born in Montgomery County, Ill., a daughter of Philip and Elizabeth (Barlow) Corlew, natives of Illinois. Following marriage, Mr. Beck bought a farm in Walshville Township, but after a year, moved to Walshville and went into a mercantile business. A year later he sold and went to Wichita, Kas., where for two years he conducted a livery business, and then sold and for a year was engaged in Indian fighting. He then returned to Walshville and resumed his farming. In 1889 he had a final sale, disposing of his farm and stock, and moved then to Litchfield, where he built his residence and has since made his home. His children were as follows: Maggie Olive, who is deceased; F. M., who lives at Huntington, Ore.; Edgar M., who lives at Caldwell, Idaho; F. E., who lives at Whitney, Ore.; and Emma May, who is Mrs. E. M. Hickman, of Terre Haute, Ind. Mr. Beck is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and served as district steward for several years. He is a Republican and was assessor of Witt Township, and was assessor and deputy of North Litchfield Township for eleven years. He belongs to S. B. Phillips Post, No. 375, G. A. R., and to the Masonic fraternity.

BECKEMEYER, Prof. Harry John, superintendent of the city schools of Hillsboro, Ill., is a thoroughly qualified educator and one who has had considerable teaching experience. He was born in Clinton County, Ill., July 12, 1882, and

is a son of Herman H. and Anna Maria (Ackmann) Beckemeyer. Professor Beckemeyer has one brother, Capt. William A. Beckemeyer, chief surgeon of the Three Hundred and Fifty-third Infantry, United States Army, whose home is Sedalia, Mo.

Christian Beckemeyer, the paternal grandfather, was born in the province of Posen, Germany, where he married Christine Pabst and together they came to the United States in 1857 and settled first in St. Louis County, Mo. Later they removed to Clinton County, Ill., and there both died, he in middle life and his wife in her eighty-sixth year. Among their children were: Christian, Henry, Ferdinand, August, William, Herman and Christina. Henry and Ferdinand entered the Union Army at the beginning of the Civil War. Ferdinand died from illness contracted while in the army. Henry served throughout the period of the war.

Herman H. Beckemeyer was born in Missonri but was mainly reared in Clinton County, Ill., in which county he still lives, being a resident of Beckemeyer, a place named in honor of the family. He was educated in the university at Normal, Ill., and since early manhood has been in the teaching profession. For a number of years he was postmaster at Beckemeyer. Both he and his wife, who was born in Illinois, are members of the German Evangelical Church. They are people of high standing both in church and community.

Harry J. Beckemeyer was reared in Clinton County, Ill., his boyhood being spent on a farm. He attended the district schools until prepared for more advanced schooling, when he became a student in McKendree College, at Lebanon, an institution which, at various times, has educationally sheltered some of the foremost men in the state. Later Mr. Beckemeyer attended the Southern Illinois Normal school and subsequently the University of Illinois at Champaign. In 1905 Mr. Beckemeyer entered the educational field as an instructor, in which he has continued with unqualified success and during the last thirteen years has continuously occupied positions of great responsibility. He served acceptably as principal of the public schools of Galatia, in Saline County, Ill., and for four years was principal of the high school at Carlyle, Ill. In the fall of 1910 he came to Hillsboro and accepted the position of principal of the high school. In 1913 he was elected superintendent of city schools, and that he has been retained by the board of education ever since, pretty thoroughly demonstrates his teaching efficiency and his executive energy. He devotes his entire time to his work and Hillsboro has reason to be proud of the showing made by her public schools.

Professor Beckemeyer was married November 9, 1905, to Miss Cleona Clabaugh, who died in 1909. On June 4, 1913, he was married (second) to Miss Mary Alice Brown, who is a daughter of Porter (who died in 1910) and Mary (Randall) Brown, of Carlyle, Ill., where Mrs. Beckemeyer was born February 29, 1888. A son, Harry John, Jr., was born in Hillsboro, Ill., June

30, 1917. Mrs. Beckemeyer had four brothers and one sister: Charles, who is deceased; Revelle Brown, who is assistant superintendent of the B. & O. R. R. at Chillicothe, O.; Edwin W. Brown, who lives at Flora, Ill.; Maria Brown, who is deceased; and William H. Brown, who lives at Carbondale, Ill. Mrs. Beckemeyer for a number of years was a teacher in the public schools of Carlyle, Ill.

Professor and Mrs. Beckemeyer are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Hillsboro. Politically he is a Republican, and fraternally he is identified with Mt. Moriah Lodge, Hillsboro, Ill., F. & A. M., and Erie Lodge, Odd Fellows, at Carlyle. Professor Beckemeyer has always taken an active part in all civic and community activities.

BEEMAN, Frederick C., now deceased, was for some years connected with the Litchfield Mining Company as manager and bookkeeper, and was recognized as one of the city's influential men and trustworthy public officials. He was born at New Preston, Conn., April 8, 1853, a son of Marvin and Catherine M. (Chittenden) Beeman.

In young manhood Frederick C. Beeman came to Litchfield, and worked in a clothing store for a Mr. Summerfield for some years, later becoming agent for the American Express Company. Still later he was in an insurance business and for a few years conducted an overall factory, then went to Nebraska and was engaged in a men's clothing house for three years. On his return as far east as Mayfield, Ky., he was engaged there in the same business until he went to St. Louis, Mo., to become foreman for Gilmore and Rnls, clothing merchants. Still later he returned to Litchfield, where he had continued to maintain his place of residence, and formed a business connection with the Litchfield coal mines that continued until his death, he passing away January 23, 1904.

On June 7, 1882, Mr. Beeman was married to Maria Ivins, in Litchfield, Ill., born near Bunker Hill, Ill., a daughter of Randall R. and Sarah (Cooper) Ivins, natives of Dayton, Ohio, and Jerseyville, Ill. Many of the ancestors of the Beeman family and of the Ivins family were soldiers in the American Revolution. The maternal grandparents of Mr. Beeman, Marvin Steele and Catherine (Nichols) Chittenden, were born in Connecticut. Mrs. Beeman's maternal grandparents George and Maria (Nevins) Cooper were prominent people in Ohio. Daniel Steele, the great-grandfather, was a son of Daniel Steele, a Revolutionary soldier. Mr. and Mrs. Beeman became the parents of two children: Clarence, born April 7, 1883, who died in infancy; Mabel Toncey, born June 27, 1885, who resides with her mother. Mr. Beeman was educated in the schools of Connecticut, while Mrs. Beeman attended those of Litchfield. He was a member of the Episcopal Church and Mrs. Beeman belongs to the Lutheran Church. In politics Mr. Beeman was a Democrat and served as alderman and also as township collector for two terms of North Litchfield. He was a charter member of the local order of Elks,

which he was serving as secretary at the time of his death, and belonged also to the Modern Woodmen of America.

BELL, Harry, a prosperous farmer on Section 13, Hillsboro Township, is also a merchant of Taylor Springs, and is surveyor of Montgomery County, and is one of the leading men of his locality. He was born on his present farm, March 19, 1870, a son of Adam Henry and Luna (Fox) Bell, natives of New York state. They had six children, as follows: Frank, who lives near Coffeen, Ill.; Fred, who is on the home farm; Harry; Cora, who is the wife of Ezra Star of Hillsboro Township; and two who died young. The father was a civil engineer, who came to Illinois in 1856, on a railroad survey, and bought some land south of Coffeen. About 1867 he bought several other pieces of land, 160 acres at first, to which he added until he owned 300 acres which he improved, and on which he reared his family. Until 1906 he lived on his farm, and then moved to Litchfield where he died in 1910, at the age of seventy-nine years. The mother died about 1895, aged about sixty-three years. He was county surveyor of Montgomery County for several terms.

The paternal grandfather was Frederick Bell, and he was married to Elizabeth Voorhees. He was born in the Mohawk Valley, N. Y. in 1800, and the grandmother was born in New Jersey. About 1858 the grandfather came to Illinois and located at Coffeen, where he carried on a shoemaking business, and made the boots for the neighboring families. A prominent Mason he had reached the Thirty-second degree Scottish Rite. His death occurred in 1880 when he was eighty years old, and the grandmother died in 1879, aged seventy-nine years. They had three children, namely: Adelia, Clotilda, and Adam Henry. The maternal grandfather was Levi M. Fox, and he was married to Elizabeth Jerome, both being natives of New York. They came to the West, locating in Michigan in 1858, but a year later they moved to Iowa, and spent the remainder of their days at Marshalltown, where they died when over eighty. They had the following children: Velona, Marcia, Luna, Julia, Webster and Gilbert.

Harry Bell has lived all of his life on his father's homestead, with the exception of one year spent in the West. His first schooling was obtained in the public school at Amherst, Ill. He then spent one year at the Hillsboro High school, taking selective studies. He then returned to the farm, which he now owns, having paid off the old debts, and bought out the other heirs. The farm now contains 300 acres, but he has laid off thirteen acres in town lots in Taylor Springs, and has sold about half of them. He learned surveying under his father, and now carries on quite a business in this line. For the past three years he has been engaged in handling groceries and feed at Taylor Springs. In politics he is a Democrat. Mr. Bell belongs to Mount Moriah Lodge No. 51, A. F. and A. M. In managing his own affairs, Mr. Bell occupies his time, and has

varied interests to take up his attention. He is proud of the fact that his father was one of the expert mathematicians of the world.

In December, 1916, Mr. Bell married Mrs. Anna Capps.

BELKNAP, F. D., one of the valued residents of Raymond Township, owns and operates a small tract of land adjoining the village of Raymond, and also owns a farm of 160 acres in Carlinville Township, Macoupin County, Ill. He was born in St. Francis County, Mo., March 27, 1854, a son of Giles R. and Elizabeth (Wildman) Belknap. Giles R. Belknap was born in Jefferson County, Mo., November 24, 1822, a son of O. A. and Jane (McCreary) Belknap, who came to Missouri at a very early day, and settled on a farm. The Belknap family is traced back to England, from which representatives of it came to the American colonies many generations ago. Giles R. Belknap died at Doe Run, Mo., February 27, 1907, and his wife passed away at Bismarck, Mo., November 18, 1867. Their children were as follows: Finis, who was born December 23, 1846, died February 28, 1862; Martha Ann, who married Charles Ross, was born December 5, 1848, and lives at Doe Run, Mo.; Josephine, who was born April 19, 1850, died July 20, 1851; Parmelia J., who was born February 20, 1852, was married to a Mr. Fox, and lives at Dallas, Tex.; F. D.; Lucy O. who was born June 7, 1856, married William Phillips, and is now a widow; Hannah E., who was born July 24, 1860, was married to J. E. Strude, and lives at Latham, Ill.; Joseph Lee, who was born November 26, 1862, died October 14, 1891; Sarah who was born July 4, 1865, was married to Harry Brady, and lives at Dallas, Tex.; and Morgan, who was born May 25, 1867, lives at Jeffers, Minn. After the death of his first wife, Giles R. Belknap was married (second) to Elizabeth Reader, and they had one child, Adeline, who was born February 14, 1872, and she was married to Harry Atkins and lives at Gunnison, Col.

F. D. Belknap lived with his father and worked at home until he was eighteen years old when he started out for himself. During that period he had but few opportunities for acquiring an education as his parents were poor, and the country schools not very good. For two years he was engaged in burning charcoal, and then he worked at farming, until February, 1875, when he came to Illinois, and worked on a Macon County farm for four years. On January 5, 1879, he was married to Mary E. Davison, a daughter of Mrs. Martha J. Davison of Macon County, and he then rented a farm and conducted it for seven years. At the expiration of that period he bought eighty acres in Macon County, on which he lived for three years, when he bought 120 acres adjoining and spent two years upon his second farm. He then bought eighty acres in Macon County. Subsequently having sold his Macon County holdings, he bought 160 acres in Raymond Township, Montgomery County, and sold the Raymond Township farm and bought 160 acres in Macon

County, which he now owns. On February 10, 1902, he moved on his present place.

By his first marriage Mr. Belknap had the following children: Bertha and Thomas, who are deceased; Bessie, who lives at Crookston, Minn.; Harry, who lives at Blue Mound, Ill.; and Otto, who is at Crookston, Minn. Both sons were graduated from the Raymond High school, and taught school for a time. Harry is now assistant cashier of the First National Bank of Blue Mound, and Otto is a farmer. Mr. Belknap was married (second) April 9, 1912, to Anna Mathews, a daughter of Mrs. Harriet Mathews of Iron County, Mo., and they have a son, Walter Q., who was born December 12, 1915. Mr. and Mrs. Belknap belong to the Presbyterian Church of Raymond, and he is an elder, in that body. In politics he is a Republican.

BENNETT, Danvill, one of the substantial men of Litchfield, and a prosperous landowner of Montgomery County acreage, was born in Walshville Township, January 17, 1856, a son of William and Martha (Evans) Bennett, natives of Kentucky and Walshville Township. The grandparents, Joseph and Sarah (Kirkland) Evans, were born at Danville, Tenn., and Spartanburg, S. C. They went by ox-team to Walshville Township, on their wedding trip, being pioneers of that section, and there entered heavy timbered land from the government. At that time there were all kinds of wild game to be found, and they often supplied their larder with animals and birds, killed by the grandfather's gun. They spent the balance of their lives on this farm. The parents were married in Walshville Township, and settled on forty acres of prairie land the father bought, to which he added by purchase eighty acres more, and still later bought an additional forty acres. When the father came from Ohio, where he had been bound out to a family, he drove an ox-team to Jersey County, Ill., and thence to his home in Walshville Township and from 1850 until 1869 he lived there and then rented his farm and moved to Litchfield, where he engaged in teaming, and there he died August 1, 1898. The mother died June 12, 1902. Their children were as follows: Jennie, who died in infancy; Danvill; and three other sons and three other daughters, all of whom died when very young.

Danvill Bennett attended the local schools, and when he was twenty-one years old he began clerking in a dry goods store, handling various kinds of merchandise including boots and shoes for seven years. He then was engaged along various lines until the death of his father when he took charge of the estate and managed it for his mother. At her death he inherited the estate comprising 240 acres in the homestead, eighty acres of farm land at Barnett, and forty acres two and one-half miles east of Litchfield in South Litchfield Township. Mr. Bennett rents out all of his land.

On September 1, 1887, Mr. Bennett was married to Elizabeth H. Boekewitz, of St. Louis, Mo., a daughter of George Christopher and Amanda (Stiegers) Boekewitz, natives of

Prussia, Germany, and of Louisiana. Mr. and Mrs. Bennett became the parents of the following children: George William, who lives at Litchfield, was married to Jule Aillien Caseday; and Harry Edward, who also lives at Litchfield. Mrs. Bennett attended the public schools. She is a member of the Lutheran Church. Mr. Bennett is a Republican. Fraternally he is a Mason, having attained to the Knight Templar degree, and he is also a Shriner and member of the Eastern Star, and his wife is also a member of that order.

BENNETT, David R., who is postmaster of Panama, Ill., is a sound and reliable man in every way, one whose judgment and sagacity find practical expression in his everyday life. He was born in Scotland, April 23, 1877, a son of Jamieson and Agnes (Henderson) Bennett, both of whom were born, reared and married in Scotland, and there they died. The father was interested in mining and insurance and was a man of considerable means. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church and brought up his ten children in that faith, eight of whom are now living, namely: Thomas A., who is a well educated man is secretary to a member of the English Parliament, and is recognized as an eloquent speaker; David R.; George, who is a miner, living in Vancouver, B. C., Canada; John, who is a soldier with a Canadian regiment; Alexander, who is a miner at Panama, Ill.; Agnes, who is a highly educated lady, lives in London, England; and Beatrice, who is also well educated, is the wife of a Mr. Ballentine, and lives in Scotland.

David R. Bennett spent his boyhood in Scotland where he attended the public schools, and a night college. He followed mining in Scotland, and after leaving that country for Canada in 1901, he continued mining there, and also in New Mexico and Colorado, coming to Illinois about 1903. In the spring of 1908 he came to Panama, and was mine examiner in the Shoal Creek mine until 1910, when he was elected police magistrate, and served as such for five years. In December, 1915, he was further honored by being appointed postmaster of Panama, which office he still holds.

On February 6, 1903, he was married to Lena Boyd, of Coffeen, Ill., who was born in East Fork Township. They have three children, namely: Jamieson C., who was born December 8, 1905; Agnes E., who was born July 25, 1910; and Charles Runciman, who was born December 17, 1915. The family belong to the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Bennett is a member of Panama Lodge, No. 718, K. of P. In addition to his other responsibilities, Mr. Bennett has been in an insurance business at Panama for several years, and writes up a good deal of business. He is a man well and favorably known throughout the entire county, and still takes great interest in all phases of mining, although he has not been connected with that industry for some years past.

BERRY, W. Milton, cashier of the Irving National Bank of Irving, and one of the substan-

tial and reliable men of Montgomery County, is held in high esteem by the leading business men of his locality. He was born in Woodford County, Ill., February 12, 1850, a son of W. S. and Catherine (Solomon) Berry. W. S. Berry was born in the Shenandoah Valley, Va., in 1807, and his wife was born in Ohio. Coming from Virginia to Kentucky, in childhood, W. S. Berry was reared in the latter state, and when he was a young man he came to Illinois, where he was married, thereafter settling on a farm in Irving Township, Montgomery County, where he lived for a time, subsequently moving to Woodford County, Ill., thence to Green County, Wis., where he was engaged in farming until 1870. In that year he returned to Irving Township, where he died in January, 1892. His wife died in March, 1888. In politics he was a Republican. Of his eleven children, three survive, namely: Lizzie, who is the wife of J. J. Armstrong of Green County, Wis.; James M., who is a retired farmer of Green County, Wis., and W. Milton.

W. Milton Berry grew up in Green County, Wis., working on the farm and attending school as the occasion offered. Later he attended Eureka College at Eureka, Ill., and then for ten years was a teacher in the schools of Kansas, Illinois and Wisconsin. He then embarked in a mercantile business at Irving, and has been occupied with conducting it for twenty-four years. Previous to the organization of the Irving National Bank, in the fall of 1900, Mr. Berry and those named below organized the Bank of Irving, then formed the National Bank. Mr. Berry was cashier. When the Irving Bank was organized, he was one of the men responsible for its creation, and associated with him were Ward M. Carter, James M. Kelley, M. Winn, and Joseph Price. In April, 1907, the bank was reorganized as a national bank, with the following officers: James M. Kelley, president; R. L. Kelley, vice president; Milton Berry, cashier, and C. L. Neisler, assistant cashier. The board of directors was as follows: Oliver O. Lipe, William E. Morain, Frank R. Fowler and A. H. Kelley.

On May 18, 1876, Mr. Berry was married to Kunsie L. Kelley, a daughter of James Kelley of Irving, Ill. Mrs. Berry attended the public schools of Jacksonville, Ill. Mr. and Mrs. Berry have had three children, namely: Eunice R., who married Oliver O. Lipe and they resided in Chicago where she died July 20, 1908, leaving a son, Keith Berry, who has been reared by his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. W. Milton Berry; Charlotte, who was graduated from the Irving High school, is the wife of L. C. Smith of LaFayette, Ind.; and Robert R., who was graduated from the Irving High school, is now at Tulsa, Okla. The family belong to the Christian Church, of which Mr. Berry is an elder, and a member of the official board. Formerly a Republican, he is now a Prohibitionist, the principles of that party being more in accordance with his views. At one time he was collector of Irving Township. A man of high principles, he lives up to them, and sets an excellent example to the rising generation.

BEST, Carl F., one of the enterprising farmers of Rountree Township, residing on Section 3, is held in high esteem by all who know him. He was born in this township, December 9, 1872, a son of Carl W. and Ursula (Mier) Best, both of whom were born and reared in Germany. Coming separately to the United States, they both located in Ohio and there they were married, leaving that state for St. Louis, Mo., but only remained in that city a short period, as they bought a farm in Rountree Township, Montgomery County, Ill., to which they moved, and on which they lived until death claimed them. They were active members of the Lutheran Church, of which the father was the founder in Nokomis Township, and he became one of its elders and very prominent workers. In politics he was a Republican. Through industry he prospered and added to his farm and owned 480 acres at the time of his death, and was well liked in his community. The mother of Carl F. Best was his second wife, and by her he had four sons, three of whom survive, namely: August, who lives in Raymond Township, this county; Carl F.; and Peter, who is a farmer of Rountree Township.

Carl F. Best was reared on a farm, and sent to the district schools, remaining at home until he attained his majority. At that time he began working the farm on shares, and he now owns the northwest quarter of Section 4 in Rountree Township, and 120 acres of land in Christian County, Ill., and stock in the Farmers Elevator Company at Harvel, Ill. Mr. Best is a member of the Evangelical Church in Nokomis Township. In 1900 Mr. Best had the misfortune to lose his good mother, and in 1908 his father passed away. Unmarried, he has a family living with him on the farm. In his farming he raises a good grade of stock of all kinds, and is very successful. In politics he is a Republican, and has served as school trustee of district No. 27, Rountree Township. Mr. Best is a quiet, unassuming man, whose worth is appreciated by his friends and associates.

BEST, David H., one of the successful farmers of Nokomis Township, is now serving his township as supervisor and on account of his many important interests is regarded as a leading man of his county. He was born at Staunton, Ill., March 25, 1861, a son of Henry A. and Margaret (Powers) Best, natives of Staunton, Ill., and very fine people, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work.

In 1874 David H. Best came to Montgomery County with his parents who located in Nokomis Township, and he attended its excellent schools, remaining at home until he attained his majority. At that time he went to South Dakota and pre-empted 320 acres of land, and remained there for five years. While there, in 1885, he was married to Carrie H. Hatler. She was born in California, June 7, 1862, a daughter of Jacob and Annie L. Hatler. Mrs. Best attended the common schools and the Woman's College at Jacksonville, Ill. In the fall of 1890, Mr. and Mrs. Best returned to Illinois, and have spent

the intervening time principally in Nokomis Township, Montgomery County, although they were in Sangamon County for three years, where Mr. Best was interested in a grain and milling business, but returned to Nokomis Township. Mr. Best is president of the Central Illinois Creamery Company of Nokomis, which was incorporated with D. H. Best as president; B. J. Battles, vice-president; G. W. Fesser, treasurer, and J. W. Anderson, secretary. Mr. Best has been on its board of directors since the organization of the company, and has served as its president since 1907. For some years Mr. Best has specialized on dairying, and has a very fine herd and equipment.

Mr. and Mrs. Best have the following children: Maude E., who is taking a post-graduate course as a nurse, at Chicago; Essie H., who is the wife of Roy E. Kessinger, of Montgomery County, is a graduate of the Nokomis High school, and taught school for three terms; Floyd V., who is at home; Charles H., who is a graduate of the Nokomis High school; Henry Y., who is a graduate of the Nokomis High school, is now attending college at Jacksonville, Ill., and Gladys, who is attending the Nokomis High school. The family belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Best is a member of Sherman Lodge No. 332, I. O. O. F., and his two daughters, Maude and Essie, belong to the order of Rebekah. In politics Mr. Best is a Republican, and is now serving in his fourth term as supervisor of Nokomis Township, and was county commissioner of Butte County, S. Dak., while living there.

BEST, Henry A., who was a veteran of the Civil War and long one of the leading agriculturalists of Nokomis Township, Montgomery County, is remembered as a man of sterling character and high principles. He served his township in the important office of supervisor with honesty and efficiency. He was born at Staunton, in Macoupin County, Ill., and was there reared and attended the common schools. Until the outbreak of the Civil War, Henry A. Best remained with his parents, assisting his father in the conduct of the homestead, but then enlisted in defense of his country in an Illinois cavalry regiment, and served bravely and well for two years when he was honorably discharged, at which time he returned home.

Mr. Best was then united in marriage with Margaret Powers, who was also born and reared at Staunton, Ill., and about then he began his operations in stockraising and farming which, in time, made him a very prosperous man. Subsequently he moved to Montgomery County and began buying land in Nokomis Township, and became a very heavy landowner in this and other townships, and at one time he was interested with his son in an elevator business. For many years he was a consistent member of the Baptist Church of Nokomis Township. In politics he was a Republican.

Henry A. Best and his wife had twelve children, eleven of whom survive, namely: Ottila,



JOHN L. SMITH



MRS. JOHN L. SMITH

who is the wife of G. T. Rhodes; David H., who is present supervisor of Nokomis Township, is engaged in farming in that township; Richard N., who lives at Chicago, Ill., is manager of the harness equipment in the Fair department store of that city; O. M., who is interested in a realty company in Colorado; Anna, who is the wife of A. C. Kirby, of Denver, Col.; Fay R., who is manager of the Farmer's Elevator Company at Sidney, Ill.; Media, who is the wife of A. W. Craig, of North Dakota; Bessie, who is the wife of Dr. George Kerr, of McDonald, Ill.; Robert E., who is cashier of the Farmers' National Bank, of Decatur, Ill.; Mabel D., who is the wife of Horace Gannett, a county judge in Oklahoma; and Howard, who is on a ranch in North Dakota.

BEST, J. Peter, one of the enterprising farmers of Montgomery County, is living on his fine farm of 100 acres on Section 3, in Rountree Township, of which he is now highway commissioner. He was born on this farm in the house located one-half mile south of the present one, October 14, 1874, a son of Charles W. and Ursula (Meier) Best.

Charles W. Best was born in Nassau, Germany, and lost his father in childhood. When he was twenty years old, Charles W. Best came to the United States with his mother, and they located for a few years in Ohio, going from that state to Burlington, Iowa, where he worked in a cigar store. The next place of location was St. Louis, Mo., where he met and married Ursula Meier, who was born in Wurttemberg, Germany. When she was about twenty years old she came alone to Ohio, to keep house for two unmarried uncles. After their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Best lived in St. Louis for some years, but came to Montgomery County, Ill., finally and bought the farm on which Peter Best now lives, and there they rounded out their lives, he dying in 1907, and she in November, 1900. They had four children: August, who lives on Section 3, Raymond Township; William, who died on Section 2, Raymond Township; Carl, who is unmarried, lives on Section 4, Rountree Township; and Peter. The original purchase of land in Rountree Township was forty acres, but Charles W. Best kept on adding to his farm until he had 480 acres. He was a member of St. Paul's German Lutheran Church of Nokomis Township, and took an active part in the church work, being at one time a church trustee. A Republican in politics, he was hearty in his support of party principles and candidates, but never an office seeker.

Peter Best lived at home and attended the German parochial schools and the public schools. On April 24, 1901, he was married to Minnie Dewerff, a daughter of William and Emma (Theen) Dewerff, both natives of Germany, who settled in Rountree Township where Mrs. Best was born. Mr. and Mrs. Best have four children: Elma E., Wilma O., Alice L., and Leona Rosa, all of whom are attending school. The family belongs to St. Paul's German Lutheran Church of Nokomis Township. In 1911 Mr. Best

was elected highway commissioner, on the Republican ticket, was re-elected for two successive terms, and again was re-elected in 1915. In addition to his farm he owns stock in the Farmers Elevated Company at Harvel and is one of the most prosperous agriculturists of this section.

BETTY, Alonzo A., to whom belongs in large part the credit for the present city of Witt, of which he was one of the promoters, and in whose prosperity and development he has always taken an active and effective interest, is one of the representative men of Montgomery County. He was born in Litchfield Township, this county, January 18, 1853, a son of Isaac and Louisa (Allen) Betty, who were natives of Smith County, Tenn. There they were reared and married, and there three of their children were born. During the Mexican War the father served his country as a soldier, returning to his family after his honorable discharge.

In 1852 the Betty family came to Litchfield Township, Montgomery County, Ill., and for several years the father rented land, and then he bought a farm, in Butler Grove Township, west of Butler, which he improved, selling it in 1861. He then moved to Brush Creek, and for four years rented the William Brewer farm. He later bought eighty acres in Butler Grove Township, which is now owned by his son, Alonzo A. Betty. At the time the Betty family came here, pioneer conditions prevailed in Montgomery County. When they traveled from the old home to the new, all the household goods they owned were brought along in a one-horse wagon. In the early days the father worked on the construction of the Big Four Railroad, alternating this work with farming. He and his wife had seven children, five of whom survive.

Alonzo A. Betty was reared on the Butler Grove Township farm, where his father died, and he attended the local schools, remaining at home until he was eighteen years old when he started out for himself. In 1876 Mr. Betty was married to Ida B. Berry, a daughter of Moses Berry, and she was born in Montgomery County. Mr. and Mrs. Betty became the parents of the following children: Roy, Elmer, William, Lincoln and Ralph. Roy is a farmer in Idaho. Elmer is engaged in farming in New Mexico. William is a butcher at Witt, Ill. Lincoln is a farmer of Irving Township. Ralph is attending the Witt High school, and is an expert electrician and automobilist.

In 1895 Mr. Betty came to what was merely a cluster of buildings that later, through his efforts was to be developed into the city of Witt. He began at once to help in the development of the coal mines, becoming vice president and director of the Montgomery Coal Company; organized the Oland National Bank at Witt, of which he is a stockholder; and he also organized the Oland Brick and Tile Company. Mr. Betty laid out Oland Park addition to Witt, which includes Broadway and the principal part of Witt, and the second Cromer addition to Witt, under con-

tract. His success encouraged him to enter the real estate business, and since then he has built many of the finest residences and business blocks of Witt, he being both an architect and contractor. In politics he is a Republican and quite active, but has not accepted any public office. Mr. Betty owns 210 acres of land in Montgomery County, and what is known as the Huggins building, three stories in height with a basement, and other business blocks at Witt, and is one of the substantial men of the place. When he was married he had as his sole possessions three horses, a buggy and harness, so that all that he now owns has been made since that event, and through his own, unaided efforts.

BETTY, W. E., whose well conducted and reliable meat market at Witt is a model for others in the same line, is a live business man and public-spirited citizen. He was born on a farm in Butler Grove Township, Montgomery County, Ill., October 28, 1884, a son of A. A. and Ida (Berry) Betty, and a grandson of Isaac and Louisa (Allen) Betty, the grandparents being natives of Smith County, Tenn., who came to Montgomery County, Ill., in 1853, locating in Litchfield Township. The parents were born in Montgomery County. A full history of the Betty family is given elsewhere in this work.

W. E. Betty was nine years old when his parents left Butler Grove Township for Irving Township, and obtained his education in the schools of Witt, remaining with his father, who was a butcher, until he attained his majority, when he took over the business and has conducted it very successfully ever since.

On December 3, 1908, Mr. Betty was married to Miss Nellie Wilson, born January 23, 1884, a daughter of George Wilson of Fayette County, Ill. One son has been born of this marriage, namely: Clarence A., born November 10, 1907, who is attending school.

Mr. and Mrs. Betty are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Witt, of which Mr. Betty is a trustee. He belongs to the I. O. R. M., M. W. A., and the K. of P., all of Witt, Ill. In politics he is a Republican. A young man of sterling qualities, he stands very high in his community.

BICKETT, Hugh, one of the highly esteemed retired residents of Litchfield, has time and also inclination to devote to religious matters and is recognized as one of the leading Presbyterians of the county. He was born in Fenwick, Scotland, July 2, 1838, a son of John and Mary (Richmond) Bickett, who in 1843, came to the United States on a sailing vessel to New Orleans, and thence up the Mississippi River to Sparta, Ill., locating on land entered from the government in Randolph County. There the father died in 1845, after which the mother continued to live on the property, and a few years later was married a second time.

Not long after his mother's second marriage, Hugh Bickett went to live with a distant relative, Gavin Bickett, a farmer of that vicinity, with whom he remained until he was sixteen

years old, and then went to Eden, which was not far distant, and remained a year, when he began learning the harness making trade. It took him three years to complete his apprenticeship, and he then went into business for himself at Chester, Ill., continuing there from 1861 to 1865. On September 6, 1860, he was married at Chester, to Rachel Hobbs, born in Randolph County, Ill., a daughter of Thomas and Eleanor (Snodgrass) Hobbs, he born in Kentucky and she in Virginia, who were married in Indiana, and in the early forties came to Randolph County, Ill. For many years Mr. Hobbs was postmaster at Hobbs Ridge, that was named for him. In 1865 Mr. Bickett moved to Coulterville, Ill., where he conducted a harness making business until 1868, and then sold it and returned to Sparta, and conducted a photograph gallery until 1879, when he sold and in March, 1879, opened another gallery, at Litchfield, and conducted it for many years, finally selling to a Mr. Davis, but he continued to do outdoor photographic work until 1914, specializing on groups, and developed his plates in a dark room he had in his house. Since then he has lived retired, the rentals from his properties furnishing him with an ample income.

Mr. Bickett attended the common schools of Illinois, and Mrs. Bickett had the advantages offered by the grade and high schools of Chester. They have had the following children: Ella, who is Mrs. William McConachie, of Jetmore, Kas; Susan, who was Mrs. Anson Wing, died at East St. Louis, Ill., in 1903; Margaret, who is Mrs. Preston Pugh of Litchfield, Ill.; and Minnie, who died at the age of three and one-half years.

As mentioned above, Mr. Bickett is an earnest Presbyterian, and has served as ruling elder since 1876, and has been sent to the Presbytery about twenty times, and that body in 1900 sent him to the general church assembly at St. Louis, Mo., and again to the general assembly at Louisville, Ky., in 1910. He has also been a delegate to the state synod many times. For many years he has been a teacher in the Sunday school, and has been assistant superintendent and also superintendent a number of terms. In politics he is a Republican. The Good Templars is the only order to which he has ever belonged. An upright, conscientious man, he has done his full duty and never asked of anyone more than he was willing to do himself.

BLACKWELDER, Charles, whose operations in flour, feed, grain and hay at Litchfield, make him one of the worth while business men of Montgomery County, was born in North Litchfield Township, February 20, 1874, a son of John C. and M. V. (Brown) Blackwelder, natives of North Carolina and Montgomery County, Ill., respectively. The father was twenty-three years old when he came to the neighborhood of Litchfield, and here engaged in farming. After marriage the parents settled on a farm in North Litchfield Township, where the mother died in the spring of 1880, and in 1900 the father sold and moved to Litchfield, where he died in Feb-

ruary, 1907. Their children were as follows: Lula, who is Mrs. George Hempken of Alton, Ill.; Charles; and Jesse, who died in infancy.

Charles Blackwelder attended the Neacon and Fairview district schools. When he was only nine years old he began plowing and continued to assist his father until he was twenty-four years old. Following that for two years he was engaged in farming in North Litchfield Township, and then came to Litchfield where he bought a flour and feed store, and has continued in the same location ever since. In addition to his original commodities, he handles grain, seeds and hay.

In May, 1903, Mr. Blackwelder was married to Lura Moore, born in Macoupin County, Ill., a daughter of A. J. and Maria (Sanders) Moore, who was born in Honey Point Township, Macoupin County, Ill. There are no children. Mr. Blackwelder is a member of the Baptist Church and since 1908 has served his church as trustee. In politics he is a Democrat. A man of sound principles and intelligent judgment with reference to his business, he has built up a large trade and stands very well in his community.

BLACKWELDER, David Alexander, whose life has been a busy one, is a highly respected citizen of Litchfield, where he is engaged in furnishing refreshments and staple groceries at the Hillsboro-Litchfield Chautauqua. He was born in North Litchfield Township, September 1, 1848, a son of Alfred and Johanna (Scherer) Blackwelder, natives of Montgomery County.

Until he was twenty years old, David Alexander Blackwelder attended the public schools of his native township, and learned farming in all its details. He then farmed on his own account in Zanesville Township for a year, returning then to his father's farm of 320 acres which he conducted as long as his father lived, or until February 13, 1898. The mother passed away January 31, 1876. After his father's death Mr. Blackwelder moved to Litchfield and conducted a grocery store for eight years, and then was manager of a grocery owned by Buel & Canady for two years. He then established his present business.

On January 1, 1870, Mr. Blackwelder was married to Henrietta Fogleman, born in North Litchfield Township, a daughter of Joel M. and Nancy Jane (Crabtree) Fogleman, natives of Kentucky. They became the parents of the following children: Joel Taylor, who lives at Enid, Okla.; Nora Alice, who is Mrs. George Good, of San Diego, Cal.; Benjamin Alexander, who lives at Enid, Okla.; Otis Edward, who is at home; Alfred Monroe, who lives at Enid, Okla.; Jesse Winfield and Ernest Simeon, who are deceased; Perley Wayne, who lives at Litchfield and Fred, an infant son and Launor who are deceased. Mrs. Blackwelder died March 29, 1890. On August 14, 1892, Mr. Blackwelder was married (second) to Emma M. Doerr, born at Edwardsville, Ill., October 23, 1854, a daughter of Peter and Joanna (Volbright) Doerr, natives of Baden and Hanover, Germany,

respectively. Their two children, a daughter and son, both died in infancy. Mr. Blackwelder is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and has been a steward of his church since 1876, and has held all of the other lay offices of that body. In politics he is a Democrat. He served as commissioner of highways for two terms, supervisor of his township for two terms, and for six years represented the Fourth Ward in the Litchfield city council. A man of high principles, he has lived up to his conception of the best type of citizenship, and his repeated elections to offices of importance prove that his associates appreciate him and know his worth.

BLACKWELDER, Daniel Monroe, now living retired at Litchfield, was formerly one of the leading agriculturalists of Montgomery County. He was born at Hillsboro, Ill., February 27, 1839, a son of Alfred and Johanna (Scherer) Blackwelder, the former of whom was born in 1811, and died February 13, 1898, and the latter of whom was born November 13, 1816, and died January 31, 1876. They came to Hillsboro about 1834, when the country was still in an unsettled state. The paternal grandfather, Jacob Blackwelder, was a son of Jacob Blackwelder, born in Schwartzald, Germany. The maternal grandparents were Frederick and Margaret (Clapp) Scherer of Guilford County, N. C., where the grandmother was born in 1791. The parents of Daniel Monroe Blackwelder were married at Hillsboro, Ill., and lived in that city for a time, and then entered land to the extent of 160 acres just east of Litchfield, improved it, and some years later traded that farm for 240 acres of land on a part of which Litchfield now stands. Subsequently they sold that farm and went one mile north where they bought 320 acres of land.

Alternating working on the farm with attendance at the district schools, Daniel M. Blackwelder grew to manhood, and after his marriage, he lived on a part of his father's farm for ten years, and then bought eighty acres of land west of his father's farm, and from March, 1872, until 1902, he lived on that farm, adding to it until he owned 200 acres which he improved and made into a fine property. Later he sold a portion and the farm that he now has under rental contains 115 acres. On May 22, 1902, he bought a residence at Litchfield and here he has since resided.

On October 10, 1861, Mr. Blackwelder was married to Miss Helena Cress, born in North Carolina, May 5, 1840, a daughter of George Henry and Elizabeth (Fogleman) Cress, natives of North Carolina, where Mr. Cress died, the mother and her daughters coming to Litchfield, Ill., in 1855. Mrs. Cress died in 1901, aged eighty-eight years. Mr. and Mrs. Blackwelder became the parents of the following children: William Riley, who lives at Joliet, Ill.; John Franklin, who lives at Litchfield, and Charles Ezra, who died in infancy. Mr. Blackwelder belongs to the English Lutheran Church in which he has been a deacon for over half a century, and is now a life member of the Church Council, and also a life member of the Lutheran

Cemetery Association. He is a Democrat and served as commissioner of highways for twelve years, as school director for nine years and supervisor of North Litchfield Township for two years. He is a man of practical ideas and excellent business capacity and has prospered in his undertakings.

BLACKWELDER, J. Frank, one of the leading painters and decorators whose work is not only very artistic, but practical as well, enjoys a fine trade in Litchfield and throughout a wide contiguous territory. He was born in North Litchfield Township, October 24, 1864, a son of D. M. and Helena (Cress) Blackwelder. His attendance at school was limited to the schools of his native township, but Mr. Blackwelder has learned much from observation, and is a well informed man.

Mr. Blackwelder resided at home until his marriage, which took place August 23, 1894, when he was united with Nora I. Kinder, born in Macoupin County, Ill., a daughter of Abraham and Adelia A. (Chapman) Kinder, natives of Macoupin County. The paternal grandparents, Jacob and Jane (Hudaleston) Kinder, were natives of North Carolina, and the maternal John R. and Charity (Duncan) Chapman were natives of the same state. After his marriage J. Frank Blackwelder bought a residence at Litchfield, to which he took his bride. He had learned house painting and decorating, and has continued in that line of business ever since, his patrons being many. Mr. and Mrs. Blackwelder have no children. They belong to the English Lutheran Church. In politics he is a Democrat, and his wife who is a highly cultivated lady, is a Republican. She is a graduate of the Litchfield grade and high schools, and was a teacher in the city schools of Litchfield for ten years prior to her marriage. Mr. Blackwelder belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America, and to the organization of Painters and Decorators of America, at Litchfield.

BLISS, Charles W.—Among the representative men of Montgomery County no one has a wider acquaintance nor more solid reputation than Charles W. Bliss, who is editor and publisher of the Montgomery News, one of the leading journals of the state. Mr. Bliss was born in Fillmore Township, Montgomery County, Ill., January 8, 1846. His parents were Rev. Alfred and Direxia (Haines) (Knowles) Bliss. The father was born at Bradford, Vt., and the mother at Piermont, N. H. To them were born eight children, as follows: Eliza A., deceased, who was the wife of James S. Moody, also deceased; Celecta J., who was the wife of E. C. De Vore, a lawyer at Carthage, Mo., where they died; George Alfred, who died at Nokomis, Ill.; Alice D., deceased, who was the wife of Lyman C. Allen, a banker living in Fillmore township; Charles W.; Ellen J., who is the widow of John C. White, formerly of Effingham; and two who died in infancy.

Rev. Alfred Bliss was reared in Vermont. He was married in New Hampshire and a few years

afterward came to Illinois, in 1838, and engaged in farming in Fillmore Township, Montgomery County until forty-five years old. He had purchased several hundred acres of land and for three years afterward managed to break forty and fenced it with rails, his helper being a boy whom he and his wife had taken to raise. He lived on that place until 1860, when he entered the itinerant ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church. At first he had to travel over long circuits but later had charge of many churches of importance. When his time for superannuation came on he bought a piece of property at Effingham, Ill., and there he died in 1899, when aged eighty-eight years. At one time he was one of the three county commissioners of Montgomery County. His wife, born in 1809, died in 1894, aged eighty-five years.

The paternal grandfather of Charles W. Bliss, was Deacon Solomon Bliss, a leading member of the old Covenantan Church. Both he and wife were natives of Vermont and they both died in New England. Remembered members of their family were: Jerusha, Helen, Celecta and Alfred. The maternal grandfather of Charles W. Bliss was Joseph Knowles, a native of New Hampshire who came to Illinois in 1838 and became a farmer in Fillmore Township, Montgomery County. The children of Joseph Knowles and his wife were: Direxia, who was the wife of Alfred Bliss; Hannah J., deceased, who was the wife of Martin Bost; Harriet, who is deceased, was the wife of Gideon Richmond; John H., who died on his farm in Fillmore Township; George, who is deceased; and Joseph, who was a resident of Chicago. In their day and communities all these people were useful and upright.

Charles W. Bliss was reared on his father's farm and attended the country schools until prepared for college, when he entered McKendree College, Lebanon, Ill., and in 1869 was graduated from the classical department there with the degree of A. B., and subsequently the degree of A. M. was conferred on him. For two years Mr. Bliss taught school and then went to Edwardsville and engaged in the study of law until prepared for his examinations, and he was admitted to the bar. In 1871 he came to Hillsboro and practiced law in this city until 1892, in which year he bought the Montgomery News. Mr. Bliss was acknowledged to be an able lawyer but journalism would have lost one who seems particularly well suited for the editorial chair and for public life, had he continued in the law. For a number of years he has been a very important factor in state Democratic politics. In 1896 he was sent as a delegate to the Democratic National Convention in Chicago, that nominated William Jennings Bryan for the presidency. He was sent also as a delegate to the Baltimore Democratic Convention that first nominated Woodrow Wilson, and once more was selected as a delegate and in the St. Louis Democratic National Convention in 1916, assisted in re-nominating Mr. Wilson.

Mr. Bliss was married October 15, 1872, to

Miss Elizabeth W. Phillips, a daughter of Burrell and Julia A. (Cole) Phillips, and they have three children: Noi Celesta, Clinton Phillips and Marguerite. The elder daughter is the wife of Dr. Homer A. Seymour, and they have two children: Bliss and Bernays. Clinton Phillips Bliss, the only son, is associated in the publishing business with his father. He was married to Miss Lucia M. Evans and they have three sons: Charles E., Thomas and Robert. The younger daughter is the wife of Ben O. McLean, and they have three children: Sam, Bettie and Jean.

The Phillips family is an old one in Montgomery County and the father of Mrs. Bliss spent his entire life here. The mother of Mrs. Bliss was born in New Jersey and still survives. To Mr. and Mrs. Phillips seven children were born, namely: Noi, who is the wife of Dr. E. Douglas, of Hillsboro; Elizabeth, who is the wife of Charles W. Bliss; George M.; Sidney B.; Kittie, who is the wife of George Damam, of Hillsboro; Lucy, who is the wife of James McLean, of Birmingham, Ala.; Harry, who is engaged in the practice of law in Chicago; and Thomas. Of the above family, Mrs. Bliss is second oldest and was born in Butler Grove Township, Montgomery County, Ill., October 7, 1854. The paternal grandparents of Mrs. Bliss were Capt. Thomas and Jane (Roberts) Phillips. Captain Phillips was a soldier in the Black Hawk War and an early settler in Montgomery County. His children were: Jesse, Burrell, Henry, Sidney, Harriet, Parnesia and Unity. Sidney Phillips was killed at the battle of Pittsburg Landing during the Civil War. The maternal grandparents of Mrs. Bliss were John S. and Mary (Pollock) Cole, who were married in New Jersey and came to Montgomery County in early days. They had four children: Clarence, Julia A., Lucinda and Almeda.

Mr. and Mrs. Bliss are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church and he is a trustee of the same. Fraternally he is identified with Mount Moriah Lodge F. & A. M.; Hillsboro Chapter R. A. M. and St. Omer Commandery, Knights Templar, at Litchfield. In addition to the political honors formerly mentioned, Mr. Bliss served Hillsboro as city attorney, was master in chancery for three terms, and probably has declined more offices than he has filled. He is prominent in other directions and for four years was president of the board of trustees of the Southern Illinois Normal school located at Carbondale. He also has large agricultural interests and operates two farms in Fillmore Township aggregating 800 acres.

BOGGIO, Joseph Boniface, police magistrate of Taylor Springs, and one of the capitalists of Montgomery County, was born at Courgne, Italy, April 11, 1872, a son of John and Teressa Boggio. On May 26, 1887, John Boggio came to New York City with his son, Joseph Boniface, and a few months later the remainder of the family joined them at Coal City, Ill. There Joseph Boniface Boggio found employment as

a miner, and lived until 1910, when he moved to Benld, Ill. and after eleven months at that place, he came to Taylor Springs, and embarked in a grocery business. Ten months later he sold his grocery, and in the spring of 1912 he was elected police magistrate, and was re-elected to the same office in the spring of 1916, having been continuously in office since he was first elected. From time to time he has invested his money in city property and now owns ten lots and one large business block. His time aside from his official duties, is occupied in looking after his realty.

While living in Coal City, Mr. Boggio was married to Anna Cortese, born at St. Conzo, Italy. They have three children, as follows: Teressa, Lucy and Joseph Domenic. When Mr. Boggio arrived in the United States he could not write English and he attended night school for about three months, and then continued his studies, and has also learned much through observation. He is a Catholic and a Republican. In the fall of 1916 he was appointed village trustee, and has been a notary public for some years. While living at Coal City, in Grundy County, he was elected a justice of the peace and served in that office for eleven years. While living at Benld, Ill., Mr. Boggio joined the Odd Fellows and maintains his connection with the lodge of that place. He is one of the best examples of successful and popular citizens of foreign birth this county has and he stands deservedly high in public esteem, for all that he has and is, has come from his own untiring efforts.

BOONE, William D., one of the substantial business men of Donnellson, is conducting a first class hardware store, and is making a success of his efforts along this line. He was born near Donnellson, in Grisham Township, March 8, 1863, a son of Cyrus and Susan V. (Bugby) Boone, natives of Maryland and of Ohio. The father came west to Ohio, where he met and married, and brought his wife to Illinois, in the early forties, when he was in the thirties as he was born in 1812. For some years after coming to Illinois he was a teacher at Hillsboro, but later moved to what is now Grisham Township, and afterward engaged in farming until his death, which occurred December 30, 1872. The mother, who was born February 5, 1821, died January 12, 1867. They were the parents of ten children, three of whom now survive, namely: Susan V., who is the wife of W. Y. Jenkins, lives in Canyon City, Colo.; Thomas C., who married Laura Ray, lives in Kansas; and William D.

William D. Boone lost his mother when he was four years old, and his father when he was nine years old, and then he was taken by Carson Donnell with whom he lived until he attained maturity and in the meanwhile attended the public schools. For a year following his becoming twenty-one years old, he worked for farmers by the month, and then rented a farm for one year, then became a breeder of draft horses, and was engaged in this

line for three years. In October, 1889, he established his present business at Donnellson, where he has since remained, prospering greatly.

On October 5, 1886, Mr. Boone was married to Julia Ross, and they have three children: Walter E., who is a graduate of the Donnellson High school, is a partner of his father, and married Effie Laws, a daughter of Charles Laws; Hazel C., who was graduated from the Donnellson High school, was married to Floyd Allen of Donnellson; and Madge, who is a graduate of the Donnellson High school, is at home. The family all belong to the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Boone belongs to Donnellson Lodge No. 255, A. F. & A. M., of which he is treasurer. He is a director of the Donnellson State Bank, and owns 540 acres of land adjoining the village of Donnellson. In politics he is a Republican and has been active in local affairs, his advice and judgment being relied upon by many.

BOST, M. Herbert, one of the prosperous farmers of Montgomery County, residing on Section 23, Fillmore Township, is a man widely known and universally respected. He was born on his present farm, October 14, 1861, a son of Martin and Hannah J. (Knowles) Bost. Martin Bost was born in North Carolina and his wife was born in Piermont, N. H., July 21, 1828, and both were brought to Illinois in childhood. She died February 21, 1917 at Fillmore, his death having occurred December 14, 1867. They had ten children, nine of whom are still living, namely: Emily R., who is the widow of G. J. Frick; C. H., who lives at Fillmore, Ill.; Laura E., who is the wife of Jeremiah Reubart; Delia, who is the wife of Joseph Neister, of Witt Township; Dorcas who is the widow of Dr. J. T. Hendricks; Lestia, who is the widow of J. N. Myers, of Litchfield, Ill.; M. Herbert; Byron A. who lives at Coffeen, Ill.; and Ida M. who is the wife of C. H. Price. George, who was the third born is deceased.

M. Herbert Bost was reared on his present farm and attended the local schools. When he was only sixteen years old he assumed the responsibility of running the homestead for his mother. The father, at the outbreak of the Civil War, enlisted in Company E, First Illinois Cavalry, and after his honorable discharge, from military service, he returned to Fillmore Township. When M. Herbert was married he lived for six years on a farm south of Fillmore, and then moved on his present farm, now owning 100 acres of land. Here he feeds cattle and is a dairy farmer of some consequence. At the age of twenty-nine years he was married to Emma D. Whitlock, and they became the parents of two children, namely: Florence, who is the wife of Ross Kessinger, lives at Fillmore where Mr. Kessinger is engaged in teaching; and Carlos D., who lives at home with his parents. Mr. Bost is a Republican. All his life he has performed his duty and stands very high in his community.

BOST, Ralph S., whose fine farm of 330 acres in Fillmore Township is a model for his section,

has appropriately named his property The Maple Lawn Stock Farm. It is located one and one-half miles south and two and one-half miles west of Fillmore, Ill. Mr. Bost was born on this farm, January 4, 1885, being a son of Victor A. and Sarah (Shear) Bost.

Victor A. Bost was born east of Fillmore, in Fillmore Township, September 15, 1853, a son of Henry Bost, a native of North Carolina, who came to Montgomery County at a very early day. Victor A. Bost's mother, whose maiden name was Harris, died when he was a small boy. He married Sarah Shear, who was born in Fillmore Township, and her parents were also from North Carolina. After their marriage Victor A. Bost and his wife located on the farm now managed by Ralph S. Bost, and with the exception of two years spent at Fillmore, resided here until in December, 1912, when they took up their permanent residence at Fillmore, where they have since remained. Their ten children were as follows: Lula, who is the wife of Homer Harris, of Fillmore Township; Mary, who died at the age of thirty-four years; Daisy, who lives in Fillmore Township, is the wife of John Joyce; Ada, who lives at Fillmore, Ill.; Roy, who lives at Litchfield, Ill.; Ralph S., Bessie, who lives at Fillmore, Ill., is the wife of Lindley McCulum; Leva, who is at home; and two who died in infancy. The family belongs to the Fillmore Lutheran Church. Victor A. Bost is a member of Fillmore Lodge, A. F. & A. M., and the Court of Honor, and he is a Democrat in politics.

Ralph S. Bost was reared on the homestead farm and attended the local schools and those of Fillmore. On March 14, 1912, he was married to Wilda G. Downs, a daughter of W. H. and Lizzie (Bost) Downs, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work. After marriage Ralph S. Bost and his wife rented a farm one mile south of their present place, and in December, 1912, moved to the Bost homestead, where they have since remained. He is a breeder and raiser of registered Shorthorn cattle, his herd being headed by True Sovereign III, No. 424599. He also is a breeder of registered Poland-China hogs, his herd being headed by Glassus L., No. 209489, and he also breeds French Draft Percheron horses. Mr. and Mrs. Bost have two children, namely: Ethel Mae, who was born February 25, 1913; and Edwin Downs, who was born November 30, 1915. The family belongs to Bost Hill Lutheran Church. In politics he is a Democrat. Mr. Bost's success as a stock breeder shows what can be accomplished along this line in Montgomery County where conditions are very favorable for this branch of agriculture, and his experiments are watched with deep interest by his fellow citizens.

BOTTOMLEY, Edward, superintendent of the C. & E. I. Coal Company properties, including mines Nos. 10, 12 and 14, located in Montgomery County, Ill., at Nokomis and at Witt, Ill., is an expert and experienced man in his line of business. He was born at Oglesby, Ill., November



JAMES A. TARRO
(When a Sergeant in the Italian Army—Age nineteen)



MRS. JAMES A. TARRO

26, 1871, a son of John and Ellen (Brindle) Bottomley, natives of Lancashire, England, where they were reared and married, and in 1868 they came to the United States, bringing with them their son and daughter. John Bottomley had been a miner in England, and when he arrived in this country he sought the coal fields of Illinois, locating at Oglesby, La Salle County, and there he died. His widow survives and makes her home at La Salle, Ill. They had seven children, namely: Elizabeth, who is the widow of James Ross, of La Salle, Ill.; William, who is a mine owner of Lowell, Ill.; John, who is at Nokomis, Ill.; Edward; Frank, who lives at Oglesby, Ill.; and Robert and James, who live at Witt, Ill. The father was a strong Republican in his political views, but did not desire any public office.

Edward Bottomley was reared at Oglesby where he attended school until he was fourteen years old, and then began working in the mines at that point, commencing at the bottom of the ladder, and finally he became a mine owner at Oglesby. Realizing the need of further educational advantages, he attended a night school, and particularly studied mining and to such good advantage that he secured when but twenty-one years old a certificate as mine foreman. When he was twenty-seven years old he was made a mine foreman at Witt, and was there for four years when he was transferred to Springfield, Ill., where he held a similar position for a year. He then went to Lovington, Ill., and for a year was employed in shaft sinking, and on returning to Witt he was a mine foreman until he was made superintendent of construction of what are known as the North Mines at Witt, and held that position until 1906. A few months later he was made superintendent of all the mines at Witt, to which was added the North mine at Nokomis, in March, 1915, he having held the position of superintendent continuously since 1906.

On March 16, 1895, Mr. Bottomley was married to Maude Nagus, born at La Salle, Ill., a daughter of Joshua and Margaret (Thompson) Nagus, the former coming of French-Canadian and Scotch ancestry, and she of Scotch stock. Mr. and Mrs. Bottomley became the parents of six children, as follows: Raymond McKinley, who is assistant engineer for the Keeler Coal Company, is a graduate of the Witt High school, and also attended the La Salle High school for a year and then took a one-year course in mathematics at the Wesleyan University; Margaret R., who is at home; Alice P., who is attending high school; Edward J., Jr.; Joseph K., and Dorothy Mae. Mr. Bottomley is a member of Irving Lodge No. 455, A. F. & A. M., and the Modern Woodmen of America. He is a Republican in politics, and was president of the school board for a number of years at Witt, and has been on the school board and a member of the city council at Nokomis. He is a stockholder and director of the Witt National Bank, and is one of the sound, reliable and responsible men of the

county, and one who stands deservedly high in public esteem.

BOWLES, Edward F., assessor of Raymond Township, and one of the substantial men of the city of Raymond, was born in Greene County, Ill., October 26, 1852, a son of William and Susan (Huffman) Bowles. The father was born in Kentucky and the mother in Greene County, Ill. They were married in Greene County, and in 1857 came to Raymond Township, Montgomery County, and located on a farm. Here he died in 1884 and she in 1906. He was a Republican and was elected sheriff of Montgomery County about 1870, and again in 1872, and was the first Republican to hold that office. His party elected him supervisor of Raymond Township, and he was a member of the school board for years, and very active in educational affairs. He was a member of the Raymond Masonic lodge. Eight children were born to him and his wife, namely: Edward; August, who is an engineer on a railroad in Kansas; W. A., who is a farmer of Sullivan County, Mo.; Susan, who is the wife of W. A. Parrott of Raymond; and four who are deceased.

Edward F. Bowles was reared on a farm near Raymond, and he attended the public schools and Hillsboro Academy. When he finished school he began farming for himself. On February 23, 1876, Mr. Bowles was married to Margaret C. Bray, who was born at Jacksonville, Ill., but when sixteen years old came to Montgomery County. Mr. and Mrs. Bowles have two children, namely: Susie, who is a graduate of the Raymond public schools, is the wife of Dr. H. G. Powell, of Chicago, Ill.; and Mabel, who is a graduate of the same schools as her sister, is the wife of H. S. Currie, city salesman for the Pillsbury Company, of Chicago, Ill. Mr. Bowles belongs to Raymond Lodge No. 692, A. F. & A. M. In politics he is a Republican. He was elected assessor of Raymond Township in April, 1916, and his choice is a proof of his popularity as he was elected on the Republican ticket in a district that is normally Democratic by about sixty votes, with a majority of 185 votes. For some time Mr. Bowles has been engaged as salesman and expert on farm implements, and is a man who is very popular with all classes and deserving of further honors.

BOWLES, William, whose death occurred at Hillsboro, had lived in Montgomery County for seventy-six years and was one of the oldest remaining early settlers, and one of the most highly respected residents of Hillsboro. He was born in Iredell County, N. C., June 22, 1828, a son of John and Elizabeth (George) Bowles, natives of North Carolina. Their children were as follows: William, Adeline, John S., Mary Jane, Benjamin B., Lucinda, Luvisa B., who married a Mr. Morrison, all of whom are now deceased, and several who died in infancy. The father of these children grew to manhood in his native state, where he was married. In 1830 he came to Illinois, and

spent eleven years in Madison County where he was engaged in farming. In February, 1841, he came to Montgomery County, and located south of Litchfield on the township line, where he entered a farm of 160 acres, of which he later sold eighty acres. He improved his property and reared his family upon this farm, where his wife died. He then moved to Coles County, Ill., and there he passed away in old age. The paternal grandfather was Benjamin Bowles who died in North Carolina, having had the following children: Stephen, John, Barnett, Austin, Lewis, Thomas, Delpha, Barthena, who married Sam Whitlock. Mrs. Denny, and Nancy. The maternal grandfather was Isaac George, and both he and his wife were natives of North Carolina, where they died. Their children were many, among them being the following: Enoch, Elizabeth, Wesley, Reuben, and Mary.

William Bowles was thirteen years old when he came to this county, and as he was almost eighty-nine years of age at his death he had been a resident of it for seventy-six years. Reared on the farm of his father, he attended subscription schools, held in log cabins, the teachers being boarded around. When he was sixteen years old he started out to earn his own living, and worked for farmers by the month. Later he entered land at Litchfield to the extent of eighty-three acres, and improved his farm and lived on it from March 1851 to 1862, when he sold and went to Irving Township, there buying 120 acres near the village of Irving. This continued his home until November 5, 1878, when he came to Hillsboro, and built his house in which he afterward resided. He worked for a salary for two years, and then was appointed street commissioner and held that position for three years. For some years after that he was on the road as a commercial traveler selling pumps, windmills, lightning rods and similar appliances. Until his retirement, he kept cows and did market gardening, but had enjoyed entire leisure for some years prior to his death.

On October 19, 1850, Mr. Bowles was married to Mary Kirkpatrick, a daughter of John and Elizabeth (Street) Kirkpatrick, and they had eight children, of whom seven died in infancy, the sole survivor being Miss Laura. Mr. Bowles was reared a Lutheran. He belonged to Mount Moriah Lodge No. 51, A. F. & A. M., and was made a Mason at Irving during the Civil War. In politics he was a Democrat and served one term as highway commissioner.

Mrs. Bowles was born in Hillsboro Township, November 25, 1827. Her parents were natives of Kentucky who became pioneers of Montgomery County. Among their children were the following: William, Mary, Emily, Nancy, Eliza, Samuel, John, James and Unity. The paternal grandparents of Mrs. William Bowles were Hugh and Mary Kirkpatrick, who came here from Kentucky. Their children were as follows: William, Thomas, John, Samuel, Nancy and Mary. The maternal grandparents were Rev. James and Mary, called Polly (Newton)

Street. He was a primitive Baptist preacher, who, with his wife came from Kentucky, and died in Montgomery County at an advanced age. He preached the first sermon in Montgomery County. Their children were as follows: Elizabeth, Jane, John, Anthony, James, Newton, Eli, Mary and Martha. Mrs. Bowles was reared in the Primitive Baptist Church.

BOWMAN, C. E., one of the leading farmers of Pitman Township, residing on Section 29, stands very high with his neighbors, and is recognized as a man of intelligence and efficiency. He was born on the farm he now owns, June 17, 1874, a son of D. W. and Mary M. (McKinley) Bowman. D. W. Bowman was a relative of President Lincoln, and was a son of David Bowman, one of the pioneers of Pitman Township. His farm was entered May 11, 1836, and on this farm David Bowman died, and his son, D. W. Bowman, inherited it on April 16, 1873, and died on it September 24, 1915, and his wife died February 3, 1909. Their only child was C. E. Bowman.

C. E. Bowman was reared on this farm, and he was sent to the common schools of the district. He learned telegraphy and worked for the Illinois Central Railroad for ten years, but on January 10, 1913, he came to the farm, which comprises 100 acres and is located one and one-half miles west of Waggoner, it being known as the Mammoth Maple Farm. Mr. Bowman is a breeder of Brown-Swiss cattle of registered stock.

On November 18, 1903, Mr. Bowman was married to Amanda Whitworth, who was born in Bond County, Ill., April 9, 1881, a daughter of M. L. Whitworth. They have had four children, namely: Lois, who was born August 4, 1904; Dayton K., who was born August 15, 1908; Neta, who was born June 6, 1910; and Vallee, who was born July 14, 1912, died June 13, 1916, aged three years, eleven months and 30 days. Mrs. Bowman is a graduate of the public school, eighth grade, and is a member of the Christian Church. Mr. Bowman belongs to the Waggoner Lodge No. 404, I. O. O. F. In politics he is a Democrat, and served for two terms as township clerk. He is a live, energetic man and one who understands farming and stock breeding in all its details.

BRAY, Martin, who is one of the most successful farmers of Zanesville Township, is living on his farm on Section 4, and in business and public affairs is rated as one of the sound and representative men of Montgomery County. He was born at Jacksonville, Ill., June 23, 1862, a son of Michael and Cenna (Gleason) Bray, both natives of County Cork, Ireland.

When Michael Bray was thirteen years old he became an orphan but found an opportunity to come to the United States. While he remained in New York City for a time he attended the public schools when he had a chance and bound himself out to learn the trade of a carpenter. Later he came to Jacksonville, Ill., having in the meanwhile married. He worked

at his trade on the state buildings at Jacksonville, and gradually developed a contracting business which he followed for a number of years. Still later he bought a farm north of Raymond, in Harvel Township, and lived on it for two years, when he moved to Raymond, and there he died in 1903, his wife having died in 1874. They had eight children, namely: William, who is a contractor of Litchfield, Ill.; Helen, who is the wife of Michael Hayes of Decatur, Ill.; Margaret, who is the wife of E. F. Bowles of Raymond, Ill.; John, who lives at Farmersville, Ill.; Martin; Anna, who is the wife of Joseph Hefley of Raymond; Michael E., who lives at Litchfield, Ill.; and Mrs. Emma Scott, a widow, of Decatur, Ill.

Martin Bray was reared and educated at Raymond, Ill., and after leaving school began working on a farm in Zanesville Township, being then seventeen years old. After two years of work by the month, he started farming on his own account, and he has been located on his present place ever since. In January, 1886, he was married to Emma Fite, a daughter of William Fite, of Zanesville Township, born in North Carolina, and a man of prominence in his community. Mr. and Mrs. Bray have six children: Willis J., who was graduated from the Litchfield High school and the college of dentistry of the University of St. Louis, is practicing at Chicago; Nellie R., who is teaching in the public schools of this county; Ruth E., who is assistant county superintendent of schools, is a graduate of the Hillsboro High school; Mable, who is at home; and Harold and Fred, who are attending school. Mr. Bray belongs to the Raymond Lodge No. 692, A. F. & A. M., and the Modern Woodmen of America at Wagoner, Ill. He is a Democrat, and served for two years as township clerk, two years as assessor, eight years as a school trustee, and for six years as a school director, and is now supervisor of his township. He has served as president of the Montgomery County Farmers' Institute, and for four years as secretary, and ten years as a director, which office he still retains. For some years Mr. Bray has been specializing on corn growing and has brought his average crop up to a high yield per acre.

BRAY, Michael E., district manager of the Pan-American Insurance Company, with jurisdiction over central and southern Illinois, and southeastern Missouri, is one of the substantial men of Litchfield, and one whose name is a well known one in Montgomery County, where he has been honored with several important public offices. He was born at Jacksonville, Ill., July 12, 1868, a son of Michael and Anna Bray, natives of Ireland who, upon coming to this country, after a time spent in New York state, came from there to Jacksonville, Ill. The father was a contractor and builder, and in 1872 traded a business interest for a farm in Montgomery County, and in 1873 moved to Raymond, where he engaged in a livery business and also dealt in horses. His death occurred in 1904. The mother died in 1894.

During boyhood, Michael E. Bray worked on his father's farm, and attended the local public schools. When he completed his own educational course, he began teaching and also served as town clerk of Raymond for a season. For two years he was an instructor in the schools of Farmersville, and he also served as assessor of his township for six terms, and he was also a member of the village board of Farmersville. In 1896 he was appointed deputy circuit clerk, and in 1898 came to Litchfield and was head salesman for the Union Clothing Company, and also for the Bell Clothing Company. In 1902 he was appointed deputy sheriff, and made such an excellent official that he was the logical candidate for the office of sheriff to which he was elected in 1906, and served as such until 1910. Returning to Litchfield he bought property in this city, and assumed the duties of district manager of his present company, and has written an immense amount of insurance.

In 1893 Mr. Bray was married to Elizabeth B. Graham, born at Girard, Ill. Mr. and Mrs. Bray became the parents of the following children: Archibald T., who is a railroad fireman; Harold Bryan, who is with the Continental and Commercial National Bank of Chicago; and Ralph E. Mrs. Bray belongs to the Christian Church. In politics Mr. Bray is a Democrat. Enthusiastic as a fraternity man, he has been exalted ruler of the local order of Elks, and served as vice president of the State Sheriffs' Association of Illinois, and was on the executive committee of that organization; is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America and of the Protective League, and was representative to the Denver Grand Lodge of Elks in 1914. Few men stand any higher in public esteem in this county, or take a more active part in local affairs at Litchfield.

BROCKSMITH, Leo F., the efficient representative at Litchfield of the Jewel Tea Company, and an experienced man in the grocery trade, is one of the favorably known residents of Montgomery County. He was born at Vincennes, Ind., March 15, 1886, a son of C. H. and Henrietta (Baker) Brocksmith, natives of Germany. The father is engaged in the grocery business at Vincennes.

Leo F. Brocksmith attended the grade and high schools of his native city until he was sixteen years old, at which time he went to St. Louis, Mo., to engage with John N. Boy & Company, wholesale grocers, and was there for eight months. He then enlisted in the Twelfth Cavalry, United States Regulars, but nine months later was discharged on account of disability. He returned then to St. Louis, where he worked for the A. Moll Grocery Company for five years, then engaged with the J. F. Conrad Grocery Company for three years, and then became the representative of the Jewel Tea Company, now having charge of the business of this concern at both Litchfield and Hillsboro, with headquarters at Litchfield.

On December 26, 1907, Mr. Brocksmith was married to Effie M. Loehring, born at St. Louis,

Mo., a daughter of William and Isabell Loehring. Mr. and Mrs. Brocksmith have one daughter, Henrietta. In politics he is a Democrat, and the German Evangelical Church holds his membership. A man of sterling traits of character, he has steadily risen and holds the confidence of his company as well as that of the public he serves.

BROKAW, Abram, the oldest living settler of South Litchfield Township, was born February 18, 1842, one mile south of Bound Brook, Somerset County, N. J., in the old colonial mansion erected about 1747 by Bourgoyne Brokaw II, who was born September 13, 1671. The ancient house is still standing, and in it the father of Abram Brokaw, Daniel P. Brokaw, was born January 6, 1818, as was his grandfather, Abram I. Brokaw, October 18, 1787. The first Brokaw to settle in America was Bourgoyne (Broucard) Brokaw, born in France, in 1645, and he immigrated to America in 1665, settling on a farm near Brooklyn, N. Y. The mother of Abram Brokaw, Caroline (Turner) Brokaw, was born at Hull, England, in April, 1820.

During the summer of 1842, Abram Brokaw, then only a few months old, was brought by his parents to Illinois. The journey was begun with a two-horse wagon. At Pittsburgh, Pa., the family went aboard a boat, and arrived at St. Louis, Mo., July 4, 1842, and two days later they reached the home of William Kelley, a former neighbor in New Jersey, who had preceded the Brokaws by a few years and had settled in Jersey County, Ill. After residing in Jersey County for ten years, Daniel P. Brokaw moved to the northeast quarter, Section 29, South Litchfield Township, Montgomery County, having purchased a Mexican War soldier's land warrant for \$120, the patent for which was signed by President Fillmore, January 3, 1851. On this farm Abram Brokaw was reared to manhood, he being the eldest of a family of ten children. As his services were needed in improving and operating the farm, he did not attend school until 1856, when the free school law became effective in Illinois, and a schoolhouse was built near his father's house, and there he attended school for a few months each winter until the outbreak of the Civil War.

On July 25, 1861, Abram Brokaw enlisted for service in defense of his country in a company organized at Litchfield, but owing to the Illinois state quota being already filled, this company later became Company C, First Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, and his company was mustered into the United States service, August 6, 1861, at Jefferson Barracks, twelve miles south of St. Louis, for three years, or during the war. The regiment took part in the celebrated Zygonia cavalry charge at Springfield, Mo., October 9, 1861, routing the enemy and taking possession of the city in advance of Fremont who occupied Springfield and southwestern Missouri a few days later. It also participated in the battles of Pea Ridge, Prairie Grove, and the capture of Little Rock, Ark., September 10, 1863, also was in the campaign during the spring of

1864 with General Steele when he failed to form a junction with General Banks from New Orleans, for the capture of Shreveport, La. The subject of this sketch was in battles and skirmishes in that campaign for forty-one days. On July 11, 1862, while engaged with his company near Pleasant Hill, Mo., with the guerilla, Quantrell, Abram Brokaw was severely wounded in the throat and left clavicle, and the bullet is still in the tissues. Mr. Brokaw was honorably discharged at St. Louis, Mo., September 17, 1864, after a service of three years and two months.

On December 7, 1865, Mr. Brokaw was married to Miss Ruth E. Gibbs, born July 4, 1842, near Bridgeton, Cumberland County, N. J. She was brought to Bunker Hill, Ill., in the spring of 1858, by her parents, who located on a farm two miles southwest of Litchfield. After a happy married life of twenty-six and one-half years, Mrs. Brokaw died March 16, 1892, of pneumonia, leaving her husband with seven children, namely: Ida J., who was born April 3, 1868; Isaac F., who was born September 28, 1870; Charles H., who was born April 5, 1875; Grace Anna, who was born April 3, 1877; and Frank M. and Fanny M., twins, who were born May 12, 1885, all of whom are living, are married and in comfortable homes. On December 16, 1893, Mr. Brokaw was married (second) at Williamson, N. Y., to Miss Lillie A. Huggins, born February 12, 1859, at Woodburn, Macoupin County, Ill., the youngest daughter of Jonathan Huggins, nurseryman and horticulturist. For twelve years prior to her marriage, Mrs. Brokaw was a teacher in the Macoupin County schools. Mr. Brokaw has two children by his second marriage, namely: Earl H., who was born September 21, 1894; and Ophelia H., who was born January 21, 1900.

In April, 1866, Mr. Brokaw began farming on eighty acres of land nine miles northwest of Litchfield, and six years later removed to his present farm where he has resided for more than forty-six years. Mr. Brokaw cast his first presidential vote in November, 1864, and he cast it for Abraham Lincoln. He has filled various township offices, including that of school director, which he held for nine years, two terms as highway commissioner, and county supervisor, which he held for four terms. In 1884, he was the Republican nominee for sheriff, and in 1896, was the nominee of his party for the lower house of the Illinois General Assembly, but owing to the fact that the county was largely Democratic, he was both times defeated. The Brokaws have for many years been Presbyterians, and Mr. Brokaw's paternal grandfather sang in the choir of the Bound Brook Presbyterian Church for forty years. Daniel B. Brokaw and his wife were two of the nine charter members of the Presbyterian Church at Litchfield, of which all of their children, including Abram Brokaw, in due time became members.

BROPHY, Nat B., secretary of the Nokomis Building Association of Nokomis, Ill., for twenty-three years, is well versed in the law, a

pharmacist by profession, and was one of the leading men of this city. He was born at Nokomis, Ill., November 15, 1869, a son of Dennis P. and Susan (Battles) Brophy. Dennis P. Brophy was born in New York City, March 3, 1832, a son of Dennis and Mary Brophy, both of whom were born in the United States.

Dennis Brophy, the grandfather of N. B. Brophy, was one of eight sons born to Dennis Brophy, who came with these sons in 1762 to New York City, where the family resided until 1856. In that year, Dennis P. Brophy, father of N. B. Brophy, came to Nokomis, Ill., being then a young man of twenty-four years. He was a type-molder by trade, and his health became impaired by the acids he had to use in his work, so he went to farming for Edwin C. Read, near Rosemond, Ill., in the hope of recovery. Later he worked for Leonard Lease on a farm one-half a mile east of Nokomis, and while living there he enlisted in Company F, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, which was recruited at Hillsboro, Ill., for service during the Civil War. He was mustered out at Washington, D. C., in June, 1865, and returned to Nokomis. On August 25, 1865, President Andrew Johnson appointed him postmaster of Nokomis, and he held that office until November 1, 1886. Later he became secretary of the Farmers' Insurance Company, and held that position for a few years, when he retired from active life, and died September 14, 1898.

On December 17, 1868, Dennis P. Brophy was married to Susan Battles, who was born April 15, 1846, within six miles of Wooster, Wayne County, Ohio, a daughter of Thomas S. and Ann (Ebright) Battles, and died March 8, 1903. They had two children, namely: Nat B.; and Anna J., who was born January 22, 1872, and died April 14, 1873. Thomas S. Battles was born at Philadelphia, Pa., January 19, 1801, and lived there until 1833, when he was married first to Susan Snowden, a Quaker lady of an aristocratic family of Pennsylvania, who died after the birth of three sons: William S., Johnston G. and Thomas. Thomas Battles later migrated to Wayne County, Ohio, and in that county, on March 10, 1842, he was married second to Ann Ebright, who was born in Perry County, Pa., May 20, 1815, and was taken by her parents to Wayne County, the trip being made with ox-carts. They had eleven children, of whom Susan Battles was the eldest, she being a twin of Philip M., who died in Montgomery County, Ill., May 25, 1873. In August, 1860, Thomas Battles and his wife and five children came to Nokomis Township, Montgomery County, Ill., and two sons followed later on. Thomas Battles resided there until his death, October 28, 1900. His wife died August 28, 1898. In 1852 Thomas Battles cast the only Free Soil vote in Wayne County, Ohio, and in 1854 he had succeeded in making three converts to his political views. In 1856 he helped William McKinley, father of the late President William McKinley, to organize the Republican party in

Wayne County and at Akron, Ohio, and the Republicans carried Wayne County in the ensuing fall election. He also helped to organize the Wayne County Agricultural Society in 1858. The first trace of the Battles family in this country is found in the settlement of Thomas Battles, in 1634, at Deadham, Mass., where on July 5, 1648, he was married to Mary Fisher of that place. The Deadham record shows that on November 4, 1868, the purchase of four acres of land adjoining the house lot of Rev. John Allen, and this tract of land is still in the family. For a number of years the family remained in Massachusetts, but about 1800 a migration took place to Pennsylvania.

Nat B. Brophy was educated at Nokomis, and in addition to attending the public schools, was instructed by his father. From August 31, 1883, to November 1, 1886, he was assistant postmaster under his father, and then entered a drug store owned by George S. Upstone, as a clerk, there remaining until January 1, 1896, when he began reading law with the Hon. David H. Zepp, of Nokomis, remaining with the latter for four years. On June 12, 1900, he engaged with C. H. Kempton as a druggist, remaining with him until December, 1910, when he retired from the drug business in order to devote all of his time to the duties of the secretaryship of the Nokomis Building Association with which he had been connected since 1896.

Mr. Brophy became interested in St. Petersburg, Fla., some years ago and has spent the winters there since 1908. He was elected president of the Florida Bank & Trust Co., in November, 1917, and reorganized that institution into the Florida Bank of St. Petersburg, and in associating himself with that enterprise, removed to that city, resigning his office as secretary of the Nokomis Building Association after twenty-three years of active service in that capacity, and now devotes his entire time to the management of the above named bank at St. Petersburg.

On November 20, 1901, Nat B. Brophy was married to Viola M. McCann, a daughter of William W. and Mary Frances (George) McCann, the latter having been born at Columbus, Kas., August 20, 1877. They were married in Fayette County, Ind., after which they moved to Joliet, Ill., where Mr. McCann bought land, which is now a part of the city cemetery of Joliet. Mr. Brophy is a member of the English Lutheran Church, and is a deacon of that body. In politics he is a Republican. Fraternally he belongs to Nokomis Lodge No. 456, A. F. & A. M., and Nokomis Camp, M. W. A.

BROWN, Charles H., a prosperous farmer residing in Section 36, Hillsboro Township, is one of the native sons of Montgomery County, and very proud of that fact. He was born in Hillsboro Township, November 6, 1853, a son of Simeon and Sarah (De Vine) Brown, natives of North Carolina. They had nine children, namely: Louisa, who is deceased, married David Wallace; William, who is deceased; James who lives at Schram City, Ill.; Charles H.;

John F., who is deceased; Thomas, who lives at San Francisco, Cal.; Margaret, who is the wife of George Hope, of East Fork Township; Laura, who is the wife of Jacob Neece of Nokomis, Ill.; and Ulysses Grant, who is deceased. The father was reared and married in North Carolina, coming to this county with his wife and three children in 1851, locating in Hillsboro Township, where he followed farming, owning in time about sixty acres of land. This property he improved and on it he reared his large family. His death occurred at Ramsey, Ill., when he was over eighty years old. The mother died in Hillsboro township prior to his death, when she was about sixty years old. He was a school director, but aside from that did not care to hold office. The paternal grandfather was Adam Brown, and the grandmother died in North Carolina, and he in Montgomery County. They had a small family. The maternal grandfather and mother died in North Carolina and their history is lost.

Charles H. Brown has lived all of his life in Hillsboro Township, with the exception of three years spent in East Fork Township. He attended the district schools and lived at home until he attained his majority, when he began working by the month for farmers and so continued for two years. Renting land for three years more, he then bought the 150 acres of land on which he still lives.

On January 2, 1879 Mr. Brown was married to Miss Mary McLean, a daughter of Robinson and Emily (Barry) McLean. Mr. and Mrs. Brown have had one child, who died in infancy. They are members of the First Presbyterian Church of Hillsboro, in which he has been a deacon for a number of years. Politically a Republican, he was a school director for several years. Mrs. Brown was born and reared in Hillsboro Township. Her father was born in Guilford County, N. C. and her mother in Barren County, Ky., they becoming early settlers of Montgomery County. Both are now deceased. They had children, five of whom survive, namely: Nancy, Mary, Melissa, Ida and Joseph.

Mr. and Mrs. Brown are progressive farming people, industrious and thrifty. They own a beautiful farm, well improved and highly cultivated. They believe in enjoying life as they go along, and have made two trips to the Pacific coast and they have made one trip to Washington, D. C. and North Carolina. Mrs. Brown is prominent and active in social circles, and both are highly respected by all who know them.

BROWN, James, who was one of the solid and reliable men of Montgomery County, was a native of Ireland. He and his wife, Elizabeth (McAnarney) Brown, came to the United States at separate times and located in Pitman Township where they met and were married, moving thereafter on a farm in Pitman Township. This continued their home until the death of James Brown when his widow moved to Farmersville, Ill. He was a man who worked hard, and made all he possessed through his own efforts. In

politics he was a Democrat. From childhood he was a consistent member of the Catholic Church. He and his wife had nine children, of whom eight survive, namely: Dan who lives at Litchfield, Ill.; Arthur who is a farmer of Bois D'Arc Township; Ed who is a merchant of Springfield, Ill.; Charles who is engaged in an auto business at Detroit, Mich.; John W.; Agnes who is at home; Florence who is the wife of William Leonard who is a farmer of this county; Frank who is a farmer of Pitman Township.

BROWN, John W., who belongs to one of the pioneer families of Montgomery County, is engaged in farming upon his own farm in Harvel Township. His boyhood was spent in Harvel Township, where he assisted his father in operating the homestead, and during the winter months he attended the schools of the district in which he resided. Until he was twenty-five years old he remained at home, and then rented the homestead from his father.

On April 9, 1902, Mr. Brown was married to Hannah Coen, who was born in Bois D'Arc Township, and was educated in its schools. Mr. and Mrs. Brown have the following children: Hazel, Lauretta, Lelah, John, Raymond and Bernice. After his marriage Mr. Brown moved on his present farm and has developed it into a valuable property. In politics he is a Democrat. He has served as tax collector of Harvel Township, and in 1910 he was census enumerator. The Catholic Church has in him a faithful member. Fraternally he belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America. An upright, honorable and industrious man, he is recognized as a good citizen and excellent representative of the leading and best type of agriculturists of Montgomery County.

BROWN, Louis S., M. D., physician and surgeon, of Hillsboro, and one of the leading members of his profession in Montgomery County, was born at Butler, Ill., April 17, 1875. He is a son of George W. Brown, Jr., and Henrietta M. (Judson) Brown, natives of Illinois and New Jersey, respectively. They had six children, namely: James P.; Winnie, who is the wife of W. A. White; Charles J., (Don), Frank H., and Louis S., all of whom live at Hillsboro; and Roland O., who lives at Butler, Ill.

George W. Brown, Jr. was born and reared at Hillsboro, and was a merchant at Butler, where he established himself in 1865. Later he bought grain and hay at Hillsboro, and carried on the same line at Butler. His death occurred at Butler, in 1905, when he was sixty-two years of age. His widow survives. He was a Mason and one of the charter members of Butler lodge, of which he was master. He afterwards was affiliated with Mount Moriah Lodge No. 51, A. F. & A. M., at Hillsboro, and belonged to Chapter No. 197, R. A. M. In his younger days he was very enthusiastic about that order. The paternal grandfather was George W. Brown, Sr. He came here from Ohio and was reared at Hillsboro. His wife,



David Taylor

who bore the maiden name of Sarah A. Jenkins, was born in South Carolina. In the early days he had some contracts for the construction of the old Terre Haute, Alton & St. Louis Railroad, but later became a farmer of Nokomis Township, where he died in 1903. Their children were as follows: George W., J., Charles O., James A., Camilla, wife of H. H. Keithley of Springfield, Ill.; A. Yates, and Albert H. The maternal grandfather was James P. Judson, of New Jersey, who was married to Elizabeth Gale of the same state, and they came to Illinois in 1851. Their parents came from England to the United States. James P. Judson was a farmer at Woodsboro, Hillsboro Township, where the grandmother died in 1861. The grandfather died of yellow fever in Houston, Tex., during the Civil War, in 1863. Their children were as follows: Thomas P., Henrietta M., and Olivia M.

Dr. Louis S. Brown was reared at Butler and was graduated from the Butler High school. He attended the University of Illinois for one year, then engaged in school teaching for another year, and at the expiration of that period, he became associated with his father in a mercantile business. In the meanwhile he pursued medical study and was graduated in 1902 from the Washington University at St. Louis, Mo. For the year following he was interne at the St. Louis City Hospital, and was on the surgical staff at St. John's Hospital for two years. Dr. Brown then located at Hillsboro, in September, 1905, and has continued in practice here ever since.

On November 15, 1904 he was married to Miss Mabel Martin, a daughter of Dr. Leonidas Bruce and Mary (Hughes) Martin, of Peoria, Ill. Mrs. Brown was born at Peoria, Ill., September 1, 1875. She was educated there, and is a graduate of the high school of Peoria. Her mother was also born, and reared at Peoria, but was educated at Miami University, at Oxford, Ohio. Her father was born in Ohio, but lived for many years at Peoria, where he is still engaged in practice as a physician. The paternal grandfather of Mrs. Brown was also a physician, Dr. James W. Martin, and he was married to Mary Gardner, they both being natives of Ohio, but pioneers of Iowa, and later early settlers of Peoria, Ill., where they lived for many years, and there they died, well along in years. They had six sons, namely: Dr. Leonidas Bruce; Eugene, Wallace, Frank, William and John. The maternal grandfather of Mrs. Brown was William Hughes who was born in Wales. He left his native land when a boy and came to America. His wife bore the maiden name of Maria Bown. They lived at Peoria nearly all of their married life. During his young manhood, the grandfather was a cooper, but later became a real estate dealer. They died at an old age, having had six children, namely: John, Mary, Lovina, Lizzie, and two who died young.

Dr. Brown is a Mason, a member of the Hillsboro Blue Lodge and Chapter, and of St. Omar Commandery, and Ansar Shrine. He belongs

to the Montgomery County Medical Society, the Illinois State Medical Society, the St. Louis Medical Society, and the American Medical Association. For some time he has been a member of the Auxiliary Board of the State Charities Commission.

Mrs. Brown is a member of the Woman's Club of Hillsboro, and of the Self Culture Club. She is eligible to the Daughters of the American Revolution.

BROWN, McLin J., junior member of the well known law firm of Lane, Dyer & Brown, of Hillsboro, has been associated with some very important jurisprudence of Montgomery County, and stands very well in his profession. He was born south of Coffeen, Ill., in Bond County, Ill. April 13, 1885, a son of John W. and Mary M. (Grigg) Brown, natives of Bond County, Ill. They had seven children as follows: McLin J.; Jesse R., who is a lawyer of Edwardsville, Ill.; William E., who is a shoe merchant of Hillsboro; Lucy, who is the wife of Harry Vancil, in the vicinity of Morrisonville, Ill.; and Frank, Clarence and Walter, who all live at Hillsboro.

John W. Brown was reared in Bond County, and has always been a farmer. He and his wife own a farm of 170 acres fairly well improved, located nine miles southeast of Coffeen, on which they reared their family. For the past four years they have lived at Hillsboro where they are active members of the Baptist Church.

The paternal great-grandfather of McLin J. Brown was William P. Brown, who entered land two miles north of the present site of Hillsboro. A few years later he moved into Hillsboro, and operated the first mill here for several years. He then moved into Bond County and ran a mill there and was very widely and favorably known. The paternal grandfather was J. Macklin Brown and his wife bore the maiden name of Thompson, they both being natives of Illinois, but the parents of both came from Virginia and located in Montgomery County at an early day. J. Macklin Brown was a farmer and he owned a large tract of land which was situated in both Montgomery and Bond counties, near Mount Moriah Church. He was married three times, his first wife being the grandmother of M. J. Bown. They had two children, namely: William E. and John W. His second wife was a Miss Prater, and they had one child, Clara Kimbrough. To the third wife, whose maiden name was Jane White, were born three children, namely: Clarence M., Tom and James M. The maternal grandfather of McLin J. Brown, was Jesse Richard Grigg, and he was married to Sadie Rhea. He came from North Carolina, but his wife was born in Bond County, Ill., where he located. He was a farmer and is still living, and now is eighty-six years old. The grandmother died in the summer of 1910, aged seventy years. They had eleven children, as follows: Susan Kimbrough, who is deceased; George W.; David G.; Ellen Ross; John H.; Mary M. Brown; Olive Killin; Lucy Cissna, and three who died in infancy.

McLin J. Brown was reared on his father's

farm in Bond County, and attended the district schools, and the Woburn village school. Still later he entered Greenville College, and subsequently took a course of several terms of normal school work. Entering the law department of Valparaiso University, he was graduated therefrom in 1910, and was admitted to the bar in November of that year. Locating at Hillsboro, he has been in practice here ever since. Entering the office of Judge Lane, in 1914, he became a member of the firm of Lane & Dryer, the caption becoming Lane, Dryer & Brown. The firm of Lane, Dryer & Brown is a strong combination of legal talent, and enjoys a large and valuable practice. Before taking up the study of law, he taught school for one year in Bond County, for another year in Fayette County, and for two years was located south of Nokomis, in Montgomery County. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and belongs to Mount Moriah Lodge No. 51, A. F. & A. M., Hillsboro Chapter, R. A. M., and the Eastern Star. In politics he is a Democrat, but is not an office seeker, and has never consented to hold office.

BROWNING, Edward M., now residing at Waggoner, owns a fine farm of 160 acres on Sections 27 and 34 Pitman Township, and is recognized as one of the capable and enterprising farmers of Montgomery County. He was born in Greene County, Ill., February 14, 1863, a son of George H. and Louisa (Adcock) Browning. Both parents were born in Greene County, Ill., their own parents having come to that section at a day that made them pioneers, from Kentucky near Lexington.

In 1867 George H. Browning and his wife, who had been reared and married in Greene County, moved to Bois D'Arc Township, Montgomery County, bringing with them their children, Edward M. Browning, being then a child. They located four miles east of Girard, and there the father bought a farm on which he lived until the children were grown and married. Then he and the mother moved to Farmersville and there he died in June, 1913. The mother survives and makes her home at Farmersville. They were the parents of ten children, namely: Maxie J., who was married to George Simon, is deceased; Edward M.; William A., who lives at Springfield; Lena, who married Levi Brubaker of Pitman Township; G. C., who lives at Farmersville; J. W., who lives in Pitman Township; J. O., who lives at Farmersville; A. E., who is a well educated man, is a minister of the Baptist Church and stationed at Shelbyville, Ill.; Elma, who was married to J. W. Stewart lives at Jacksonville, Ill.; and Lester who lives in North Dakota. The father was a Democrat. He was a member of the Baptist Church of Farmersville, and took a deep interest in church affairs but was a quiet, unassuming man who had an influence upon his community because of his sincerity.

Edward M. Browning attended the schools of Bois D'Arc Township, and remained at home

until his marriage which occurred February 27, 1884 when he was united with Julia Simon, born in Indiana, a daughter of John and Katherine (Peck), Simon he born in Germany and she in Indiana. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Browning located on a farm adjoining his father's property, renting the land until they went to another farm four miles northeast of Farmersville, and they remained there as renters for fifteen years. At the expiration of that time Mr. Browning bought, in 1899, the 160 acres of land he has since owned, and lived on it until 1916, when he moved to Waggoner. Mr. and Mrs. Browning have three children, namely: Jennie J. born August 28, 1886, who was married to Ernest Lohman of Pitman Township; and they have one son, Edward, born March 28, 1888; William Ray, who is operating the homestead married Esther Gerloch, and they have one son, Raymond, and Lola N. who was born February 8, 1893, is at home. Mr. and Mrs. Browning are members of the Baptist Church at Farmersville. In politics he is a Democrat, while fraternally he belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America. An intelligent and effective worker he has made a success of his operations, and stands very high in public favor.

BROWNING, George C., present supervisor of Bois D'Arc Township resides at Farmersville, and is one of the important men of Montgomery County. He was born two miles west of Farmersville, December 1, 1867, a son of George H. and Louisa (Adcock) Browning. George H. Browning and his wife were born in Greene County, Ill., and they were married in that county, but later located on a farm in Montgomery County, where they lived until 1911. In that year they moved to Farmersville, and there Mr. Browning died, but Mrs. Browning yet survives. He was a member of the Baptist Church, in which he was a deacon at the time of his death. They had twelve children, nine of whom survive, namely: Edward, who lives at Waggoner, Ill.; William A., who lives at Springfield, Ill.; George C.; Helena, who is the wife of Levi Brubaker of Pitman Township, Montgomery County; John W., who also lives in Pitman Township; J. O., who lives at Farmersville; Elma and Elmer, twins, the former of whom is the wife of J. M. Stewart. The latter is also married and lives at Springfield, where he has charge of the Baptist Church as its pastor, having been graduated from Shurtleff College at Alton, Ill., and schools at Rochester, N. Y.; and Lester, who is a farmer near Leeds, N. D.

George C. Browning spent his boyhood on the home farm, and attended the neighborhood schools and the Girard High school, remaining with his parents until he attained his majority. He then went into a mercantile business and conducted it until January, 1907, when he sold it and since then has been in the undertaking business and is a licensed embalmer.

On January 1, 1892, Mr. Browning was mar-

ried to Clara E. Cauby who was born in Montgomery County, and she and Mr. Browning grew up in the same neighborhood. They have no children. The Baptist Church holds their membership, and he is church clerk. A member of the Woodmen, he has served his camp as clerk for the past twenty-four years. In politics he is a Democrat, and in 1915 was elected supervisor, which office he has efficiently filled ever since. A man of trustworthy character, he has served faithfully in the several capacities mentioned, and is very highly respected by all who know him.

BRUBAKER, Glenn E., owner of one of the finest garages in Central Illinois, is one of the substantial and representative business men of Litchfield. He was born in Pitman Township, Montgomery County, Ill., December 12, 1890, a son of Levi and Lena (Browning) Brubaker, natives of Virginia and Illinois, respectively. The father came to Illinois during the Civil War. In 1888 he was married and moved to the vicinity of Waggoner. He and his wife had the following children born to them: Glenn; Clyde, who is in business with his brother Glenn; and Vesta Lulu, Wynter, Dale and Nera, all of whom are at home.

Glenn E. Brubaker attended the schools of Pitman Township, and remained at home until his marriage, on January 12, 1911, to Elizabeth Martha McCormick. Mr. and Mrs. Brubaker have three children, namely: Virginia Ann, McLee and Allen Edsel. In 1918 Mr. Brubaker came to Litchfield and bought the garage owned by the Waggoner Brothers, and has since then conducted it as a thoroughly up-to-date establishment. It is a two-story, fire proof brick building, well supplied with all modern conveniences, and he has branches at Staunton and Farmersville, Ill. For some time he has been agent for the Ford car and his brother has the agency for the Cadillac and Buick cars. Mr. Brubaker is a young man of energy and takes pride in giving the people of his neighborhood a fine service in every particular.

BRUBAKER, Lawrence P., cashier and one of the stockholders of the Bank of Waggoner, is one of the leading financiers of Montgomery County, and a man of unquestioned ability and probity. He was born on a farm in Pitman Township, Montgomery County, Ill., December 21, 1887, a son of Martin and Clara (Williamson) Brubaker. Martin Brubaker was born in Virginia, and his wife was born in Pitman Township, and both still survive and still make their home in Pitman Township. He came to Illinois in 1862 being at that time about five years old and was reared and educated in Pitman Township. He married in this township, and moved then on rented land, but later he bought a farm of eighty acres one and one-half miles west and one-fourth miles north of Waggoner, which continues the family home. There were six children born to Martin and Clara Brubaker, of whom five are still living, namely: Lawrence P.; Dorothy G., who was graduated

from the Mt. Morris Academy, and is now teaching in Macoupin County, Ill.; Eva, who is at home; Margaret A., and Emmet W. who are attending the Waggoner High school.

Lawrence P. Brubaker was reared on his father's homestead, and attended the local schools, also Blackburn University at Carlinville, Ill., following which he took a business course at Mt. Morris, Ill. After returning home he was made assistant cashier of the Waggoner Bank, and later was promoted to the office of cashier. A young man of more than average ability, he has risen in his chosen line, and the utmost confidence is reposed in him by his associates and the public generally. He has proved during his connection with his bank that he is the right man in the right place, and there is no doubt but that further honors await him in the future, for such men as he are needed in positions of trust and responsibility.

On June 14, 1911, Mr. Brubaker was married to Maude Waggoner, a daughter of John M. Waggoner. She died July 7, 1914. On August 3, 1915, Mr. Brubaker was married (second) to Ruth Miller, a daughter of S. M. Miller of Raymond, Ill. Mr. and Mrs. Brubaker have one son, Donald L., who was born July 23, 1916. They belong to the Christian Church. Mr. Brubaker is a member of Raymond Lodge No. 692, A. F. & A. M., and Waggoner Lodge No. 404, I. O. O. F., and is past grand noble of the latter. Both he and wife are members of Eastern Star. In politics he is a Republican, and takes an active interest in party work.

BRUBAKER, Martin, a prosperous farmer of Section 19, Pitman Township, is one of the respected agriculturalists of Montgomery County. He was born in Roanoke, Va., April 24, 1861, a son of Samuel F. and Martha A. Brubaker, also a native of Roanoke County, Va. In 1866 they came to Illinois, locating first in Macoupin County, but later moved into Montgomery County, and here both died, she in the rural regions of Montgomery County, and he at Girard, Ill., where he moved after her demise. In addition to farming Samuel F. Brubaker was a minister of the Church of the Brethern. Six of his nine children survive, namely: Levi who lives in Pitman Township; Martin; Hester who is the wife of William Kirk of Pitman Township; George who is a farmer of Macoupin County, Ill. Maria who is the widow of Henry Specht; and Henry, Emery and Edward who are all deceased.

Martin Brubaker was five years old when the family came to Illinois, and he was reared and educated in this state. He remained at home until his marriage which took place February 19, 1883 to Clara J. Williamson who was born in Pitman Township. They located on a farm in Sangamon County, Ill., and in 1884 came to Pitman Township, where they rented land for seven or eight years, when they bought 100 acres of land on which they later made all the improvements. They have five living children, namely: Gail, who was graduated from Mt.

Morris Academy, is a school teacher; Lawrence P. who is cashier of the Waggoner Bank; Eva G. who was also a student at the Mt. Morris Academy; Margaret A. who was graduated from the Girard, Ill. High school. Mr. Brubaker belongs to the Church of the Brethren, to which his family also belong, and he is one of its deacons. In politics he is a Republican. A man of intelligence, he has made farming a science, and his success is the result of well laid plans and careful work, and he is regarded by many as an authority upon agricultural matters.

BRUNTJEN, John G., who is living on his fine farm on Section 6, Rountree Township, is one of the native sons of the township, having been born on his present farm, February 9, 1884. His parents were Frederick and Margaret (Keiser) Bruntjen. Frederick Bruntjen was born in Oldenburg, Germany, in 1850 and when he was eighteen years old, he came to the United States, stopping for a time at Mt. Olive, Macoupin County, Ill., later leaving there for Harvel Township, this county. At first he rented land, but bought the farm a year before he was married. Margaret Keiser was born in Freisland, Germany, and in her girlhood was brought to this country by her parents, who located in Montgomery County, Ill., the family following a son who had come to Montgomery County some time previously. After Frederick Bruntjen and Margaret Keiser were married they settled on the farm now owned by their son, John G., and there the father died in 1892. The family then moved to the village of Harvel, but afterward returned to the farm here. The mother died in 1910. They had three children, namely: John G.; and Anna and Frederick, both whom are deceased.

John G. Bruntjen was reared on the farm and attended the country and Harvel schools. For three and one-half years he worked for W. W. Adams as a grain buyer at Harvel, and then, in 1908, he returned to the homestead. On September 7, 1910, he was married to Mary E. Potterf, born June 21, 1829, a daughter of Reuben and Sarah E. (Tittle) Potterf, who were born and reared in Defiance, Ohio, where they were married in 1866. In 1892 they came to Montgomery County, Ill., locating in Raymond Township. They were consistent members of the Presbyterian Church at Raymond. The father died November 2, 1905, and the mother November 9, 1916. Mr. and Mrs. Bruntjen have three children: Melvin E., Margaret E., and Hazel M. Mr. and Mrs. Bruntjen belong to the Lutheran Church at Harvel, Ill. His political principles find expression in the Republican platform, and he is very well posted in current events, and always willing to support his ideas when occasion demands. He is now assessor of Rountree Township.

BRYCE, William F., who is profitably engaged in farming on Section 19, Nokomis Township, is one of the substantial men of Montgomery County. He was born in Ontario, Canada, near

Brantford, April 22, 1864. His parents were James and Janet (Armstrong) Bryce, both of whom were born, reared and married in the vicinity of Doune, Scotland. One of ten children, James Bryce and four of his brothers were blacksmiths. He came in 1854 to Mt. Pleasant, Ontario, Canada W. with his wife and their one child. During the twelve years they lived in Canada, he worked at his trade, and then came to Butler Grove Township, Montgomery County, and while he still worked at his trade, he also farmed, remaining in that township until 1871, when he bought 160 acres of land in Nokomis Township, which he conducted until 1895, which his son now owns. In that year he retired, moved to Nokomis, and there he died January 4, 1914. His wife died in December, 1912. They had six children, namely: Grace, who lives in Nokomis, Ill.; Christina, who is the widow of Edmund Collier, of Nokomis; Nettie, who is the wife of Edward Randall of Nokomis; George, who lives at Irving, Ill.; William F.; and Arthur, who lives at Edinburg, Ill. The parents belonged to the Presbyterian Church of Nokomis, of which the father was an elder for many years, and he was a strong worker in his church. In politics he was a Republican.

William F. Bryce was two years old when the family settled here, and was reared in Montgomery County, and attended local schools. Living at home, he took charge of the homestead when his father retired and he now owns it. On March 13, 1895, he was married to Belle Lingle, a daughter of Martin and Catherine (Lipe) Lingle. Mrs. Lingle was born in Irving Township, where her people were old settlers. Mr. and Mrs. Bryce have two children, namely: Hubert Arthur, who was graduated from the Nokomis High school, is at home; and Letha May, who is attending the Nokomis High school. Hubert belongs to the Presbyterian Church of Nokomis. Mr. Bryce is an excellent farmer and is engaged in raising good grades of Shorthorn cattle, and in general farming, although he specializes in his stockraising, and is a recognized authority along this line. He is a stockholder and a director of the Witt National Bank, at Witt, and a stockholder of the Oland National Bank of the same place.

BUEL, Harold D., who owns and conducts the leading meat market at Litchfield, is one of the representative business men of Montgomery County, and one who is fairly typical of its best citizenship. He was born in Sugar Grove, Warren County, Pa., July 27, 1858, a son of Dwight W. and Keziah E. (Falconer) Buel, natives of Pennsylvania. The grandparents were George W. and Eliza (Jolls) Buel, natives of Onondaga, N. Y., and Albany County, N. Y.; and Robert J. and Mary (Sill) Falconer, natives of Brooklyn, N. Y., and Black Rock, Erie County, N. Y. Members of the Falconer family located in Chautauqua County, N. Y., at an early day, and founded the town of Falconer, N. Y. They went there in the employ of the Holland Land Company.

The parents of Harold D. Buel were married

at Sugar Grove, Pa. From the time he was fourteen years old the father worked at the tailor's trade until he enlisted for service during the Civil War, in the Two Hundred and Twelfth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, in which he served until the close of hostilities. He then became a merchant at Sugar Grove, and so continued until 1886, in that year selling and coming to Litchfield, Ill., where he engaged in the retail meat business. His death occurred in 1903, when he was sixty-nine years old. The mother died in April, 1914, aged seventy-six years.

Harold D. Buel attended the common schools in Pennsylvania until he was nine years old, and then began doing a man's work on the farm, and continued farming until the spring of 1889, from 1882 living on his own farm in Warren County, Pa. In 1889 he came to Litchfield and entered the employ of his father, remaining with him until the latter died, when he bought the meat market and continued the business until 1908. He then sold the market and bought, sold and traded and shipped stock until 1911, when he bought another meat market, and, in partnership with his son Allen D., conducts the leading retail meat market of Litchfield.

In September, 1882, Mr. Buel was married to Margaret Jamison, born at Sugar Grove, Pa., a daughter of William K. and Agnes (McDonald) Jamison, natives of Scotland. Mr. and Mrs. Buel have two children: Allen D., and Agnes. The family belongs to the Presbyterian Church. In politics Mr. Buel is a Democrat, and he served as tax collector of North Litchfield Township for two years, and for two years was an alderman of Litchfield from the Third Ward. Fraternally he belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America, and is as popular in that order as he is with the public generally.

BUSBY, James A., one of the successful farmers and stockraisers of Butler Grove Township, was born near Crawfordsville, Montgomery County, Ill., December 15, 1871, a son of Francis M. and Ruthanna (Wagner) Busby, natives of Kentucky and Rush County, Ind. They were married in Indiana but came to Montgomery County, leaving there in 1874 for Christian County, where they lived on a farm until 1886, returning in that year to Butler, where he died in 1908. The mother continues to make her home at Butler.

James A. Busby attended the public schools in Christian County, and when he was seventeen years old he became a telegraph operator on the Big Four Railroad and was with the St. Louis Division, as operator and station agent until 1905, when he moved on a farm of 130 acres in Butler Grove Township, owned by his wife, and here he carries on general farming and stockraising. On October 10, 1900, he was married to Amy Lillian Ware, born in Butler Grove Township, a daughter of Justus and Lucena (Brigham) Ware. Justus Ware

was born on a farm in Butler Grove Township, where he lived until he died at the age of seventy-six years. Mr. and Mrs. Busby have two children, namely: Leland Ware, who was born November 24, 1901; and Evelyn, who was born April 17, 1904. Since 1911 Mr. Busby has been treasurer of the Lutheran Church of his township. A Republican, he has been a school director and clerk of the board since 1911, and fraternally, Butler Camp, M. W. A., holds his membership. A man of ability, along more than one line, he is held in high esteem in his community.

BUTLER, Edward Ray, city clerk of Litchfield, and one of the leading young men of South Litchfield Township, was born in this township, September 1, 1888, a son of Joseph and Ellen (Brokaw) Butler, both born in New Jersey. The maternal grandparents, Daniel and Mary Brokaw, were also born in New Jersey. The parents were early settlers of Montgomery as were the grandparents, all being farmers. About 1892 the parents moved to Litchfield, where the father made his headquarters, and from whence he went out on the road and is still a commercial traveler. The children of Joseph and Ellen Butler are as follows: Emma, who is Mrs. Howard Hayes of Columbus, Ohio; Bertha, who is Mrs. E. G. Thorp of Litchfield; and Mabel, Lillian and Ethel who are at home; Edward Ray; and Harry, who is also at home.

After completing his studies in the public schools of Litchfield, Edward R. Butler devoted all his time to clerking in a grocery store, prior to leaving school having had some experience along this line. After four years as a clerk in the grocery store, he left to assume the duties of his present office, to which he was elected in 1915, for a term of two years, and proved one of the most capable town clerks Litchfield has ever had, and was reelected in 1917. The Presbyterian Church holds his membership. In politics he is a Republican and is very active in his party. Fraternally he is a Mason. A young man with more than average ability, he has forged ahead and undoubtedly has a very bright future before him.

BUTLER, Homer S., mayor of Hillsboro, and a dealer in real estate in this city is one of the sound, substantial and reliable men of Montgomery County, in whom implicit faith is reposed by his fellow citizens. He was born in Witt Township, this county, April 23, 1879, a son of John R. and Louisa C. (McCaslin) Butler, natives of Tennessee, the latter being the second wife. They had five children as follows: Homer S.; Elsie, and three who died in childhood. The first marriage of John R. Butler was to Sarah Fleet, and they had three children, namely: Philip B.; Lulu, who is the wife of Preston Sanders, postmaster at Pawnee, Ill.; and William J., who lives at Irving, Ill. The father of Mayor Butler came from Tennessee to Witt Township, when he was eighteen years old, married there and reared his family. At present

he is residing at Irving, this county, but the mother of Mayor Butler died October 10, 1914, aged seventy-four years and eight months. During the Civil War the father served his country as a soldier, and was honorably discharged on account of disability.

The paternal grandfather of Mayor Butler was William Butler, and both he and his wife died in Carroll County, Tenn., she in young womanhood, and he when eighty-five years old. Their children were as follows: Philip, John, Aaron, Monroe, Buck, Vina Rogers and Sarah Cole. The maternal grandfather was Rev. Frank McCaslin, and he and his wife were born in Tennessee, where she died, but he passed away at Ramsey, Ill. He was a Baptist preacher. While living in Tennessee before the Civil War he was an extensive slaveowner. His children were as follows: Louisa, Mack, Sylvester, Lucinda, Ann, Nancy, Stephen, Hiram, Louis, Robert, William, Benjamin and Jackson.

Homer S. Butler was reared on his father's farm in Witt Township, and he attended the district schools and Dixon Normal school, and after completing his course at that institution, he taught school for six years. In 1904 he came to Hillsboro, and since then has conducted a profitable real estate business.

On June 26, 1901, Mr. Butler was married to Miss Ethel Hill, a daughter of Thomas J. and Rebecca (Robertson) Hill. Mr. and Mrs. Butler have four children, namely: Everett H., Elbert W., Homer S., Jr., and Rebecca Louisa. They belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which Mr. Butler is a trustee. Fraternally he belongs to Hillsboro Lodge No. 40, I. O. O. F. Politically a Republican, Mr. Butler served on the school board for three years and formerly was president of the Hillsboro Republican Club. In addition to his other interests, Mr. Butler is a director of the Witt National Bank, and a stockholder in other financial institutions of the county.

Mrs. Butler was born in Hurricane Township, Fayette County, Ill., May 2, 1880. Her father was born in Missouri, and her mother in Fayette County, Illinois and both parents are still living.

Mrs. Butler's brother and sister are: O. E. Hill of Fayette County and Jessie, who lives with her parents, at Fillmore, Illinois.

BURRIS, Charles D., a substantial and successful general farmer and stockraiser of Butler Grove Township, is proving in his everyday work the satisfaction and profit of an agricultural life and is one of the leading men in his line in Montgomery County. He was born in Butler Grove Township, February 15, 1875, a son of DeWitt C. and Roselma (Mack) Burris, natives of Jackson County, Ohio, and Gilsun, N. H., who came to Montgomery County in 1858.

Until he was twenty-one years old, Charles D. Burris lived with his parents and then bought 127 acres of land, in Butler Grove Township, one and one-half miles north of Butler, and here he spent a year prior to his marriage. On January 19, 1898, he was married to Edna Briggs, born in North Litchfield Township, a

daughter of Thomas J. and Ellen (Sammons) Briggs, natives of North Litchfield Township and Jacksonville, Ill. From the time of his marriage until the spring of 1900, Mr. Burris lived on his farm, and then he sold it and bought another farm in the southwestern corner of Raymond Township, and farmed this 180 acres until the fall of 1902, when he sold it and went to Boise City, Idaho. In the fall of 1903 he returned to Montgomery County and bought eighty acres of land which was a portion of his father's homestead in Butler Grove Township, which in addition to the eighty acres he inherited, gave him a farm of 160 acres. He later bought sixty acres additional of the homestead. All of the present improvements have been installed by him including the convenient and modern buildings, and his farm is a very valuable and productive one, and on it he carries on general farming and stockraising. Mr. and Mrs. Burris have three children, namely: Kenneth, Helen and Fern. In politics Mr. Burris is a Democrat, and he has served as highway commissioner, as school director and two terms as supervisor. Fraternally he belongs to Raymond Lodge No. 692, A. F. & A. M., and the Modern Woodmen of America.

BURRIS, DeWitt C., now deceased, was one of the representative agriculturalists of Butler Grove Township, and a man widely known and universally respected. He was born six miles southeast of Jackson, Jackson County, Ohio, April 3, 1826, a son of William Burris. When William Burris was only eighteen years old he was married, his bride being then but sixteen years of age, and she died when her son, DeWitt C. was only three years old, but Mr. Burris lived for many years thereafter, being a farmer of Butler Grove Township.

On April 7, 1857, DeWitt C. Burris was united in marriage with Roselma Mack who was born April 18, 1835, at Gilsun, N. H., a daughter of Calvin and Hulda Mack. Mr. and Mrs. Burris became the parents of the following children: George W., who was born February 22, 1860; Emma J., who was born April 29, 1863; Hattie E., who was born February 8, 1866; Carrie A., who was born August 3, 1868; Elzina, who was born October 2, 1870; William O., who was born October 21, 1872; Charles D., who was born February 15, 1875; Wesley C., who was born August 30, 1877, and an infant who died unnamed.

In April, 1858, DeWitt Burris and his wife came to Montgomery County, Ill., where he continued to live until death claimed him in 1903, his wife dying some time later. In 1863 he bought the farm in Butler Grove Township that he operated until his death, and this property is still in the family, his sons having acquired it by inheritance and purchase. He was a man of high principles and did his full duty as he saw it, and in dying his community lost a fine citizen and his family a beloved member.

BURRIS, John R., one of the reliable farmers of Bois D'Arc Township, is operating 240 acres



James R. Telken

of valuable land on Section 30. He was born in Sangamon County, Ill., January 18, 1879, a son of George and Lizzie (Hardin) Burris. The father was born in Indiana and the mother in Sangamon County, Ill. They were married in Illinois, and the father now resides at Waggoner, Ill. During the Civil War he served his country as a soldier in the Union army for two years, and he now belongs to the G. A. R. Post. Of his twelve children, ten survive, namely: Charles, who is a farmer of Minnesota; Fred A., who is a clerk in a hardware store at Farmersville, Ill.; Retta, who lives at Auburn, Ill.; John R.; Albert, who lives in New York City; Walter, who lives at Taylorville, Ill.; Edith and Ethel who are twins, the latter being the wife of Preston Lape, while the former resides at home; Lelah, who is the wife of Errett Williamson, of Waggoner; and George A., who is in the United States army.

John R. Burris was reared on a farm near Virden, Ill., and remained at home until he attained his majority. In 1903 he began farming and in 1912 moved to his present farm. On August 22, 1900, Mr. Burris was married to Laura Kime, who was born in Macoupin County, Ill., November 6, 1873, a daughter of John Kime. Mr. and Mrs. Burris have two children, namely: Marshall, who was born August 30, 1902; and Paul, who was born January 23, 1905. Mr. Burris belongs to the Christian Church. In politics he is a Republican. His fraternal affiliations are with the Modern Woodmen of America, and the I. O. O. F. An excellent farmer and hard worker, Mr. Burris is still forging ahead and deserves the success which has come to him.

CANADAY, Hon. Stephen D.—Few men in public life in Illinois have attained more substantial fame within the same length of time than has Stephen D. Canaday, an honored member of the state senate and serving in his second term after serving through three sessions in the lower house. Senator Canaday enjoys the complete confidence of the people whose interests he has so faithfully represented in both legislative branches, and his achievements speak for themselves as to his high sense of duty, his remembrance that public responsibilities come before private concerns and that American statesmen are making history more vital than ever before in the life of the nation.

Senator Canaday was born in North Litchfield Township, Montgomery County, Ill., four miles east of Litchfield, March 3, 1865. His parents were Caleb W. and Martha L. H. (Starr) Canaday. The father was born in Kentucky, January 5, 1833, and was brought to Montgomery County when two years old by his parents, who were John and Pina M. (Sapp) Canaday, both of whom were born and reared in Casey County, Ky. They came to Montgomery County in 1835 and spent the remainder of their lives here. Mrs. Canaday was a sister of Warren Sapp who, with Ahart Pierce, entered the land which is the site of the present city of Litchfield. The grandparents of Senator Canaday died on the old homestead in North Litchfield Township. They

belonged to the finest type of pioneers. The grand-father of John Canaday had been a Revolutionary soldier. They had the following children: James, Caleb, William, Sarah, Rachel, Mary, Elzie and Eucl, the last two being twins.

Caleb W. Canaday grew to manhood on the farm in N. Litchfield Township on which his parents settled and afterward developed a farm of his own, on which he died October 25, 1901, at the age of sixty-eight years. He had devoted his entire life to agricultural pursuits. In early manhood he married Martha L. H. Starr, who was born in Montgomery County, Ill., March 27, 1842, and still survives and enjoys life at the age of seventy-five. Her parents were David Badgley and Jane (Street) Starr, the former of whom was born in Monroe County, Ill., was a soldier in the Black Hawk War and followed farming as an occupation. He died in his seventy-seventh year. The maternal grandmother of Senator Canaday was born near Litchfield, in Montgomery County, and died at the age of forty-eight. They had the following children: Abraham, who served in the Mexican War, Julia, Mary, David Monroe, James N., John M., Martha L. H. and four who died in infancy. The children born to Caleb W. Canaday and his wife were: James M., who died October 25, 1880; Stephen D., who is one of Hillsboro's most prominent citizens; John Sidney, who is a resident of Hillsboro; E. Franklin, who is a resident of Coffeen, Ill.; Julia Alice, who is the wife of D. D. Garyer, of Republican City, Nebr.; William L., who lives at Kankakee; Lewis W., who is a resident of Nebraska; Robert N., who is a physician at Irving; Oatie, who died in infancy; Harriet C., who resides with her mother at Hillsboro; and Mattie, who is the wife of John B. Nail, of Mayfield, Kans.

Stephen D. Canaday was reared on his father's farm in North Litchfield Township and attended the district schools in boyhood, later entering the high school at Litchfield, from which he was graduated in 1886. Following this he accepted the position of shipping clerk in the old Planet mill at Litchfield and continued his clerical duties there for two years, in the meanwhile making both personal and political friends, which resulted in his coming to Hillsboro, December 26, 1887, as deputy county clerk under County Clerk B. A. Hendricks. Mr. Canaday continued in that office for five years and then embarked in the real estate and abstract business which still continues one of his many interests.

In political affiliation Senator Canaday has always been a loyal Democrat. He served in the Illinois House of Representatives three terms, the Forty-fourth, Forty-fifth and Forty-seventh General Assemblies, his election to the upper house following and in the Forty-ninth session was president pro tem of the senate. By virtue of that office, during the absence of Governor Dunne, and of Lieutenant Governor Barratt O'Hara, Senator Canaday was acting governor for thirteen days.

On July 27, 1890, Senator Canaday was married to Miss Mattie I. Wilson, who was born

in North Litchfield Township, December, 6, 1869, a daughter of John Goshen and Jane (McIntyre) Wilson. The father of Mrs. Canaday was born in North Carolina, and the mother in Jersey County, Ill. The father was married three times. Thirteen children were born to the father's first marriage, to wit: Silas Riley, George Luther, Ellen E., who married Arthur Brue, William Douglas, Virginia Ann, who is the wife of Thomas H. Dyer, Emma and Eddie, twins, who died in infancy, Charles Henry, who died in infancy, Alice May, wife of John C. White, James Commodore, Martha Irene, who is the wife of Senator Canaday, Cora Blanche, who died at about two years of age, John Gillespie now deceased, and one to his third marriage, Mrs. Mabel (Wilson) Pond, wife of Arthur Pond of Kansas City, Mo., this wife still living. Mrs. Canaday's maternal grandfather whose name was McIntyre, came from Ireland, and her maternal grandmother was born and reared in West Virginia. Senator and Mrs. Canaday have had four children: Amos, Wayne, Warren and Raymond, the first two dying in infancy. The entire family belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church, Senator Canaday being a church trustee.

CAREY, Jesse J., one of the pioneers of Harvel and a man whose industry and thrift have made him a substantial citizen, was born in New York City, December 1, 1831, a son of Jesse and Phoebe (Onderdonk) Carey. The father was born in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1808, and the mother was born in New York state. They were married in New York City, where the father worked as a baker, living there until 1837, when he came to Illinois, locating in Pike County and engaging in farming. Both parents died on this farm, having had five sons and four daughters, three sons surviving, namely: Jesse J.; George W., who was a soldier during the Civil War, serving until its close, being discharged as a captain, and he is now a retired farmer at Winchester, Ill.; and Henry B., who is a resident of Spokane, Wash. The father was a member of the Christian Church and a Democrat. His death occurred in the fall of 1875, and the mother died in 1869.

Jesse J. Carey was reared on the farm in Pike County, and attended the local schools and a select school at Stonington, Ill., being twenty-one years old when he began working on his own account. On November 5, 1863, he was married to Helen M. Ross, and they became the parents of the following children: Phoebe, who is the wife of A. M. Banes of Hillsboro; Harvilla M., who is the wife of William Gillespie of Harvel, Ill.; Helen, who is the wife of D. A. Redding of Texas; and Thomas J., George A. and Ella J., all deceased.

After marriage Mr. Carey located on his father's farm, and lived on it for about eighteen months, and then bought a tract of land, selling it soon afterwards and purchased a better farm. Once more he sold and in 1869 moved to Logan County, Ill., where he spent six years. In 1875 he moved to Christian County and re-

mained there until 1889, when he came to Harvel, which has continued to be his place of residence ever since. He is a Democrat and was supervisor of King Township, Christian County for six years, and held the same office in Harvel Township for eight years. While on the board in this county, he was chairman for some years. From 1889 to 1912 he was engaged in a lumber business at Harvel, but then retired, and since then has not been actively engaged. The Christian Church holds his membership and he is an elder in the Harvel congregation. A man of sound principles, he has lived uprightly and has always inspired confidence and merited esteem.

CARRIKER, Noah Orville, senior member of the reliable firm of Carriker & Maxey, belongs to an old family of Montgomery County, and is recognized as one of the representative men of Witt, Ill. He was born in Witt Township, this county, January 16, 1874, a son of C. L. and Frances C. (Sechler) Carriker. C. L. Carriker was born in Irving Township, Montgomery County, in 1849, where he was reared. His wife was born in Witt Township, on the farm where they now reside, in 1853, and she was reared and married on this same farm. C. L. Carriker has always been engaged in farming, and he and wife are honored and respected by all who know them. They belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church at Witt, being among the oldest members, and he is one of the trustees of the church. Although intelligently interested in public affairs, he has never held any of the public offices. They were the parents of eight children, seven of whom survive, namely: Noah Orville; Orpha, who is the wife of Edward Wittman; Bertha, who is deceased; Lester, who lives in Witt; Ethel; Grace, who is the wife of Homer Armentrout of the state of Washington; and Harry and Ina, both of whom have been graduated from the Witt High school.

Noah Orville Carriker was reared on the farm and attended the district schools, remaining at home until he was twenty-three years old. In 1897 he was married to Elvira Armentrout, who also attended the district schools. She died in 1911, leaving one child, Everett, who was born September 8, 1903. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Carriker lived in Witt Township for two years, and then moved to Witt village, where he was a clerk in a hardware store for a year, then was in a grocery business for himself until 1905, when he formed his present association, and has since continued it with satisfactory results. On August 11, 1915, Mr. Carriker was married (second) to Mrs. Robert (Lewis) Jones. They are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which Mr. Carriker is a steward, and he is also treasurer of the church board, and very active in this congregation. In politics he is a Democrat, but like his father, he has not cared to enter public life.

CARTER, W. D., a progressive farmer living on Sections 20, 21 and 29 in Zanesville Township, where he owns about 700 acres of land, is not

only one of the large landowners but also one of the successful agriculturalists of Montgomery County. He was born in Clinton County, Ohio, near Masonville, December 11, 1856, a son of William B. and Kate (O'Brien) Carter. Both were born and reared in Wexford, Ireland, where they married, coming immediately thereafter to New York City, where they worked for a time, the father as a ship carpenter, and then moved to Clinton County, Ohio. There the father was overseer on a large farm, having thirty men under his charge. From Clinton County he moved to Madison County, Ill., to take charge of a farm of 1,000 acres. Later he bought 160 acres of land, then sold it and bought another tract of eighty acres, adding to the later purchase until he had 320 acres. Selling that farm, he came to Montgomery County and bought 400 acres of land. Subsequently he disposed of this land and went to St. Louis, Mo., where he and his wife died. After going to St. Louis he bought property there, and was very well-to-do. He and his wife had five children, as follows: Luke, who died in Minnesota; Alice, who died when sixteen years old; W. D.; Anna, who is the widow of Edward Doyle of St. Louis, Mo.; and Kate.

W. D. Carter attended the local schools and was reared a farmer, and he now owns the homestead of his father. On November 30, 1901, he was married to Lillian Hennessy, a daughter of Thomas and Anna (Hays) Hennessy, of Irish descent. Mrs. Carter was born and reared in St. Louis, Mo., where she attended school, and was living there at the time of her marriage. Mr. Carter inherited a part of his farm, and bought the interests of the other heirs. He has set out three orchards, built a set of buildings on one farm, and improved those on another, and has one of the finest properties in Montgomery County. He also owns 160 acres in Macoupin County, Ill. He raises cattle, horses and mules and carries on general farming, although he specializes on feeding and shipping live stock of good grades. He has some Black Polangese cattle, of registered stock; Poland-China hogs and Spotted-Poland hogs of registered stock. In 1904 he became a stockholder in the Litchfield National Bank, and has served as one of its directors. He and his wife have seven children as follows: Isabelle, William, Lillian, Alice, Louise, Frances Olive and Daniel. The family belongs to the Catholic Church at Litchfield. In politics he is a Democrat, and he is prominent in the ranks of his party.

CASE, Harvey, who is living on his fine farm, which is located one mile north of Nokomis, on the Logan Lee highway in Nokomis Township, owns and operates 240 acres of valuable land known as the Prairie farm. He was born at Bunker Hill, Macoupin County, Ill., June 6, 1869, a son of Gardner and Fannie (Gallagher) Case. Gardner Case was born at New Hartford, Conn., and was a typical Yankee, shrewd and resourceful. He came west when twenty-two years old and located in Macoupin County, Ill., in 1842. He was a son of Nathan William and

Lucy (Moses) Case. Nathan W. Case was a large landowner in Connecticut, where he was born and reared, as was his wife, and they were married in that state. At one time he served as a representative from his district to the State Assembly of Connecticut. Fannie Gallagher, mother of Harvey Case, was born at Harper's Ferry, W. Va., December 29, 1839, a daughter of Sidney and June (Harold) Gallagher. She was reared in Virginia, and came in young womanhood to visit a brother, Dr. Welsh Gallagher, at Nokomis, Ill., and there she met and married Gardner Case. For many years subsequent to their marriage they lived south of Bunker Hill on a farm, owning 320 acres of land. Gardner Case became a wealthy man building up his fortune on the general line of farming, and was prominent in his part of the state. He and his wife spent their last days at Bunker Hill to which village they had retired. They had two children: Harvey, and one who died in infancy. They were members of the Episcopal Church. In politics he was a Democrat, and always took an active interest in public events.

Harvey Case attended Bunker Hill Military Academy, and assisted his father in the farm work, remaining at home until he was about twenty-five years old. He then went to Washington, D. C., for a time, and upon his return began clerking in the Bowman & Drew store, at Bunker Hill, Ill. After the death of his father, he took charge of the family estate. When it was settled he returned to Washington, D. C., once more and lived at the capital for four years, and there he was married, January 20, 1898, to Claudia M. Middleton, a daughter of Robert J. and Mollie Middleton. Mr. and Mrs. Case became the parents of two children, namely: Virginia Cordelia, who is a senior at the Nokomis High school; and Gardner Robert, who is in the freshman year at the Nokomis High school. Upon his second return from Washington, Mr. Case located on his present farm where he has since remained. The family belong to the Episcopal Church of Bunker Hill. In politics Mr. Case is a Democrat, but he has never desired local office.

CASS, Joseph H., secretary and treasurer of the Raymond Tile and Cement Company, and a contractor for concrete work of all kinds, is one of the leading men of his village. He was born in Butler Grove Township, this county, August 5, 1873, a son of William H. and Charlotte (Hugg) Cass. The father was born on the same farm as his son, and died in 1911. The mother was born in Montgomery County, Ill., and survives. They had four sons, three of whom are living, Joseph H.; Oscar, who is a farmer on the old homestead; and John L., a physician, who is located at Aurora, Ill.

Joseph H. Cass was reared on his father's farm, and sent to the district schools. Later he attended the Central Normal College at Danville, Ind., from which he was graduated with the degree of A. B. Following this he took a business course, and then studied law in the

law department of the Wesleyan University of Illinois, from which he was graduated in 1897, and immediately thereafter was admitted to the bar, although he never practiced, preferring to devote himself to business life. In 1903 he was made assistant cashier of the First National Bank of Raymond, with which he remained until 1905. He organized the Farmers & Mechanics Bank, of which he was manager until 1916 when the bank was reorganized as the Raymond State Bank and he retired from its active management, although he is its vice president. In 1908 he organized his present company, and manufactures all the concrete work he uses in his contracting, as well as a large amount of tile and cement goods. Mr. Cass has been and is still interested in farm lands in the county, and gave considerable attention to this line in past years.

On November 27, 1907, he was married to Louise P. Zinkl, and they have one daughter, Pauline M., who was born March 29, 1912. He belongs to Raymond Lodge No. 692, A. F. & A. M., which he has served as master for three terms. In politics he is a Republican, and he served the village as mayor one term, and was president of the school board for three years. A man of considerable parts, he stands high in public estimation and has well earned the success which has attended him.

CASSEDAY, Benjamin Beardsley, formerly sheriff of Montgomery County, now deceased, was one of the best known and most popular men in the county, and for many years was a prominent business man of Litchfield. He was born in that city, September 9, 1858, a son of John and Cynthia (Ray) Casseday. John Casseday settled at Litchfield at an early day, and there carried on a tailoring business.

Benjamin B. Casseday was reared at Litchfield and attended its schools. After leaving school he first became a teamster, and was also engaged in farming for others. For four years he served as constable of Litchfield, later becoming deputy sheriff under Sheriff Randle. His record as a deputy was such as to make him the logical candidate for sheriff, and he was elected to that office, and served for four years. As a local paper said of him at the time of his demise, with reference to his career in office: "His career as an officer has never been excelled and when he quit office he was one of the best known men in Montgomery County as well as the most popular. This popularity always clung to him for as even his political opponents often remarked, 'Casseday was a clean man.'" Mr. Casseday invested in 176 acres of valuable farming land in North Litchfield Township and conducted it for three years, when he rented the land and returned to Litchfield, to become one of the organizers of the Merchants Protective Association, of which he was secretary, and the Farmers Grain and Live Stock Company, of which he was a director and its secretary. When the Litchfield National Bank was founded, he was one of the organizers of that institution, and served it as a director.

On March 25, 1887, Mr. Casseday was married to Parthenia Williams, born in Macoupin County, Ill., a daughter of Elihu and Martha (Cormack) Williams, natives of North Carolina who were early settlers of Macoupin County. Mr. and Mrs. Casseday became the parents of two children: Albert, who lives in North Litchfield Township; Jewell, who is Mrs. George Bennett, lives with Mrs. Casseday. Mr. Casseday died February 6, 1910, and for the subsequent year Mrs. Casseday lived on her farm, but then came back to their residence in Litchfield. Mr. Casseday had built a similar one on the farm. He was a member of the Baptist Church, and an officer of that body. In politics he was a Republican, while fraternally he belonged to the Foresters and Modern Woodmen of America. A man of high principles and more than average ability, he made a success of his life work, and in every way stood very high in his community. In addition to his widow and two children, Mr. Casseday is survived by his mother Mrs. Cynthia A. Casseday, of Litchfield; one sister, Mrs. Joe Heaton of East St. Louis, Ill., and two brothers, Charles of Peoria, Ill., and James of Litchfield.

CHANCE, Charles, now deceased, for many years was one of the substantial men of Montgomery County, with large interests at Litchfield. He was born in Jersey County, Ill., February 10, 1856, a son of Lewis and Ellen (Hewett) Chance, natives of Jersey County, Ill. There the grandparents on the paternal side of the house secured a tract of land from the government, which still remains in the Chance family, and 120 acres of it is owned by Mrs. Charles Chance.

In 1884 Charles Chance was married to Elizabeth Link, who died in January, 1901. She was a daughter of Philip Link, and they had two children, namely: Vera, who is Mrs. Thomas Hopkins of Lansing, Mich., and Paul, who lives at Beardstown, Ill. On June 9, 1902, Mr. Chance was married (second) to Mrs. Joella (Thompson) McMasters, widow of William McMasters, a native of Moundsville, W. Va., who was a railroad man and train dispatcher, at time of death. Mrs. Chance was a daughter of David and Miranda (Oxley) Thompson, natives of Guernsey County, Ohio. Mr. Thompson was a wholesale boot and shoe merchant, and a veteran of the Civil War. By her first marriage Mrs. Chance had the following children: Harry, who lives at Cleveland, Ohio; Walter, who lives at Litchfield; and Frank, who lives at Milwaukee, Wis. Mrs. Chance attended the public schools of Concord, Ohio, and also perfected herself in music.

While Mr. Chance had few educational opportunities in his youth he was a very well read man. In 1884 he went into a hardware and implement business at Morrisonville, Ill., two years later going to Farmersville, Ill., where he continued in the same line of business for several years, and while there he was instrumental in securing the erection of several churches and installation of some public improvements.

After moving to Litchfield he was in the same line of business until 1903 when he sold and retired to his 160-acre farm in South Litchfield Township, where he and his brother Lewis engaged in farming until the spring of 1916. At that time he went to Lansing, Mich., hoping a change would prove beneficial as his health had failed, but finding he was growing worse, he returned to Litchfield on October 1, 1916, and there died December 4, 1916. For a number of years the English Lutheran Church had in him a consistent member. Fraternally he belonged to the Modern Woodmen of America, and in politics he was a Democrat, serving as school clerk and in similar offices.

CHAUSSE, Albert E., whose fine farm on Section 21, Nokomis Township, proves that he understands his business, is one of the substantial men of this county. He was born in the French section of Berne, Switzerland, April 4, 1845, a son of Abraham and Julia (Berkwin) Chausse, both of whom were born and reared in Switzerland, where the son, Albert E., later learned three languages besides English. There they were married, and seven children were born to them, before May, 1850, when they left Switzerland for America. After landing in the United States at New Orleans, La., they made their way to Madison County, Ill., and began farming on rented land, where they remained for five years, and then bought 200 acres of land on which they subsequently died.

Albert E. Chausse lived at home until he was about twenty-five years old, when he and a brother came to Nokomis Township and engaged in farming. On January 10, 1877, Albert E. Chausse was married to Amelia Bowers, a daughter of Tazewell Bowers of Madison County, Ill. After their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Chausse located on a 160-acre farm in Nokomis Township, and he has added to his holdings until he now has 800 acres, all of which he has gained through his own efforts without the assistance of any outside party. He and his wife have three children, namely: Nettie, who is the wife of Edward Sperry of Nokomis Township; Walter, who married Ella Marley of Nokomis Township; and Daisy, who is at home. In politics Mr. Chausse is a Republican and is now a school trustee, and has held this office for fourteen years. He is a stockholder in the Farmers National Bank at Nokomis.

Mrs. Chausse, whose parents later came to Madison County, Ill., was born at Alton, Ill., November 20, 1852. Tazewell Bowers was a butcher and operated a meat market at Alton, Ill., for a number of years, but later became a farmer of Madison County, where he lived on his farm for about fifteen years, and then retired to Alton, Ill. There Mrs. Chausse's parents both died. They had seven children, four of whom survive, namely: Maria, who is the widow of Patrick Bradley, of Sioux City, Iowa; Henry, who lives at Springfield, Ill.; Alexander, who is in Texas; and Mrs. Chausse.

Mr. Chausse has proven what can be accom-

plished by an ambitious, hardworking, thrifty young man, and his success ought to be an encouragement to others, and his influence is felt in his neighborhood for good.

CLOTFELTER, George A., M. D., physician and surgeon of Hillsboro and ex-mayor of the city, belongs to an old and honored family of Montgomery County, which has many representatives in this section. He was born in Hillsboro Township, June 22, 1867, a son of David H. and Margaret J. (Short) Clotfelter, natives of Montgomery County, Ill., and Cape Girardeau County, Mo., respectively. They had six children as follows: George A.; Elretta, who is deceased, was the wife of W. H. Edwards; and four children who died in childhood.

David H. Clotfelter was reared in Montgomery County and always followed farming. He owned 450 acres of land which was finely improved, located in Hillstoro and Grisham townships, but he spent the last seventeen years of his life at Hillsboro, where he died in 1909, aged seventy years and eleven months. His widow survives, being now aged seventy-five years. Both early united with the Presbyterian Church, in which he was an elder. The paternal grandfather of Doctor Clotfelter was George Lee Clotfelter, and he was married to Jemima Hope, both being natives of North Carolina, and pioneers of Montgomery County. They were farming people and died at an advanced age. Their seven children were as follows: David H., James A., Nancy Shelton, Sarah Hutchinson, Melissa Bryan, Mary McGee and Alice Moss. The maternal grandfather of Doctor Clotfelter, Abner Short, was married to Jane Campbell. They also were natives of North Carolina, who came to Montgomery County and were farming people. Mr. Short died when seventy-one years old, and Mrs. Short when she was sixty-two years of age, both passing away in Montgomery County. They had the following children: George, who was killed while serving his country during the Civil War; John C., who died at Witt in 1915; William Freeland, who died at Lebanon, Tenn., while he was attending college there in 1870; Abner C., who lives at Hillsboro; Robert E., who is deceased; and Margaret J., who was the only daughter.

George A. Clotfelter was reared on the home farm, and attended the schools of his district and the Hillsboro High school. Then, entering the Missouri Medical College at St. Louis, Mo., he took the usual course, and was graduated therefrom in 1893, with the degree of M. D., and has since then been engaged in a general medical practice at Hillsboro.

On May 26, 1896, Doctor Clotfelter was married to Miss Lanra A. Wanless, a daughter of Rev. Edward A. and Ada (Kinsman) Wanless, and they have two children, namely: Ada Margaret and David Wanless. Mrs. Clotfelter was born in Turkey, where her parents were earnest and faithful missionaries, and there her mother died while the daughter was still an infant. Mr. Wanless returned to the United States and entered the ministry of the Metho-

dist Church in Wisconsin, and there Mrs. Clotfelter was reared, coming later to Illinois. Her father died in 1915 aged seventy-eight years. At that time he was a retired Methodist clergyman, and was living at Danville, Ill. The paternal grandfather of Mrs. Clotfelter was Thomas Wanless and his wife bore the maiden name of Nancy Jones. Their children were as follows: Edward, John, Martin, Frank, Thomas, George, Nellie, Nancy, Margaret, Eliza Jane, Marianna, William and Frank H., born in Canada and Illinois. All of them are now deceased except Frank and Marianna, who both live west of the Rocky Mountains. The maternal grandfather of Mrs. Clotfelter was Philonas Kinsman, and he was born in Landoff, N. H. His wife bore the maiden name of Adeline Shurtleff, and she was born at Hatley, east Canada. Their children were as follows: Henry Harrison, Rosina Alana, Sarah Adeline, Walda Scott, and Amanda, the last two dying in infancy.

Doctor Clotfelter belongs to the county, state and national medical societies, and the National Association of Military Surgeons. He is regimental surgeon of the Fifth Illinois National Guards. In politics he is a Republican and was mayor of Hillsboro for two terms, and proved himself a very efficient official:

COCKELREAS, F. P., who is profitably conducting his business as a general merchant upon lines that commend him to the general public, is one of the leading men of Irving. He was born in Irving Township, December 9, 1852, a son of George L. and Elizabeth (Richardson) Cockelreas. George L. Cockelreas was born in North Carolina, in 1805, a son of John Cockelreas. John Cockelreas and his wife were both born in Holland, where they were reared and married, and then immigrated to the United States, locating in North Carolina, where they engaged in farming.

In 1813 the family came to Montgomery County, and were among the earliest settlers of this section. They located on the farm now owned by Seth Washburn, taking up the land from the government. In order to get the necessary papers, they had to go to Edwardsville. On this farm John Cockelreas and wife died, and there George L. Cockelreas was reared. After his marriage in 1834, George L. Cockelreas located on the homestead. He married Elizabeth Richardson, who was born in Kentucky in 1813, and her parents were both native born English, of Scotch and Irish descent, and they came to Kentucky. When Mrs. Cockelreas was seventeen years old, about 1830, she came to Illinois, and lived in Christian County until her marriage. In 1863 George L. Cockelreas died on his father's homestead, and his widow kept the family together on the farm until 1872 when they moved to Irving, the farm being sold, and she died in the village in 1890. George L. Cockelreas and his wife had the following children: R. J., who died in March, 1913; Mary J., who was Mrs. C. B. Weley, died in December, 1912; A. N., who lives at St. Louis, Mo.; F. P.;

L. H., who lives in Irving, Ill.; and two who died in infancy. George L. Cockelreas was a Democrat, and was quite an important factor in politics, although he did not desire public honors. The Lutheran Church held his membership.

F. P. Cockelreas was twenty years old when he located at Irving, and had already taken the regular district school course. At that time he began learning the carpenter trade and followed it for three years, when he and his brother R. J. Cockelreas, established themselves as carpenters and builders and so continued for ten years. Mr. Cockelreas then worked for a poultry concern, and was interested in this line for thirteen years, during the last five being manager. Leaving this business, he conducted a restaurant for three years, when he sold and put in a grocery stock. His returns were such that he branched out and now carries a general merchandise stock, and is doing a fine business.

On November 17, 1889 he was married to Addie M. Kiesler, a daughter of John and Ellen Kiesler. Mrs. Cockelreas was born in Montgomery County near Hillsboro, May 11, 1866. She died August 1, 1907, leaving one daughter, Bertha Myrtle, who was educated in the Irving schools and who is in the store with her father. Mr. Cockelreas and his daughter belong to the Methodist Church at Irving, and he is a member of its official board, and is church treasurer. A Democrat in politics, he served as constable of Irving Township for nine years, and upon three different occasions was elected supervisor, being very efficient in both offices.

CODDINGTON, John F., one of the responsible and reliable merchants of Litchfield, has been associated with the clothing trade for many years, and has been located in his present block since 1880. He was born at Jerseyville, Ill., February 25, 1868, a son of David and Mary (McGill) Coddington, natives of Newark, N. J. and Jersey County, Ill. In young manhood the father came to Jersey County, Ill., and became a brick mason contractor, one of his contracts being the building of the old Jacksonville Insane Asylum. His death occurred in 1879, the mother surviving him until July, 1911.

John F. Coddington attended the grade and high schools of Jerseyville, and when he was fifteen years old came to Litchfield where he began working in a restaurant. After two years he became a clerk in a dry goods store, and continued that connection for fifteen years, being with the Regulator Store, and spending the greater part of that time in the clothing department. In 1901 the Union Clothing Company was organized, Samuel Herschler, L. M. Eisfeld and John F. Coddington being the partners. The firm handles all kinds of clothing, shoes and gent's furnishings, and has built up a large and valuable trade.

Mr. Coddington was married June 16, 1915, to Emma S. Summerfield, born at Litchfield, a daughter of Edward and Rosalee Summerfield, natives of Germany. Mr. Coddington is a Presbyterian. In politics he is a Democrat



MRS. GEORGE H. THOMAS



Geo. H. Thomas

and served one term as city treasurer. He is a charter member of the order of Elks of which he is first esquire and esteemed lecturing knight. A man who understands thoroughly his business and the needs of the public, he has developed a fine trade and is regarded as an authority upon matters pertaining to correct dressing.

COLLAVO, John, one of the leading merchants of Schram City, has been one of the factors in building up this suburb of Hillsboro. He was born in France, December 14, 1877, a son of Victor and Antonia (Codemo) Collavo, born near Venice, Italy. The father was a stone-cutter, and while he and his wife traveled in France their son was born. In 1893 they returned to Italy, and he conducted a grist-mill until February 18, 1897, when the family came to the United States and locating at Hillsboro, Ill., the father engaged in mining, so continuing until 1910, since which time he has lived retired.

John Collavo attended the Hillsboro public schools and took a bookkeeping course with the Scranton Correspondence School and when he had completed it, took charge of a general merchandise business his father had founded at Kortkamp, Ill., erecting the first store building at that place to house his business. The family also owns lots and residences here, and are in comfortable circumstances. John Collavo is the youngest in the family, having a brother Frank who lives in Wisconsin. The eldest of the family, Mary, is deceased.

On June 9, 1913, John Collavo was married to Winifred Opal White, born at Litchfield, Ill., a daughter of John E. and Lillie (Anderson) White. Mr. and Mrs. Collavo have a daughter Erma Arline, who was born June 9, 1914. He is a Catholic and his wife is a member of the Christian Church. In politics he is a Republican and he served as city clerk of Schram City for two years. Fraternally he belongs to Schram City Lodge No. 725, I. O. O. F.

COLT, John Dennison, M. D., the oldest physician in practice at Litchfield, is one of the leading members of the medical board of St. Francis Hospital, and a man widely known and universally respected. He was born at Berlin, in Mahoning County, Ohio, January 12, 1839, a son of Joseph H. and Charlotte (Packard) Colt, natives of Connecticut and Virginia, respectively. The father was a farmer in Mahoning County.

Dr. Colt spent his boyhood in Mahoning County and when about eight years old his parents moved to Ellsworth, and he there attended school at the Ellsworth Academy. In 1862 he shipped in the United States Navy as an able-bodied seaman and was assigned to the gunboat fleet of Admiral Porter. After his honorable discharge he returned to Ohio, and completed his medical studies in the medical department of the Western Reserve University, at Cleveland, Ohio, from which he was graduated March 4, 1865. Immediately thereafter he came to Litchfield, Ill., where he has since con-

tinued in active practice. He is recognized as the father of St. Francis Hospital.

In the fall of 1865 Dr. Colt was married to Susan Mary McAllister, of Kentucky. Dr. and Mrs. Colt became the parents of two children: Charlotte, who is the wife of Joseph E. Paden, an attorney at Chicago, and Archibald, who died at the age of six years. Dr. Colt is a Presbyterian. In politics he is a Republican. His fraternal affiliations are with the Masonic order, and he also belongs to the Grand Army of Republic.

CONCIDINE, William Michael, one of the capitalists and representative men of Litchfield, who for many years was railroading, was born in New York City, N. Y., May 13, 1855, a son of Patrick and Mary (Hannon) Concidine, natives of County Clare, Ireland. Upon coming to this country, they located in New York City, but afterwards went to Dubuque, Iowa, where Patrick Concidine died in July, 1858. Later Mrs. Concidine was married (second) to James Anglim, at Dubuque, Iowa, and a few years afterward Mr. and Mrs. Anglim went to St. Louis, Mo., where they lived until 1866, when they came to Litchfield, Ill.

William Michael Concidine attended the parochial schools of his parish, and when he was sixteen years old he began working as a water-carrier on the Big Four Railroad, and in the following year was engaged with the Wabash Railroad as water-boy on the work train. When his brother James was killed, in a collision at Edwardsville, Ill., in 1871, he went to work as section hand, so continuing until 1873, when he was made section foreman on the Wabash Railroad. He held that position for twelve years. He then went to work for the St. Louis and Chicago Railroad Company and completed the tracks of the St. Louis & Chicago Railroad between Glenarm and Springfield, after which he was made roadmaster, holding that position for about a year. Mr. Concidine was then made yardmaster of the Wabash Litchfield yards, and soon after that promotion, left the Wabash Railroad for the Big Four Railroad, to become switchman in the Litchfield yards, which position he held for two years. His next position was brakeman for the C. P. & S. L. Railroad, his run being from Litchfield to Peoria and Pekin. This road was later consolidated with the J. & St. Louis Railroad, and he was made local freight conductor, which position he held for twelve years. For the subsequent two years he was a passenger conductor for the same road, the C. B. & Q. absorbing the J. & St. Louis and then went with the C. B. & Q. Railroad as passenger conductor and remained for two years, when on account of seniority he was set back to be a local freight conductor. In 1914 he retired from railroad work, and is now occupied in looking after his realty interests.

On April 24, 1882 Mr. Concidine was married to Mary E. Roach, who was born in Litchfield, Ill., a daughter of John and Catherine (Flynn)

Roach of County Clare, Ireland, early settlers of Litchfield, where Mr. Roach was engaged in coal mining. Mr. and Mrs. Concidine became the parents of the following children: William Michael and Thomas P., who live at Chicago; Rose Cecelia, who is at home; Irene C., who lives at Chicago; Mary A., who lives at home; and James J., who is deceased. Mr. Concidine is a Democrat, and served as alderman of Litchfield from the First Ward for twelve years. His fraternal affiliations are with the Elks, Modern Woodmen of America, Royal Neighbors and the Order of Railroad Conductors and belongs also to the Loyal American Insurance Company. A man of ability, he has known how to save his money, and then how to wisely invest it, and his success is well merited.

COOPER, George Reed, now deceased, was for many years one of the leading attorneys of Hillsboro, and a man widely known and universally respected not only in Montgomery County, but throughout the state. He was born at Greencastle, Ind., July 25, 1855, a son of Jacob and Eliza (Robinson) Cooper, he was born on August 16, 1816 at Mayville, Ky., and she was born in 1820 in Kentucky. The paternal grandfather, Jacob R. Cooper was born in Loudoun County, Va., March 3, 1774. He was married to Sarah Hale Kenner, who was born June 26, 1782. The maternal grandparents, John and Sarah (Duncan) Robinson, lived at Greencastle, Ind. On November 7, 1844, Jacob Cooper and Eliza Robinson were married at Greencastle, Ind. There Jacob Cooper worked as a carpenter and farmer until 1858, when he settled on a farm near Coffeen, Montgomery County, Ill., where he died November 22, 1877. Politically he was a Republican and was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His widow moved to Hillsboro, where she lived until her death August 2, 1892. These parents had the following children: Sarah M., who is Mrs. James M. Moore, a widow of Coffeen, Ill., who was born October 29, 1845; Mary Ann, who was born October 7, 1847, is Mrs. Darnell of Greencastle, Ind.; Louisa Jane, who was born July 1, 1849, was Mrs. Jacob Young, and died in July, 1873; William H., who was born April 14, 1851, lives at Atlanta, Ill., and was married January 8, 1874 to Catherine E. Campbell; George Reed; John R., who was born May 6, 1858, lives at Coffeen Ill., and was married October 5, 1887 to Ella D. Perry.

George Reed Cooper spent his boyhood on the home farm and attended the common schools and the Hillsboro Academy. For two years he taught school in Bond County and for seven years in Fillmore Township, Montgomery County, when he entered the law office of Rice, Miller & McDavid, in 1880, and for about two years read law and was in the office of Judge Edward Lane, and in 1882 he was admitted to the bar. During the following winter he again taught school, and then entered the office of Judge Lane, and a month later, without any solicitation on his part, he was elected city attorney of Hillsboro. In 1883 he formed a

partnership with Judge Lane, and this association continued until 1910, when Mr. Cooper was obliged to retire on account of ill health, and he died July 11, 1915. He was twice elected city attorney, and he was chosen to fill a vacancy as county judge at the death of Judge Lewis Allen, in November, 1891, and was elected to that office for the full term in 1894. He was nominated to fill the vacancy as Supreme judge at the death of Judge Jesse J. Phillips. He was recognized as a very strong man both as a jurist and attorney, and of unimpeachable character. The Hillsboro National Bank was proud of the fact that it had him as a stockholder and a member of its board of directors.

On June 10, 1886 Judge Cooper was married to Nettie Ireland, a daughter of Dr. H. M. and Sarah Ireland, of Columbia City, Ind. She died February 24, 1887. He was married (second) to Estelle S. Allen, on December 12, 1894. She was born at Sullivan, Ind., August 1, 1873, a daughter of Prof. A. P. and Rachel Josephine (Dodds) Allen, he was born January 15, 1829 at Greencastle, Ind., and died February 4, 1917, and she was born July 26, 1834, at New Lebanon, Ind. and died August 17, 1896, both at Erie, Kas. Professor Allen was educated in Greencastle and at DePauw University, and spent his life in educational work. From 1881 to 1886 he was superintendent of schools at Hillsboro, where Mrs. Cooper was educated. Mr. and Mrs. Cooper became the parents of the following children: Josephine Estelle, Lane Reed, Mary, George R. Jr., and William Allen. Judge Cooper was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and for many years served his church as a trustee. He was a Mason, a Modern Woodman, a member of the Business Men's Club, and a Republican.

CORLEW, J. Morgan, one of the retired farmers of Litchfield, was formerly a very important agriculturalist of Zanesville Township. He was born one half mile north of Walshville, Ill., March 20, 1852, a son of Philip and Elizabeth (Barlow) Corlew. Philip Corlew was born near St. Louis, Mo., and died in 1855, and his wife was born in Illinois, and died in 1859.

Left so early an orphan, J. Morgan Corlew was taken by an uncle and aunt who reared him in their home on a farm, and sent him to the district schools. When he was twenty-one years old he began earning his own living. On December 28, 1876, he was married to Susan F. Roberts, who was born March 6, 1857, in Montgomery County, near Honey Bend, and was reared there. Mr. and Mrs. Corlew located in North Litchfield Township after their marriage, and after several changes, during which time Mr. Corlew bought and sold a farm, they moved to Zanesville Township, where he became the owner of 200 acres of land on Section 23, and on it he carried on general farming until February 9, 1917, when he moved to Litchfield. He is a director of the Hillsboro Insurance Company, and while living in Zanesville Township, represented that company. He is also a stockholder in the Raymond Farmers Grain

and Supply Company, and has been a very important man in business circles.

Mr. and Mrs. Corlew became the parents of the following children: Effie, who is the wife of Clinton Ash; Fred, who was married to Effie Bennett, has the following children, Lora L., Morgan B. and Dorris M.; Willis M., who was married to Fannie Burnap, has a son, Leon B.; Jesse J., who is a graduate of the Raymond High school and also of the Northwestern Dental school, Chicago, Ill. is a dentist at Mt. Vernon, Ill.; Philip, who is deceased; Joseph, who is at home; and a daughter who died at the age of fourteen months. Mr. Corlew and his daughter belong to the Primitive Baptist Church, and Mrs. Corlew is a member of the Free Methodist Church. In politics Mr. Corlew is a Democrat. He is interested in local matters, and keeps well posted on current events.

CORNEAU, Charles Lewis, agent for the Wabash Railroad Company at Litchfield, is one of the highly regarded railroad men of this section, whose long connection with his road has been maintained through his personal fitness for the position. He was born at Springfield, Ill., October 11, 1849, a son of Stephen A. and Sarah (Bahey) Corneau, natives of Philadelphia, Pa., and Queenstown, Ireland, respectively. While still a young man the father moved to Springfield, Ill., where he carried on cabinetmaking until the last few years of his life when he became a clerk for the Southern District of Illinois of the United States Court.

Charles Lewis Corneau attended the schools of Springfield, Ill., until he was fourteen years old, and then began to earn his own living as a clerk in a grocery store. On April 8, 1864, commenced his connection with the railroad service which was to continue for so long, becoming a newsboy, and in July, 1866, he was made a train baggageman on the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad. Still later he was made freight conductor, and in 1881 was yardmaster of the Decatur yards, where he remained until 1884. At that time he was sent to Forrest, Ill., as yardmaster, and in 1886 he was made a conductor on the Three III Railroad. In 1888 he engaged as conductor with the Santa Fe Railroad, and in 1889, returned to the Wabash, as general yardmaster at Forrest where he continued until December 1, 1899, when he became agent at Litchfield for the Wabash Railroad, which position he still holds.

On November 28, 1871 Mr. Corneau was married to Laura Lamm and they have one daughter who was married to Oscar Wilson. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson have one son, Clifford C. bookkeeper in the First National Bank of San Angelo, Tex. Mr. Corneau is a Democrat in politics and is a member of the Episcopal Church. His fraternal affiliations are with the Masons, Knights of Pythias and Modern Woodmen of America. A man of reliability and steadfast purpose, he handles the complex duties devolving upon him with care and discretion,

and is held in high esteem by the public and his road.

COUNTON, William, supervisor of Irving Township, and now chairman of the board, is a farmer and dairyman, living on his valuable property adjoining the village of Irving. He was born in New York City, N. Y., December 25, 1858, a son of Thomas and Jane (Conway) Counton, natives of Ireland. They came to New York City from their native land, and there they met and were married. By trade he was a tanner, and he worked as such in Rhode Island. He died when William Counton was nine years old.

William Counton was taken by an uncle and was put to work in the cotton mills at Pawtucket, R. I., and later worked in the print mills at Cranston, R. I. Conditions were so unbearable that he ran away and returned to New York City, and went to the home of an aunt, with whom he remained for a time, but was then, as an orphan, put in the New York Juvenile Asylum. After nine months in that institution, he was taken out and brought to Hillsboro, Ill., February 25, 1869, being bound out to Nelson Lipe, a farmer, with whom he remained for five years and three days, when once more he ran away. He went to work for John Kerr, who lived west of Nokomis. For some time afterward he worked by the month for different farmers, and in the main had a hard time, being knocked about from pillar to post until he attained his majority.

On April 3, 1881, Mr. Counton was married to Julia King, born in Montgomery County, a daughter of John W. King, one of the pioneers of the county who came here from Tennessee. Mr. Counton settled on a farm on Section 1, Irving Township, where he lived for twenty-four years, and later purchased the farm of 120 acres on which he was living, but afterward sold it and bought forty acres on which he now lives. Mr. and Mrs. Counton became the parents of two children, namely: Elbert W., who was graduated from the Irving High school, was a teacher in the public schools, and was married to Stacy Sinn and they live in Irving; and Harold R., who also attended the Irving High school, is a street car conductor, and he was married to Muriel Carriker and they live at St. Paul, Minn.

The family belongs to the Presbyterian Church at Irving. He belongs to Irving Lodge No. 455, A. F. & A. M., and the Eastern Star and to the Modern Woodmen of America. He was a charter member of the Knights of Pythias lodge at Witt, Ill., and was elected the first chancellor of the lodge and was also a member of the grand lodge. In politics he is a Republican and has been supervisor for many years, serving for six years, and then for twenty years was out of the office, when he was again elected, and reelected. He has been active in local and state politics, being sent as delegate to the state conventions, and has been a member of the county central committee of his party

for years. His present prominence and prosperity are all the more marked because of the contrast between the present and his unhappy and neglected boyhood, and no man is more essentially self made than he.

COVINGTON, Jesse Hiram, one of the honored residents of Litchfield, and a veteran of the Civil War, is held in the highest esteem by the people of Montgomery County. He was born in Sangamon County, Ill., July 5, 1841, a son of Hiram and Jane (Richardson) Covington, she being a native of Bowling Green, Ky., and he of one of the southern states. He served during the Black Hawk War, and his son, James H. Covington, was killed at the battle of Haines' Bluff. Hiram Covington, the father, died when Jesse Hiram Covington was an infant, the mother later marrying Sumner Parmenter, who lived at Beardstown, Ill., where the lad was reared to the age of fourteen years. He then went to Macomb, Ill., and worked on farms in that neighborhood for three years.

From then on until 1860 Mr. Covington was employed on boats on the Illinois River, but in that year he came to Litchfield, and hired out by the month to farmers in North Litchfield Township, and in Sangamon County, so continuing until his enlistment for service during the Civil War in Company B, Thirtieth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, under Capt. J. P. Davis. The company was drilled at Camp Butler, and then sent to Cairo, Ill., and thence to Belmont, Mo., where it participated in a battle. The troops were at Forts Henry and Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth, Jackson and Brownsville, and after a skirmish, on September 1, 1862, at Britton's Lane, Tenn., Mr. Covington was detailed to go with a supply train, and was taken prisoner by General Armstrong. Being later paroled, he walked back to Jackson, Tenn., and remained at Benton Barracks until he was exchanged, February 1, 1863, when he returned to his regiment at Lake Providence, La. He fought with his regiment at Milligan's Bend, La., Grand Gulf, Miss., Port Gibson, Black River, and Raymond, Miss., where there was a heavy engagement. The regiment then went to Jackson, Miss., and was also in the engagement at Champion's Hill, where the soldiers fought all day, and finally chased the enemy to Black River and into Vicksburg. Mr. Covington's period of service having then expired, he was given a month's furlough, and he returned to Litchfield where he was married. He then rejoined his regiment at Cairo, he having re-enlisted, as did the majority of the men in his company. They were sent to Clifton, Tenn., and were in the campaign with General Sherman including the march to the sea, the engagements along the Atlantic seaboard and at Jonesboro, and they entered Savannah, Ga., on Christmas Day, 1864. The regiment then marched through the Carolinas, on to Washington, D. C., and took part in the grand review, following which they were mustered out at Louisville, Ill., and discharged at Springfield, Ill., July 17, 1865, after which Mr. Covington returned to Mont-

gomery County. While at Vicksburg, the concussion of heavy firing caused the breaking of a blood vessel, and he was confined in General Hospital No. 2 at Vicksburg, for a time, but aside from that he was not injured during his long period of service.

Mr. Covington owned 125 acres of land on the West Fork of Shoal Creek, in North Litchfield Township, and he farmed this property until 1905, when he rented the farm out for a couple of years, and moved to Litchfield. Later he sold his farm and bought property in the city, and has since lived retired. In 1873 Mr. Covington went to Cowley County, Kas., and filed on 160 acres of land, being there for one year, but then sold his interest and returned to Montgomery County.

On March 31, 1864, Mr. Covington was married to Louisa Roberts, born in Montgomery County, Ill., May 1, 1847, a daughter of James C. and Nancy (Hughes) Roberts, natives of Tennessee, early settlers of Hillsboro Township, where they came about 1832, but they later moved to North Litchfield Township. The grandparents of Mrs. Covington were Josiah and Susan (Hart) Roberts, and Thomas C. and Mary E. (Godsy) Hughes. Josiah Roberts served as a member of the famous "Tom Benton Regiment," during the War of 1812, and was in many engagements including those of Horse-shoe Bend and Tippecanoe, and after the close of the war, he was a government surveyor in Montgomery County. Thomas C. Hughes was a soldier during the Black Hawk War, enlisting in the service from Montgomery County, having come here in 1832. Mr. and Mrs. Covington became the parents of the following children: Effie; Nellie; James H., who is now deceased, was married to Amanda Lentz, and they had three children, Chester, who is now serving in the United States army, Eva and James; Dora J., who was married to Charles H. Crees, has the following children: Edna, Newton, Jesse, who is now in the United States army; Rosa, who is married to Josiah Dolbow, had the following children: Laurence, Mary, Marie and Eli, the last being deceased; Bert, who is deceased; Virgil, who lives at Denver, Col., was married to Maggie White, and their children are, Charles, Mary, Jesse and Harry; Jesse C., who lives at Alton, Ill., was married to Eulah Shepard and their children are: Zella, Opal, Howard, John, and two who are deceased, Susan and Margaret; and William Otis, who lives at Fort Cobb, Okla., was married to Bertha Wood, and their children were Leslie, Willis, Ryland, Glenn, and one who died in infancy. Mr. Covington never attended school more than three months, but he is a well informed man, and very intelligent. Mrs. Covington is a member of the Free Methodist Church. In politics Mr. Covington is a Republican. He is a highly regarded member of S. B. Phillips Post No. 379, G. A. R.

COX, William Alvah, Jr., who owns and operates 228 acres of valuable land in North Litchfield Township, is one of the prosperous farmers

of Montgomery County. He was born in Macoupin County, Ill., July 21, 1876, a son of William Alvah and Frances (Hoxsey) Cox, natives of Macoupin and Madison counties. After their marriage the parents located on a farm in Macoupin County, Ill., and lived there until 1896 when they moved to South Litchfield Township, Montgomery County, where they now reside on their fine farm of 175 acres.

Growing up on his father's farm, William Alvah Cox, Jr., attended the schools of his district. On September 29, 1908, he was married to Mary E. Cooley, born at Athensville, Greene County, Ill., January 25, 1878, a daughter of Thomas C. and Etna Jane (Heaton) Cooley, both natives of Greene County, Ill. Following their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Cox lived in Litchfield where he was employed at the American Radiator works, and in the tile yard. He also was engaged in conducting a farm of eighty-eight acres he owned in North Litchfield Township, to which he added twenty acres. At one time he owned 320 acres of land near Herford, Tex., but later sold it. In March, 1916, he bought 120 acres of land adjoining the city of Litchfield on the northeast side, and there he now resides, and carries on general farming. Mr. and Mrs. Cox have the following children: Robert William, who was born January 26, 1910; George Donald, who was born March 25, 1912; and Rosemary Elaine, who was born June 8, 1915. Mrs. Cox attended both the grade and high school, and is a graduate also of Brown's Business College of Jacksonville, Ill. They belong to the Christian Church. In politics Mr. Cox is a Democrat. An excellent farmer and good business man he has succeeded in his life work and also stands very well with his neighbors.

CRABTREE, George L., manager of the George Legg Poultry Company, at Raymond, Ill., is one of the sound business men of this county. He was born in Sullivan County, Tenn., February 28, 1872, a son of Jacob and Rebecca (Blakley) Crabtree. Both parents were reared in Tennessee and married there where the father was a farmer. They remained there until about 1878 when they came to Illinois, where Mr. Crabtree bought a small farm in Macoupin County, on which he finally passed away, although he and his wife had previously spent five years on a farm in western Kansas, from whence they returned to their old farm.

George L. Crabtree remained at home until he was twenty-six years old, giving his parents the benefit of his labor. He then located on a farm in the vicinity of Waggoner, Montgomery County, where he spent three years, and then went to St. Louis, Mo., for eight months, and on his return to Montgomery County located at Raymond and has resided there ever since. For the past ten years he has been connected with the George Legg Poultry Company, and for nine years of that time has been manager, through industry and fidelity having gained the confidence of his company.

On August 20, 1898, Mr. Crabtree was mar-

ried to Sadie Whelan, and they have had two children born to them: Cecil Jacob, who is a brave soldier in the United States army in France, and John A., who is attending school. Mr. Crabtree is a Republican and has been a member of the village board, is on the present school board, and at one time was the village policeman. He belongs to the Presbyterian Church, and in fraternal matters is a member of the Yeomen of America, and carries insurance with the Bankers Life Company. His experience has been somewhat varied so that he is an excellent judge of human nature, and understands the needs of his community from a civic standpoint, so he has been an excellent official in the several positions to which he has been elected.

CRAWFORD, James E., who owns and operates a fine farm on Section 34 Zanesville Township, comprising 200 acres, is one of the substantial men of his locality. He was born in this township, one-fourth mile west of his present place, January 10, 1865, a son of James M. and Susan (Thompson) Crawford. James M. Crawford was born in Tennessee and he was a son of James Crawford who came to Montgomery County from that state in the fall of 1829, and made a settlement on Section 34, Zanesville Township. The Crawford family comes of Virginia stock from whence members emigrated into Tennessee. He lived and died on his farm, and his son, James M. Crawford, father of James E. Crawford, was one of eight children who grew to maturity, namely: Edward, James M., David, William, Stephen, Martha, and Susan.

James M. Crawford was reared in Zanesville Township where he was married, his wife having been born in Ohio, but was brought by her parents to Franklin, Ill., and thence to Montgomery County. James M. Crawford and wife had the following children: Nancy B., who is the wife of William H. Wallis; Quinland T., who is deceased; Polly J., who lives at Litchfield; James E.; Johnnie, who died when six months old; and H. R., who lives at Litchfield, Ill. James M. Crawford was a Democrat, and was a member of the Grange.

James E. Crawford was reared in Zanesville Township, and attended the local schools and the Litchfield High school. He lived at home until he was married December 23, 1884, to Ella A. Grisham. After marriage Mr. Crawford and his wife moved on their present property. They have had sixteen children, namely: Edith, who is Mrs. John G. Deaton; Quinland, who died when twelve years old; Susan, who is deceased; Johnnie, who lives in Montgomery County; Mabel, who is Mrs. Henry Westbrooks; Nellie, who is Mrs. Charles Holliday; Martha E., Charles, Ruth, Viola, LeRoy, James, Ruby and Robert who are at home; Hattie, who died when eight months old; and Clyde who is at home.

Mr. Crawford belongs to the Presbyterian Church of Litchfield. Mrs. Crawford is a member of the Free Methodist Church and all the

children are members of the New Hope Baptist Church except Susan, who was a member of the Christian Church. He is a Democrat in politics. For some years Mr. Crawford has been handling Holstein cattle, having now a herd of thirty with a registered bull at the head, and these he uses for dairy purposes. It is interesting to note that the Crawford family went from Scotland to Ireland in 1735 or 1737, and thence to Virginia, in 1730. Members of this family have been prominent in the history of this country ever since it was established some attaining distinction, and all reflecting credit upon the name, notably the Montgomery County branch.

CRAWFORD, Samuel H., one of the substantial agriculturists of North Litchfield Township, is a highly respected resident of Honey Bend. He was born in Zanesville Township, this county, September 3, 1848, a son of Edward and Lydia J. (Hisey) Crawford, natives of Washington County, Tenn., and Rockingham County, Va. The grandparents were James and Nancy B. (Blair) Crawford, natives of Scotland. The great-grandfather, who was born about 1760, brought the Crawford name into this country, and he located at Calf Pastures, in Virginia, where he was massacred by the Indians. The Crawford family subsequently emigrated to Tennessee, and April 9, 1829, to Illinois, the father later securing land in Zanesville Township, Montgomery County, where he developed into a very prominent man. His interest in educational matters was active and sincere, he erecting the first building for school purposes in his township, and he served as a school director and trustee for many years. His death occurred May 13, 1902, when he was ninety-one years old, as he had been born October 7, 1811. The mother died February 26, 1908, having been born June 5, 1826. Their children were as follows: Nancy B., who died February 28, 1908; Samuel H.; and Edward L. and Lydia H., both of whom live with their brother Samuel H.

Samuel H. Crawford resided at home and attended the early subscription schools and later the district schools, and learned how to be a capable farmer. On May 30, 1882, he was married to Mary M. Mattox, born in Indiana, a daughter of Samuel and Margaret Mattox, and they had one daughter, Mary, who died in infancy. Mrs. Crawford died August 19, 1883. On March 12, 1885 Mr. Crawford was married (second) to Nettie Paisley, who was born in Hillsboro Township, December 5, 1848, and died December 17, 1916. She was a daughter of Samuel and Clarissa (Fuller) Paisley, natives of North Carolina and Ohio, respectively. Mr. and Mrs. Paisley were married and lived in Hillsboro Township, where they celebrated the anniversary of their golden wedding. His death occurred December 12, 1893, and hers July 30, 1904.

After his first marriage, Mr. Crawford moved on four acres he owned on the present site of Honey Bend. Here he erected buildings, and

lived very comfortably until in 1900 when he lost his residence by fire, but he immediately replaced it by a more modern one. He kept on buying land, six acres on Section 3, eighty-four acres on Section 2, and finally accumulated 226 acres, all in North Litchfield Township, except ten acres in Zanesville Township. He also owns property in Honey Bend. Until 1901 he carried on general farming, and was a large feeder and raiser of livestock, but since that date has devoted himself to raising, buying and shipping hay. Mr. and Mrs. Crawford had one daughter, May Esther, born April 12, 1886, who is at home. A member of the Presbyterian Church, he has served as an elder since 1908. In politics he is a Democrat, and has been assessor one term in Zanesville Township, and for five terms was assistant supervisor of North Litchfield Township. A man of practical experience and wide outlook, he has been very successful, and stands high in public esteem both as a public official and private citizen.

CRESS, Frank E., owns a fine farm of 540 acres located on Sections 19, 20, 29 and 30 Fillmore Township, which is known as the Clover Hill Stock Farm. He was born on his present farm September 8, 1880, a son of Daniel Cress, Jr., and Jane (Whitten) Cress, the former of whom was also born on this farm, April 29, 1846, a son of Moses and Crissey (Barringer) Cress, both of whom were born in North Carolina. Moses Cress was born in 1800, and died September 12, 1850. In 1833 Moses Cress was married and came to Montgomery County, Ill., and there he became a heavy landowner, acquiring 700 acres of land on which he engaged in breeding stock.

Daniel Cress, Jr., was but four years old when his father died, but he inherited the homestead, and continued stockraising when he grew old enough, having entire charge from the time he was sixteen years old. He was married October 3, 1867, to Jane Whitten, who was born in Fillmore Township, November 14, 1848, a daughter of Levi and Priscilla (Hill) Whitten. The death of Daniel Cress, Jr. occurred March 3, 1915, but his widow survives and continues to live on the homestead. They had three children, namely: Minnie, who is the wife of Alexander Bost of Fillmore Township; Mertie who died in infancy, and Frank E. Daniel Cress, Jr. was a Democrat. He never cared to hold office, and belonged to no religious or fraternal organizations, giving his entire attention to his farm and family.

Frank E. Cress was reared on his present farm, and attended the district schools and the Coffeen Normal where he was under the tuition of Jacob T. Traylor. He took the examinations for a teacher, and passed them successfully, but did not teach school as he assumed charge of the stock business of his father when nineteen years old, and has been thus engaged ever since. He is a breeder of registered Brown Swiss cattle, his herd being headed by Morgan No. 4745, the only one of this breed in this section of the county, and he has the only



Herman & Todd & Wife

herd of this kind of cattle. He also owns Grandee, registered Percheron stallion, No. 52420, and he is a breeder of Percheron registered horses as well as registered Shropshire sheep, and jacks and jenetts. Mr. Cress runs a stable in the summer and is very successful in all his ventures, understanding his business thoroughly. He is a Republican in politics, but like his late father has found little time for public matters. As the only son and the only grandson he has inherited all the Cress property.

CRESS, H. Frank, is engaged in operating his fine farm of 100 acres in Fillmore Township, near Fillmore. He was born on his father's homestead in Fillmore Township, now occupied by H. Lee Cress. in March, 1875, a son of Alfred Jackson and Harriet (Cress) Cress. Alfred Jackson Cress was born in Cabarrus County N. C., and there he was reared. During the Civil War his sympathies were with the South and he served in the Confederate army, but with the close of hostilities, he sought new surroundings in Illinois, and coming to Montgomery County, met and was married to Harriet Cress, a daughter of Peter Cress. She was born on the homestead of her father, whose native state was North Carolina, who had come to Montgomery County at an early day and entered it from the government and this property has never been out of the Cress family. Alfred J. Cress later bought this property, adding to it until he owned 360 acres of land, and on it he died in November 1903. His wife died on that same farm in March, 1912. They had six children, all of whom survive namely: Delbert, who is sheriff of Major County, Okla.; Edward, who is a farmer of East Fork Township, Montgomery County; H. Frank; Harry, who lives at Granite City, Ill.; H. Lee, who lives in Fillmore Township; and Nellie, who is the wife of Jacob Graham, of Fillmore Township. A Democrat, he was staunch in upholding his beliefs, and was a man of large affairs.

H. Frank Cress was reared on a farm and attended the local schools. He remained at home until November 24, 1904, when he was married to Ida Fesser, a daughter of August and Adeline (Livingston) Fesser. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Cress settled on their present farm, and there she died April 20, 1915, leaving two sons, namely: Roy Francis and Orville Otto both of whom are attending school. Mrs. Cress was a consistent member of the Lutheran Church. In politics Mr. Cress is a Democrat and is serving as a school director. In his farming he is running into registered stock, having at the head of his herd a registered Shorthorn bull. He also breeds and raises a good grade of Poland-China hogs, and handles these swine extensively.

CRESS, H. Lee, owning and operating 306 acres a valuable land on Section 5, Fillmore Township, is one of the leading men of his locality. He was born on his present farm, November 15, 1879, a son of A. Jackson and Harriet (Cress)

Cress. A. J. Cress was born in North Carolina, and during the war between the states, he served in the Confederate army. Owing to losses, he resolved to seek a new location after the close of the war, and came to Illinois and settled in Montgomery County, where he was married. He and his wife located on the farm now owned by their son H. Lee Cress. She was a daughter of Peter Cress, a native of North Carolina, who came to Montgomery County at an early day, and entered land from the government. It was on this farm that A. J. Cress died October 3, 1903, and his widow died March 28, 1913. They had six children, namely: Delbert, who is a farmer of Oklahoma, and sheriff of Major County; Edward, who is a farmer of East Fork Township; Frank, of Montgomery County, who lives in Fillmore Township; Harry, who lives at Granite City, Ill.; and Nellie, who is the wife of Jacob Graham of Fillmore Township. They belonged to the Lutheran Church, and were always willing workers for that denomination. In politics he was a Democrat, and a man of high standing in his neighborhood.

H. Lee Cress was reared on this farm, and attended the grade and high schools. After the death of his father he bought out the other heirs and is now operating the place, raising and feeding registered Shorthorn cattle, his valuable bull being Baron Sutton No. 363210. He keeps from thirty to forty head of cattle, all of them registered, and he has been in this line for the past ten years. In the past his product has been sold in all of the surrounding counties, but he now confines his sales to private parties. Mr. Cress also raises a good grade of Poland-China hogs, and registered Percheron horses, his stallion being Vickland No. 84376. His colts average from three to five annually. In politics he is a Democrat, but his time is too fully taken up with his farming and stockraising for him to enter public life, although he is popular enough to insure a fine showing if he would permit his name to be used on the party ticket.

CRESS, Henry Absalom, a prosperous farmer and stockman of Hillsboro Township, resides on Section 3, and was born on his present farm, August 12, 1859, a son of George Henry and Jane F. (Cory) Cress, natives of Hillsboro Township, Montgomery County, Ill., and Ohio, respectively. Henry Absalom was the only child born of the marriage of his parents. George Henry Cress was a farmer and miller. He was the owner of 200 acres of land which he improved, and he died on his farm, December 16, 1860, having been born March 13, 1836. He was married to Jane E. Cory, born April 22, 1837, April 29, 1856, and both he and his wife were Lutherans. After his death, his widow was married to W. W. Keele, and she died March 25, 1908, when over seventy-one years old. By her second marriage, she had two children, namely: Lucy Jane Keele, who died in infancy; and Thomas Carter Keele, who was killed by lightning in Colorado. He was married to

Amanda Duckworth while living in Colorado, and they had a daughter, Nellie Keele.

The paternal grandfather of Henry A. Cress was Absalom Cress, and his wife's name was Catherine Fogleman. They were natives of North Carolina, and became early settlers of Montgomery County, locating on a farm in Butler Grove Township, where they died. Their family was as follows: Susanna, who married George File; George Henry; Mary, who married Peter Ludwick; Catherine, who married J. J. Scherer; Martha, who married William Brookman; Monroe; Solomon Francis; Laura, who married Robert Holmes; and several who died in childhood. The maternal grandfather of Henry A. Cress was Thomas H. Cory and his wife bore the maiden name of Hannah Leggett. They were married in Ohio, and came to Illinois at an early day, locating in Hillsboro Township, at what is now Cory bridge on the Middle Fork, west of Hillsboro, and there the grandfather died, and the grandmother also passed away on this farm. They had the following children: Jane E., Nancy, Julia, James, Thomas Benton, Lucy, Henry C., Mary E., and Sarah.

Henry A. Cress was about seven years old when his mother married for the second time, and he lived in the central part of Butler Grove Township for a time, and then went to live with his grandmother Cress. After her death he lived with his uncle Solomon Francis Cress. Having attained to manhood's estate, Mr. Cress went to Colorado and spent about two years, and upon his return located on the old home farm, which has continued to be his home ever since. It contains 440 acres, 200 of which he inherited, and to it he added the remaining 240 acres. His business has been general farming and stock raising. Henry A. Cress has one of the finest improved farms in the county. His handsome brick residence is situated on a plateau commanding a grand view of the valley below, and for miles away. This farm is a show place, and is pointed out as a model by Mr. Cress' neighbors.

On March 19, 1882, Mr. Cress was married to Miss Anna Clotfelter, a daughter of James W. and Dorcas (Bost) Clotfelter, and they have three children, namely: Henry Absalom, Jr., who was born December 29, 1882; Hubert H., who was born October 8, 1885; James Washington, who was born July 31, 1889. Henry Absalom Cress, Jr. was married December 25, 1909, to Irene Barry. James W. Cress was married to Essie Webster, and they have one child, Lillian Louise.

Mrs. Henry A. Cress was born in East Fork Township, this county, July 17, 1859. Her parents were natives of North Carolina, and both are now deceased. They had eight children, as follows: Elma, Clara, Anna, Lizzie, Mollie, Minnie, Kittie and Ralph. The paternal grandfather of Mrs. Cress was David Clotfelter, and he was married to Nancy Short. On March 1, 1833, they with their nine children started from North Carolina, intending to make a home for the family in the West. The names

of the children were as follows: Amos, Lee, William, David S., Elizabeth, who married Smith Barry, Ann, who married Robert Hope; Zelpha, who married William Frame, and one daughter who died in infancy. The father of these children was taken suddenly sick, and died on the summit of the Blue Ridge Mountains. The family was prostrated by this dire misfortune, but they could not turn back, and the body of David S. Clotfelter was buried where he died, and the grief-stricken family resumed the journey. They first stopped at Cape Girardeau, Mo., where they remained until the fall of 1833, and then came on to Montgomery County, Ill. The maternal grandparents of Mrs. Cress were Jacob and Peggy Bost. They were natives of North Carolina, and early settlers of Montgomery County, where both died. Their children were as follows: Jacob, Henry, Martin, John, Dorcas, Susan, Polly and Kitty, or Catherine.

In politics Henry A. Cress is a Democrat, and he has been a school director for many years and has served as road commissioner for three years. Ever since the Montgomery County Farmers Mutual Insurance Company was organized about twenty-five years ago Mr. Cress has been a director and was first treasurer of the company. He is secretary and treasurer of the Cress Hill Cemetery Association, and a director in the Montgomery County Farmers Institute and a member of the first board of education of non-high school districts in Montgomery County.

CUMMINGS, Frank, one of the leading general contractors of Litchfield, is a man whose work and reliability are of the highest class. He was born at Shelbyville, Ill., in November, 1862, a son of Joseph and Hannah (Martin) Cummings. About 1869 the father moved to Litchfield where he engaged in farming, and later became a teamster. His death occurred in 1873, a victim of cholera. Left a widow with little children, the mother was forced to get along as best she could, several of the children dying in the same year as their father. She and her husband had six children: Charles, who died in 1873; George, who died in 1915; Mary, who died in 1873; Martha, who died in infancy; Anna, who lives with her brother; and Frank, who was the youngest. The mother died January 9, 1916, aged eighty-five years and nine months.

Frank Cummings attended the local schools, and after his father's death worked in the coal mines, although only twelve years old. He then learned the painting trade and became a painter and decorator, and worked as a journeyman for eight years, after which he embarked in a general contracting business, and not only operates at Litchfield, but within a radius of fifteen miles. During the season he employs three experienced men to help him. Mr. Cummings is a Presbyterian. In politics he is a Republican, and served for six years as a member of the city council of Litchfield from the Fourth Ward. His business experience has not been confined to the contracting business, for

in 1893 he started a grocery store and conducted it for eighteen months. Mr. Cummings has never married.

DALY, Thomas W., postmaster of Witt, Ill., and a man who is a fine representative of Montgomery County citizenship, was born at Alton, Madison County, March 7, 1866, a son of David and Mary (Griffin) Daly. David Daly was born in County Limerick, Ireland, where he lived until he was twenty years old, doing farm work. At that time he came to New York City, and after a short time came on west to Alton, Ill. There he worked at the barber trade, and met and married his wife who was born in County Kerry, Ireland, which she left after reaching womanhood, coming first to Canada and then to the United States. In the early seventies, the family moved to Litchfield, and after a few years in that city, located on a farm north of Irving, in Irving Township. When the father bought sixty acres it was all wild land, and he began at once to develop it into paying property, living on the farm until 1904 when he came to Witt, and is now living here in retirement. He and his wife had eight children, five of whom are living, namely: Ella, who is in Coffeen, Ill.; Thomas W.; Elizabeth, who is a stenographer, of St. Louis, Mo.; Katie, who is employed in Pfertner's store at Witt; Sarah, who is at home; and Anna, who is employed in the same store as Katie. The family belongs to St. Barbara's Church at Witt. The father is a Democrat in politics.

Thomas W. Daly attended the schools of Litchfield and Irving, and lived at home until his marriage when he and his wife located on his farm two and one-half miles northwest of Irving, and lived there six years. They then moved to Farmersville, Ill., and Mr. Daly was in business at that point for five years. He then came to a farm east of Witt, in Witt Township, and conducted it for three years, when he received the appointment of postmaster of Witt and has held this office ever since, resigning the office of highway commissioner to accept that of postmaster. In politics he is a Democrat. While living at Farmersville he was town treasurer. His record as a public official is such as to prove his ability and uprightness. In addition to other realty holdings, he owns eighty acres of land in Witt Township.

Mr. Daly was married to Lydia Ross, a daughter of Alexander Ross of Seymour, Mo. Mr. and Mrs. Daly have three children, namely: Blanche, who is with her father in the post office; and Margaret and Mildred who are attending school. They all belong to St. Barbara's Church at Witt.

DANCISAK, George, who is engaged in general merchandising at Taylor Springs, was the pioneer in his line in this village, and has more than borne his part in its upbuilding and development. He and his wife were both born in Slovak, Austria-Hungary, he coming into the world November 12, 1870. There he attended

the public schools, learning English by attending a night school after coming to the United States, which he did in 1888, accompanied by a sister. In 1895 Mr. Dancisak opened a grocery and meat market at Joliet, Ill., and conducted it for two years, then he went to Braceville, Ill., and resided there until 1907, at one time conducting a store and doing some mining. He then came to Taylor Springs and opened his present establishment, which has expanded with the growth of the village, and is now the leading general store. In addition to his fine residence, Mr. Dancisak also erected his valuable business block, and is a man of large means, all of his property coming to him as the result of his work and thrift.

On September 5, 1897, Mr. Dancisak was married to Anna Godzo, who was born June 9, 1882, a daughter of Michael and Mary Godzo, both of whom now reside at Taylor Springs, although upon first coming to the United States, they lived at Joliet, Ill. Mr. and Mrs. Dancisak have the following children: Rosalina, Albert John, Ludmilla, Edward George and George N. Mr. Dancisak is a member of the Greek Catholic Church. In politics he is a Democrat, and was elected president of the board of trustees of Central City, Ill., serving one term, and he has held the same office at Taylor Springs for three terms. He has held all of the local offices of the United Mine Workers. While at Braceville he joined the Odd Fellows, and the National Slavak Society. A public-spirited man, he has always been interested in his community, and is recognized as one of the most desirable citizens of Montgomery County.

DENTON, J. Frank, who is profitably engaged in conducting a large business as a contractor in brick and concrete work, is one of the substantial men of Hillsboro, Ill. He was born in Fillmore Township, Montgomery County, August 11, 1866, a son of George W. and Margaret (Card) Denton, natives of Shelby County, Ill., and of Fillmore Township, respectively. The paternal grandfather, Reuben Denton, a native of Ohio, was a very early settler of Illinois. The maternal grandparents were James and Sarah (Davis) Card, natives of North Carolina and Kentucky, and they were also very early settlers of Montgomery County. James Card serving on its first grand jury. Until 1883 the parents of J. Frank Denton lived on their farm, but then they moved to Hillsboro, where the father engaged in brickmaking until he retired. His death occurred in December, 1911, when he was sixty-seven years old. The mother, born in July, 1846, survives and lives at Hillsboro.

J. Frank Denton spent his boyhood on the home farm until he was sixteen years old, and then for the following two years he worked at farming for others, then joined his parents at Hillsboro and worked for his father in the brickyard until 1890, at which time he moved to his father-in-law's farm in East Fork Township, and operated this property for fifteen years. He then came to Hillsboro, mainly in order to

give his children better educational advantages, and embarked in his present business, in which he has been very successful.

On March 12, 1890, Mr. Denton was married to Anna McGee, born in Hillsboro Township, a daughter of George H. and Mary (Clotfelter) McGee, natives of North Carolina and Hillsboro Township. The paternal grandparents, James and Pernelia (Moose) McGee, were born in North Carolina, as were the maternal grandparents, George Lee and Jemima (Hope) Clotfelter. George Lee Clotfelter was a son of David Clotfelter, who died on Lookout Mountain, Tenn., on his way west to Montgomery County. Mr. and Mrs. Denton have two children: George L., who is a mail carrier; and Owen L., who lives at Hillsboro. Mr. Denton attended the grammar and high schools and is a well informed man, and has served as a school director, having been elected on the Democratic ticket. Fraternally he belongs to the Odd Fellows, in which order he has served as vice grand, the Rebekahs, which he has served as financial secretary, and the Modern Woodmen of America.

DEWITT, Henry F., a prosperous agriculturalist of Montgomery County, is operating a fine farm on Section 2 in Pitman Township. He was born in Scotland County, Missouri, December 15, 1858, a son of Andrew J. and Sarah J. (Greenwalt) DeWitt. The father went from Fleming County, Ky., to Missouri where he was married, his wife having been born in Hardin County, Ky. They were living in Missouri in 1863, during the Civil War, and he entered the Confederate army under General Price, and later was captured by Union forces and as a war prisoner was confined at Alton, Ill. After his release he went to Macoupin County, Ill., where he was joined by his family. For many years he made this county his home, but later went to Oklahoma and died there in 1901. He and his wife had eleven children, eight of whom survive, namely: Lizzie, who is the wife of J. W. Stansberry; Henry F.; William W., who lives in Oklahoma; Anna, who is the wife of Charles Howlingworth; Kate, who is the widow of Albert Stevens of Texas; Gustave and Robert, twins, the former of Mulhall, Okla., and the latter of St. Joseph, Mo.; and Lewis, who lives in Oklahoma.

Henry F. DeWitt was reared in Montgomery County, and attended the local schools, remaining at home until he was nineteen years old, when he began working, although he turned his wages over to his father until he attained his majority. On February 28, 1884, Mr. DeWitt was married to Rachel A. Bonnet, born September 5, 1857, and they have two children, namely: Eva, who is at home; and Paul, living on a farm in Macoupin County, married Ollie Thomasson, and they have one son, Clarence W.; and Clarence, who married May Tombes, is a graduate of Brown's Business College, and is employed by a prominent firm of St. Louis, Mo., in the daytime and is an instructor in

bookkeeping at night in Brown's Business College.

After his marriage, Mr. DeWitt rented land in the county until 1888, when he leased his present farm of thirty-five acres of very valuable land. With the exception of four years during which he was superintendent of the poor, he has lived here since he bought the property. A Democrat, he has been a member of the county central committee since 1886 with the exception of the four years he spent on the county farm. In 1916 he was made a member of the board of review, and he stands very high with the leaders of his party, they as well as others recognizing his ability and sound common sense. For years he has been a leading Baptist, and he belongs to the M. P. L. Mr. DeWitt is a man well known in Montgomery County, and his standing is exceptionally high in every respect.

DOWNS, William H., one of the prosperous farmers of Fillmore Township, residing on Section 7, owns eighty-two and one-half acres in this tract, and eighty-nine acres more in this same township. He was born in Pickaway County, Ohio, near Columbus, May 9, 1863, a son of Benjamin F. and Lottie (Graham) Downs. Both parents were born in Pickaway County, Ohio, and they were reared on neighboring farms. Until the fall of 1871 they resided in Ohio, and then came to Montgomery County, renting land in East Fork Township for a time, but later buying a small farm on Section 7 East Fork Township, on which they reared their family, and on which they still reside. They are members of the Bost-Hill Lutheran Church, and have always taken an active part in church work. In politics the father is a Democrat, but he has never sought office. Four children were born to them, three of whom are living, namely: W. H.; Sherman, who is in a western state; and Anna, who is the wife of N. B. Allen of Fillmore Township.

W. H. Downs was eight years old when he was brought to Illinois, and he attended the schools of East Fork Township, living at home until marriage. On March 3, 1889, he was married to Elizabeth Bost, a daughter of John J. Bost of Fillmore Township. She died August 26, 1901. They had nine children, of whom six are now living, namely: Wilda, who is the wife of Ralph Bost, of Fillmore Township; Paul, who married Esther Cross, lives in Fillmore Township; Chester, who is at home; and Willis, Amber and Hugh. On December 31, 1916, Mr. Downs was married (second) to Lena Wetterer, a daughter of Barney and Sophia Wetterer. In politics Mr. Downs is a Democrat, and has served during three terms as a school director. In his farming he is paying considerable attention to dairying, in which he has been engaged since 1902, and his herd consists of pure registered Shorthorn cattle, so that his product is particularly fine and is in great demand.

DOYLE, L. T., owner of 745 acres of fine land two and one-half miles south of Raymond, on

Section 29, Raymond Township, is one of the successful farmers of Montgomery County. He was born in Butler Grove Township, Montgomery County, March 8, 1865, a son of James and Julia (Overby) Doyle. The parents were born in Greene County, Ill., where they were reared and married. The grandparents on both sides were Kentuckians who came to Greene County at an early day, being among the pioneers of that locality. After their marriage, James Doyle and his wife came direct to Butler Grove Township, this county, and located on 160 acres of land his father had previously entered from the government. There they lived and died, James Doyle owning 200 acres of land at his death. He was the father of seven children, five of whom grew to maturity, and four now survive, namely: George, who lives at Irving, Ill.; L. T.; Ira J., who lives at Raymond, Ill.; and Agnes, who also lives at Raymond. The parents belonged to the Blue Mound Baptist Church, and took an active part in religious work, he serving his congregation as an official for many years. In politics he was a Democrat.

L. T. Doyle was reared on the homestead, and sent to the district schools, remaining with his parents until his marriage which took place February 10, 1889, to Fannie Seward who was born in October, 1868, a daughter of Oscar and Mary Seward, of Raymond Township. After marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Doyle located on a rented farm south of their present one, until they bought a farm on which they made many of the improvements. They had two children, namely: Oscar James, who is deceased; and LeMar, who is attending the Raymond High school. Mrs. Doyle died April 10, 1912. He is a Democrat in politics and was supervisor of Raymond Township for one term. He is a director of the First National Bank of Raymond. Mr. Doyle is a breeder of Poland-China hogs handling them upon an extensive scale, and feeds and ships cattle. He handles none but good breeds of stock, and his operations are important, and his shipments very large, so that he is a forceful factor in the stock production of this county.

DRYER, Judge John Lewis, member of the law firm of Lane, Dryer & Brown of Hillsboro, is an ex-county Judge of Montgomery County, and one of the prominent attorneys of this part of the state. He was born in Butler Grove Township, this county, August 31, 1878, a son of George W. and Lucy J. (McCord) Dryer, natives of Illinois who had five children, as follows: Mary Agnes, who died unmarried in 1902, aged twenty-five years; John L.; and three who died in infancy. The father of Judge Dryer was born at Hillsboro, and reared in this county, growing up on a farm. For a number of years after attaining maturity he taught school. When his country had need of him during the Civil War, he enlisted in Company E, First Illinois Cavalry, as a private. He was wounded in the battle at Lexington, Mo., through the arm, and was further injured by his horse falling

upon him. After his discharge, he returned home and was engaged in farming in Butler Grove Township, owning a small farm, which is now included in the village of Butler. He still lives there, but the mother died in 1855, aged about forty-five years. He has been an elder in the Butler Presbyterian Church for a great many years. A man of local prominence he has been supervisor, tax collector, member of the school board and held other township offices.

The paternal grandfather of Judge Dryer was Albert Dryer and his wife was Louisa (Weber) Dryer, and he was a native of New York, and she of Pennsylvania. They were pioneers of Montgomery County, where they died, he when almost ninety, and she when eighty-five. They had six children, namely: Amelia, Olive, George W., John L., Ardalissa and Charles A. The maternal grandparents were Thomas McCord and Mary Elizabeth (Spillman) McCord, natives of New York state, and early settlers of Montgomery County. For many years they lived in Irving Township, where he died at the age of seventy-eight and she at eighty-five years. Their children were: Henry, Maria, Sarah, Charles, who died unmarried, and some who died in childhood.

John Lewis Dryer was reared on his father's farm and after attending the Butler High school he was graduated in 1895, following which he spent two years at **Blackburn University**, at Carlinville, Ill. He was graduated from the law department of the University of Illinois in 1904, and was admitted to the bar that same year. He had taught school for two years in the meanwhile. In 1904 he came to Hillsboro, and went into the office of the state's attorney, L. V. Hill. Two years afterwards he was elected county judge, and was re-elected in 1910, serving in all eight years in this important office. Leaving the bench in 1914, he formed a partnership with Guy Lane and M. J. Brown, the firm being Lane, Dryer and Brown, and this association still continues, the firm being recognized as a very strong and efficient one that has been connected with some of the most important jurisprudence in this part of the state.

On October 31, 1904, Judge Dryer was married to Miss Mae Brookman, a daughter of William and Laura A. (Steer) Brookman, and they have one daughter, Doris K. Judge and Mrs. Dryer are members of the Presbyterian Church, in which he is an elder. He belongs to Mount Moriah Lodge No. 51, A. F. & A. M.; Hillsboro Chapter No. 97, R. A. M.; and Sullivan Council, R. & S. M. He is also a member of Hillsboro Lodge, I. O. O. F. One of the most prominent Republicans in the county, he was a member of the board of education for nine years, and while living in Butler Grove Township he served as township clerk, and was also clerk of the village of Butler. Judge Dryer is a director of the Peoples National Bank of Hillsboro, and his connection with this institution gives it added prestige and financial strength. Mrs. Dryer was born at Butler, Ill. Her parents were natives of Ohio and Illinois. In 1912 her

mother died, aged seventy-six years, but her father survives, and makes his home with her. Their children who grew to maturity were: William, Harry E., Agnes and Mae. The mother had been married previously and had one child, Minnie.

DUDE, William, an undertaker and graduated embalmer at Nokomis is a man thoroughly qualified in the vocation to which he applies his best efforts, and his professional services are rendered carefully, expeditiously and skillfully. William Dude was born in Madison County, Ill., March 31, 1867, a son of Charles and Catherine (Scholl) Dude, the former of whom was born in Germany, and came to the United States after his marriage, locating in Madison County, Ill. Here he bought a farm, and added to the original small purchase until he had 180 acres. He was a Methodist in religion and a Republican in politics. Both he and his wife died in Madison County. They had the following children: Charles, who is a retired farmer of Nokomis, Ill.; Louise, who is the wife of Christ Schaafe of Lawrence, Kas.; Henry, who lives at Conway Springs, Kas.; William; and Edward, who lives at Edwardsville, Ill.

William Dude spent his boyhood on his father's farm, and attended the district schools, remaining at home until he attained his majority. On March 19, 1889, Mr. Dude was married at Edwardsville, Ill., to Sofia Kaeser, of Pittsfield, Ill., and they became the parents of two children, namely: Albert, who married Lovia Randles, and they have two sons, operates a draying business at Nokomis, William K., and Albert C.; and Dora who married Charles Nicol and they live in Nokomis. The family are Methodists, and Mr. Dude is one of the trustees of the church, and very active in church and Sunday school work, serving for four years as superintendent of the Sunday school. He is a member of Nokomis Lodge No. 456, A. F. & A. M., and of Sherman Lodge, I. O. O. F. of which he is past grand, and he and his wife belong to the Order of the Eastern Star and the Rebekahs, of which she was made vice grand for 1916. In politics Mr. Dude is a Republican. In addition to his residence, Mr. Dude owns the building he occupies with his undertaking business, and is the only one of his calling at Nokomis. Sympathetic, capable and skilled, Mr. Dude ministers to those who need his services in a manner that wins esteem as well as respect.

DURSTON, Joseph J., a successful farmer of Section 18, Witt Township, owns eighty acres of land in Witt Township and forty acres in Irving Township. He was born in Macoupin County, Ill., November 27, 1873, a son of John and Mary (Lee) Durston. John Durston was born in England, June 24, 1850, and died August 24, 1909. His wife was born October 24, 1855, and died August 9, 1891. She was a daughter of Joseph and Caroline (Combs) Lee, both of whom were born in Somersetshire, England, June 26, 1890. They were reared there and

married June 17, 1848. They came to the United States, locating first on a farm in the vicinity of Godfrey Ill., but later moved into the village of Brighton where both died, Mr. Lee on February 7, 1915 and Mrs. Lee April 21, 1826.

John Durston was seventeen years old when he came to the United States, and he worked by the month for farmers in Macoupin County. Joseph Lee, January 15, 1826, and Mrs. Lee After his marriage in 1872 he rented land in Macoupin County for a time, and then came to Montgomery County, and bought land west of Witt. Seven years prior to his death he moved to Witt, where he passed away. When he died he owned 240 acres of valuable land. A Republican, he served as highway commissioner of Rountree Township. He and his wife had seven children, namely: J. J. who was born November 27, 1873; Caroline J. who was born December 7, 1875, is the wife of Joseph Nelson; Ellen M. who was born February 8, 1878, was the wife of William P. Detrich, later married Henry Thalman; Fannie E. who was born February 22, 1880, died in February 20, 1881; Albert E. who was born December 29, 1881; Martha J. who was born January 29, 1884, died January 16, 1888; and Chester A. who was born April 23, 1891.

Joseph J. Durston was reared on his father's homestead in Rountree Township, and attended the local schools remaining at home until he was twenty-four years old. On March 6, 1898, he was married to Theresa E. Adler, who was born in Madison County, Ill., February 26, 1871, a daughter of C. F. Adler, who was born in Germany April 1, 1835, and died at Witt Ill., December 23, 1915. On October 12, 1867 he came to the United States, and was married soon thereafter to Louisa Opel, who was born in Germany February 25, 1842, and died at Witt, Ill., August 18, 1916. She came to the United States in 1867. On February 26, 1890, Mr. and Mrs. Adler located at Witt, after some years spent in farming in Madison County. Mr. and Mrs. Durston have one son, Harlan J., who was born July 6, 1905. He is attending the public school. In 1908 Mr. and Mrs. Durston came to Witt Township, locating on their present farm. A Republican, Mr. Durston belongs to the school board of his township, and is held in high esteem by all who know him.

ECKHOFF, Andrew J., postmaster of Nokomis, was appointed to this office by President Wilson in November, 1913, in recognition of his services to the Democratic party, and in response to the voice of the majority of his fellow citizens. He was born at Nokomis, August 28, 1874, a son of Gerhard Eckhoff. The father was born in Germany, but came to Montgomery County in young manhood, where he met and was married to Antje Woltman, also born in Germany. After their marriage they located in Nokomis Township where the father engaged in farming and later established himself as a merchant at Nokomis, where he spent some years. Still later he went to Iowa, but after three or four years

came back to Nokomis, where he died December 21, 1846, when about forty-one years old. He and wife had five children, as follows: Johanna, who is the wife of J. F. Reinders; Andrew J.; Arnold G.; Anna, who is the wife of W. R. McCaslin; and Katherine, who is the wife of Rev. W. J. Korvent.

Andrew J. Eckhoff was educated in the schools of Nokomis, and then he organized the wholesale poultry and egg company that operated under the name of A. J. Eckhoff. His appointment as postmaster was approved, not only by those of his own party, but others as well, and his administration of the affairs of his office is eminently satisfactory.

Mr. Eckhoff was married at Chicago, August 11, 1908, to Miss Charlotte Holmes, a native of Delavan, Ill. She attended the Lebanon (Ohio) schools and became a teacher, being principal of the Nokomis High school at the time of her marriage. Both Mr. and Mrs. Eckhoff are very active in the work of the English Lutheran Church of Nokomis. Their social circle is a pleasant one and their hospitable home is often the scene of the gathering of their many friends.

EDDINGTON, Joseph, one of the representative farmers of Witt Township, owns 560 acres of land on Section 20, and is justifiably proud of the fact that he is a self-made man. He was born in Macoupin County, Ill., in August, 1850, a son of Joseph and Rebecca (Lockyer) Eddington. Joseph Eddington, Sr., was born in England and so was his wife. They were married in their native land, which they left in 1840, to come to the United States, locating upon their arrival in Macoupin County, Ill. In 1850 the father died, and later the mother was married to Charles Eddington. To her first marriage there were born two children, namely: Mary, who is deceased; and Joseph. By her second marriage she had eight children, six of whom survive, namely: Charles, Richard, Rhoda, Thomas, George, Abram, Jennie and Edward, of whom Thomas, Edward and Richard live in Irving Township, Montgomery County.

Joseph Eddington, Jr., was reared by his step-father and they lived in the vicinity of Bunker Hill, Ill., and there he attended the district schools, remaining at home until he was twenty-one years old. At that time he began working out by the month, for he did not have a dollar of his own, and being industrious and thrifty he soon was able to buy forty acres of land, on which he moved and operated it and superintended his step-father's farm as well.

After his first marriage Mr. and Mrs. Eddington moved on their farm which then contained eighty acres, and five or six years later Mr. Eddington sold it and bought forty-five acres adjoining, and when he disposed of it moved on his present farm. At one time he owned 700 acres, but sold some of it at a high figure. All that he possesses he made through his own efforts and has every reason to be proud of his success.

On June 12, 1871 Mr. Eddington was married

to Harriet Tncker, who was born in Wisconsin, which she left for Illinois when she was thirteen years old.

Seven children were born to his first marriage, four of whom survive, namely: Joseph, Jesse, Harry and Grover, all of whom are farmers and good citizens of Witt Township. Mrs. Eddington died in November, 1913. In May, 1916, Mr. Eddington was married (second) to Miss Maggie Best, of Michigan. In politics he is independent. Mr. Eddington has raised stock and bought it, selling it in car loads, and has always made money in his transactions. His stockraising is carried on upon an extensive scale, and he is held as an authority on cattle production. He has spent much for the cause of good roads.

EDWARDS, John C., oil inspector of Litchfield since 1911 and one of Montgomery County's most representative men, is held in the highest esteem by all who know him. He was born at Knoxville, Tenn., January 24, 1838, a son of Amos Justus Edwards who was born in 1813 and died in 1864, and Elizabeth (Moran) Edwards, born in North Carolina. The grandparents were John Columbus Edwards, born in 1777, and Elizabeth (Justus) Edwards of North Carolina; and James F. and Elizabeth Moran. The parents of John C. Edwards were married in Tennessee, and in 1842 they came to Illinois, locating at Mt. Vernon, Ill., where the father engaged in farming for a few years, and then moved to Alton, Ill., where he conducted a cooper shop for several years, and later bought and sold hoop poles, wagon timbers and similar articles for the Illinois State penitentiary. On leaving Alton he went to Vandalia, Ill., and there his death occurred in February, 1864.

John C. Edwards attended the common schools of Illinois, and when he was fourteen years old began working on a farm. On April 19, 1861, he enlisted in Company H, Ninth Illinois Volunteer Infantry for service on the first three-months call, for soldiers in the Civil War, and was discharged July 26, 1861. Following this he was in a fruit and vegetable business with his father and brother at Cairo, Ill., for a few months, when they sold, but conditions were such that they could not get away. Mr. Edwards then served the government on a wagon train running from Cairo, Ill., to Paducah, Ky., assisting in establishing telegraph connection between the two points. He then re-enlisted at Hillsboro, Ill., on August 15, 1862, in Company D, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and was sent to Alton, Ill., from whence the command was sent on river boats to Columbus, Ky., and from there took the railroad to Humboldt, Tenn. After serving out his second enlistment, he was discharged August 12, 1865. He had many experiences. He was a wagoner at Brownsville, Tenn., La Grange, Tenn., and Bolivia, Tenn., where a fort made of baled cotton was built. In addition he was in the sharp engagement at Jackson, Tenn., and in the siege of Vicksburg,

and with his comrades went in pursuit of General Price in Arkansas, and was located for a time at Little Rock, Ark., being mustered out at Pine Bluff, Ark. On the long march home, Mr. Edwards was ruptured.

When he finally reached home and was ready for business, Mr. Edwards began teaming, and continued in that line until 1868, when he went to Kansas, and was at Ottawa and Independence in that state. In 1877, on account of the plague of grasshoppers, he was forced for business reasons, to return to Illinois. Selecting Litchfield as a place of residence, for two years he was engaged in teaming and then went to Hillsboro and conducted an omnibus line. In 1878 he went back to Litchfield and operated an omnibus line there until 1898, when he sold and retired. He brought the first omnibus, the first closed carriage and the first automobile, which was a Cadillac, to Litchfield.

On September 6, 1866, Mr. Edwards was married at Hillsboro, to Rosina Von Ash, born in Switzerland, February 22, 1848, a daughter of John Von Ash, who with his family, in 1859 started for the United States in a ship which was wrecked, and the food was destroyed by the sea water. After many privations the family landed at New Orleans, La., and came on to St. Louis, Mo., where the parents died, and were buried in the same casket. The little daughter was bound out to Amos Sawyer, of Hillsboro, and remained with his family until her marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Edwards became the parents of the following children: Harriet, who is Mrs. G. W. Hecker, of Santiago, Cal. was once state inspector of Indiana; Arthur, who is of Marshalltown, Iowa, conducts a real estate business; John C., who is of East St. Louis, Ill.; Mabel, who is of Litchfield, was married to Jackson Miller; and six children are deceased. Mrs. Edwards attended school in her native land, and studied under private teachers at Hillsboro. Mr. and Mrs. Edwards are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics he is a Republican, and in 1911 was appointed oil inspector for Litchfield, which office he still holds. He belongs to Phillips Post No. 379, G. A. R., of which he has been inner guard since 1886. He also belongs to the Knights of Pythias. Mrs. Edwards is president of the Woman's Relief Corps. She belongs to the Pythian Sisters and to the Rebekahs since 1886, and the Court of Honor, the Mutual Protective League, and the Royal Neighbors and is captain of the Red Cross in this district. For twelve years she has been a member of the guild of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and has held offices and been a delegate to conventions in all the above mentioned orders.

It is a remarkable fact that of the descendants of Mr. Edward's paternal grandfather, there were twenty-nine who served in the Civil War in defense of the Union, of which large number of patriots were Amos and John. The latter was under Quartermaster Hatch, of Pike County, as wagon master, and once took stock of all kinds and a barge load of corn from

Colonel Thompson's farm, an officer of the Confederate Army. He was also on the boat, City of Alton, being on detached service all the time he was in the army. At Little Rock, while he was on detached service he received an order to stay there and took charge of a wagon train that was to put up a telegraph line from Fort Smith to Little Rock, which was never completed.

ENGLAND, Robert, top foreman of mines No. 12 and No. 14 of the C. and E. mines, at Witt, Ill., is one of the practical coal miners of Montgomery County. He was born in Perry County, Ohio, October 27, 1884, a son of Robert and Mary Ellen (Sohrensen) England. Robert England, Sr., was born in Wales, and there lived to maturity, his parents, who were of English birth, never coming to the United States. In his boyhood, he began working in the Welsh mines and was advanced until he became a mine manager. He was married in Wales, and after the death of his wife there, he decided to make a change, and came to the United States, direct to Ohio, bringing his children with him. Finding employment in the mines of Perry County, Ohio, he rose to be a mine manager. While there he was married (second) to Mary Ellen Sohrensen. She was born in Norway, of Norse parentage, and at the time of her marriage to Mr. England, was a widow, her first husband having been a sea captain. They had five children, namely: Robert England; Edward, who is a miner in the Nokomis mines; Albert, who was killed in a mine explosion in the Pennsylvania coal fields; Hilda, who became the wife of William Kleine, lives at Centralia, Ill.; and Clarence, who is an electrician of Nokomis, Ill.

Robert England grew up in his native county, and lost both his parents before he attained his majority, his mother when he was eighteen years old, and his father when he was twenty. In 1905 he came to Witt and began working in the mines at this place, being first in No. 14 mine, and as he was an experienced man within two years he was made top foreman. In 1916 he was further promoted, being now top foreman of two mines, and has an assistant.

On August 29, 1906, Mr. England was married to Marian Lindsay, a daughter of George and Mary Lindsay. They have four children: Hilda, George, Thomas and Marian. Mr. England belongs to Twin City Lodge No. 622, K. of P., of which he is past chancellor commander. He also belongs to K. O. T. M. No. 66, Indianola Tribe, Rendville, Ohio; the Modern Woodmen of America at Witt, and to the Bankers' Life Company and the Maccabees. Mrs. England is a member of the Royal Neighbors. They belong to the Presbyterian Church at Witt. In politics he is a Republican. A hard working, thrifty man, Mr. England has forged ahead, and his success, which has been unusual, is merited.

ERNST, Henry, proprietor and operator of the Paisley Mill and Elevator Company, of Witt,

Ill., and a member of the Short & Ernst Lumber Company of Witt, is one of the leading business men of this section. He was born in St. Clair County, Ill., near Belleville, June 14, 1866, a son of George and Marie Rosa (Keifer) Ernst.

George Ernst was born in Baden, Germany, June 7, 1820, and was reared on a farm. While living in Germany he worked as a farmer. In 1852 he came to the United States in a sailing vessel that took seventy-two days to cross the ocean, landing at New Orleans, and from there came direct to Belleville, Ill. His wife was born in Baden, Germany, September 14, 1826, and became a seamstress, working as such in her native land until she came to the United States, after which she first worked at her trade at Belleville, but later went to St. Louis, Mo. She and Mr. Ernst were old acquaintances in Germany, and this friendship ripened into love, and they were married at Belleville. Until 1879 Mr. Ernst rented land in the vicinity of Belleville, but in that year he bought 120 acres of land in East Fork Township, Montgomery County, and lived on this farm the remainder of his life. They were consistent members of St. Agnes Church at Hillsboro. Eight children were born to them, of whom five survive: Anna, who is the wife of Adam Mees, of Victoria, Tex.; George, who is in East Fork Township; Wendell, who died at the age of nineteen years; Henry; August, who is operating the home-stand; Lena, who is the wife of Chalmer White of Hillsboro, Ill., and two who died in infancy.

Henry Ernst was thirteen years old, when the family came to Montgomery County, and he attended the schools of both this and St. Clair counties, and also parochial schools in both sections. Until his marriage he remained at home, then rented land from William Short for seven years, and for three years rented the John Short farm. At the expiration of that period, he moved to Witt and bought a half interest in the Paisley Elevator Company, James A. Short having the other half interest. In May, 1913, Mr. Short disposed of his interest to Charles P. Zimmer and the business is now known as The Paisley Mill & Elevator Company, and since then has been engaged in operating it. In 1910 he and James A. Short established the lumber business which they sold in 1917 to the Hargrave & Lewis Lumber Company.

On January 10, 1893, Mr. Ernst was married to Amelia Hoehn, a daughter of Ben Hoehn, and they have five children, namely: Anna, who is at home; Carl B., who was educated in the Witt schools and the Decatur Business College, and is a corporal now in Battery E. 327th Field Artillery U. S. Army; Olivia, Irene and Tillie, all of whom are at home. Mr. Ernst is a member of St. Barbara's Church at Witt, and has served it as a trustee. A Republican he was his party's choice for county treasurer, but was defeated by a small majority but has served for two terms as supervisor of Witt Township, and also on the village board. He is a stockholder in the Oland National Bank. Fraternally he

belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America. A man of sound principles and upright dealing, he is held in the highest esteem by his associates.

FENTON, J. R., traveling auditor for Theodore C. Kelly, Receiver, Coal Properties Co. & E. I. Ry., mines in Indiana and Illinois with headquarters at Nokomis, Ill., is one of the alert young men of Montgomery County who are taking an active part in the development of this section of the state. He was born at Tower Hill, Shelby County, Ill., in June, 1890. Reared and educated at Carlinville, Ill., during 1912, he took a general course of one year at Blackburn College and then came to Montgomery County to accept a clerkship in the Hillsboro mine, where he remained until in January, 1914, at which time he was appointed chief clerk to the superintendent of the Nokomis Mine No. 10, and later was promoted as above, being admirably fitted for its duties.

In September, 1914, Mr. Fenton was united in marriage with Miss Nell Keplinger, who was graduated from Blackburn College with the degree of A. B., and is a lady of high education and intellectual ability. They have one son, John R. Jr. Their home at Nokomis is a center for the circle they have gathered about them, where literary and educational matters are freely and intelligently considered. Mr. Fenton belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church at Nokomis. While he votes the Democratic ticket, he has not gone deeply into politics, his business duties consuming his time and taking up his attention but he keeps himself informed upon current events. Recently he became a member of the Masonic Order at Nokomis, Ill.

FISH, Albert E., one of Hillsboro's respected and substantial citizens, was born in Osage County, Kans., March 16, 1858. His parents were Edmund and Mary Ann (Barrett) Fish. The father was born at Pontiac, Mich., and the mother at Windsor, Vt. Five children were born to them: Frances S., who is deceased; Albert E.; Lucian Elijah, who is a resident of Aberdeen, Miss.; Lillian, who died when aged two years; and Eliza, who died in infancy. The paternal grandparents of Albert E. Fish were Elijah Stanton and Fanny (Spencer) Fish. The grandfather was born at Athol, Mass., February 11, 1791, a son of Josiah and Elizabeth (Havelton) Fish. Elijah Stanton Fish was a farmer. He married Fanny Spencer, who was born at East Haddam, Conn., March 28, 1896. They moved to Michigan and he died in 1861 at Bloomfield, and she died at Ovid, Mich., in 1872. Their children were: Lucian, Henry, Fanny, Edmund, Charles Emily and William. The maternal grandparents of Albert E. Fish were William and Betsey (Patrick) Barrett. William Barrett was born January 10, 1782, and died October 19, 1847, his death occurring while on a visit in Akron, Ohio. In young manhood he was a farmer near Windsor, Vt. His wife was born May 17, 1788, and died August 24, 1855.

They had seven children: Eliza, William, Lewis, George, Charles, Mary Ann and Angeline.

Edmund Fish was reared in Michigan and attended school there and then entered the Western Reserve College, at Hudson, Ohio, continuing through the freshman year. When the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor was ready for pupils, in 1843, he entered the first class and in 1845 was a member of the first graduating class from that now famous institution. For several years afterward Mr. Fish taught school before he located in Kansas. He settled in Osage County on the present site of Burlingame, taking up land from the government. During the two years he remained on his place he faced many hardships, drought and grasshoppers ruined his crops and the border warfare then going on made peaceful living impossible. He had risked his all in coming to Kansas and but for his wife's encouragement and resourcefulness, calamity might have fallen on the little family. Leaving his family in Kansas he went to New York to assist his brother Henry and worked there for about eighteen months. In the meanwhile his wife accepted the suggestion that she should teach a school. In the following year she came to Hillsboro, Ill., on a visit, and from there went to Pontiac, Mich., where Mr. Fish met her, and together they went to Schoolcraft to become teachers in the seminary there. Prior to her marriage Mrs. Fish had been an acceptable teacher in that institution and Mr. Fish had been principal of the public schools.

Mr. and Mrs. Fish continued teaching until the spring of 1862 when they moved to Arcola, Ill., and there Mr. Fish taught school until May, 1867, when he and family went to Parke County, Indiana, remaining one year and returning then to Arcola. For three years Mr. Fish was a civil engineer on the Paris & Decatur Railroad, then came to Montgomery County to settle permanently, reaching Hillsboro with his family on March 10, 1874. The rest of his life was mainly devoted to farming and fruit growing, and his death occurred at Hillsboro, April 20, 1904, at the age of eighty years three months and twenty days. He became a man of much consequence in Montgomery County, serving ten years as county surveyor, an office he had previously held in Douglas County. He was noted for his mathematical skill and was one of the three members of the Hillsboro Mathematical Club, the other two being George H. Richards and Adam Henry Bell. The three friends enjoyed many happy hours together working over intricate problems, and on one memorable occasion they solved what is known as the 'cattle problem of Archimedes,' each by a different route of figuring. In 1854 he went from Schoolcraft to Jackson, Mich., and attended the historic "Convention Under the Oaks," where the Republican party was organized and named. His wife predeceased him, her death occurring March 8, 1898, when aged seventy-nine years six months. They both were members of the Baptist Church.

Albert E. Fish was about sixteen years old

when he accompanied his parents to Hillsboro and this place has been his home ever since. His parents owned twenty acres which is now a part of the site of the city and his father built a house just north of the junction of Main street and Hunt avenue. After the parents died the sons, Lucian and Albert E., divided the property. Albert E. then erected his present residence on Hunt Avenue and has occupied it for ten years. After attending the public schools and the academy, he taught school for three years. He served as rural mail carrier from March 1900 to March 1, 1914 and in the meanwhile has carried on farming and fruit growing. In addition to his own house and lot, he owns five others here. Politically he is a Republican.

Mr. Fish was married October 23, 1899, to Miss Agnes L. Leetham, a daughter of William and Sarah (Claus) Leetham, and they have four children: William Edmund, Margery Elizabeth and Clarence Albert Fish, and Forrest McClure Fish, an adopted child. The entire family belongs to the Baptist Church, in which Mr. Fish is one of the deacons. Mrs. Fish was born in Dearborn County, Ind., July 27, 1872. Her father, of English extraction, was born in Ohio. He was a miner and died in 1889, from the result of a mine explosion at Pana, Ill. He was a soldier, serving all through the Civil War. The mother of Mrs. Fish was born in Ohio and still survives. She is of German descent. Mr. and Mrs. Leetham had five children: Charlotte Elizabeth, John Francis, Agnes L., Arthur A. and Charles, who died at the age of twelve years.

FISH, William O., M. D., a prominent physician and surgeon of Fillmore, is one of the leading men of his profession in Montgomery County. He was born on a farm in Montgomery County, February 2, 1882, a son of E. M. and Jennie (Peak) Fish. E. M. Fish is a retired farmer of Fillmore, and a son of John and Cynthia (Hicks) Fish, who came to Illinois from Tennessee, prior to the Civil War, and spent their lives in Montgomery County. There were the following children in the family of the grandparents: J. C., R. J., Sarah, Leander, Nancy, Tempy, E. M., and William C. and Melissa, who are deceased. E. M. Fish and his wife located on a farm in Montgomery County after their marriage, and became the parents of two children, namely: Wilson A., who is a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, is a graduate of the class of 1914, Greenville College, having worked his way through it, and is now stationed at Belmont, Kas., and Dr. William O.

Dr. William O. Fish was thrown upon his own resources at a very early age, and worked his own way through school, beginning with the high school at Fillmore. He taught school for three years and attended college during that period, and then entered the medical department of the St. Louis University, from which he was graduated in 1911, with the degree of M. D. Following his graduation he located at Alhambra, Ill., and was there engaged in a

general practice until the fall of 1913 when he came to Fillmore, where he has since continued, developing into one of the leading practitioners of this locality. He belongs to the Montgomery County Medical Society, the Illinois State Medical Society, and the American Medical Association.

On June 29, 1903, Dr. Fish was married to Lydia E. Garrett, who was born and reared in Fillmore, Ill., and they have two children, namely: Virgil O. and Thelma M. He belongs to Fillmore Lodge, I. O. O. F., of which he is Past Noble Grand. In politics he is a Republican. Dr. Fish has a half-sister, Lura, who is now the wife of A. B. Neece, of Audubon Township. A scholarly man, Dr. Fish keeps abreast of the times in his profession and his skill can be relied upon under any conditions.

FISHER, Albert, now one of the retired farmers of Litchfield, was for many years an important factor in the agricultural life of Montgomery County. He was born in Greene County, Ill., February 9, 1850, a son of Reuben and Mary Ann (Dabbs) Fisher, natives of Greene County. The father was a farmer of that county who in 1850 bought eighty acres of land in North Litchfield Township, and died upon it in 1854. The mother was later married (second) to John Sinclair, who owned a farm in Zanesville Township, and he died about 1863, and she died about 1877.

Albert Fisher was reared in North Litchfield, and Zanesville townships and attended school. After the death of his stepfather, he continued to live with his mother until October 12, 1871, when he was married to Martha Hughes, born in Jersey County, Ill. Following his marriage he moved to forty acres he had inherited from his father, to which he added another forty acres by purchase, and he lived on it, in a one-room house until 1880. He then traded his farm for another of 160 acres in Zanesville Township, and operated it for about three years, when once more he sold and bought his present farm of 158 acres along the Illinois Central Railroad in Zanesville Township. In 1894 he bought 160 acres which he sold in 1903 and bought 400 acres in Minnesota in 1903. That land he sold in 1911. In 1912 he bought another eighty acres in Zanesville Township and now owns 238 acres, all in Zanesville Township. On February 25, 1905, he had a sale of his stock and equipment, rented his farms, bought a residence at Litchfield and has since lived there in retirement.

On March 6, 1893, Mr. Fisher lost his first wife who had borne him the following children: Elmer, who died at the age of six years; Hattie, who is Mrs. Arthur Hudspeth of Texhoma, Okla.; Harry, who lives at Lockhart, Minn.; Fred, who lives on the home farm; and Flora, who is Mrs. J. L. Fizell of Kansas City, Mo. On November 20, 1895, Mr. Fisher was married (second) to Emma F. Osborn, born in Kenosha County, Kas., a daughter of James and Mary E. (Moore) Osborn, natives of Indiana and

Columbus, Tenn. By his second marriage Mr. Fisher has three children, all of whom are at home, namely: Ferris E., Zula Fern and Albert Francis. Mr. and Mrs. Fisher are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics he is a Republican and he has served on the board of education of Litchfield since the spring of 1916. Fraternally he belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America and Mrs. Fisher is a member of the Royal Neighbors and they are popular in these orders as they are in the social life of the neighborhood, where they are well and favorably known.

FISHER, George H., cashier of the National Bank of Hillsboro, and one of the representative bankers of Montgomery County, has proven his worth in many ways and is held in the highest esteem by his fellow townsmen. He was born in Hillsboro, Ill., December 30, 1878, a son of George W. and Hattie L. (Abbot) Fisher, natives of Pennsylvania and Illinois, respectively. George H. Fisher, was the only child born to his parents.

George W. Fisher, was born near Trenton, N. J., and was reared in Chester County, Pa. The paternal grandfather was Joseph Fisher, and he and his wife were both natives of Pennsylvania where they died, having had a large family. The maternal grandfather, Stephen Abbot, was married to Martha Gutterson, he being born in Milford, N. H., and she at Andover, Mass. They were among the early settlers of Montgomery County, where he worked at his trade of a carpenter and bridge-builder. They lived into a good old age, he dying at seventy-eight and she at fifty-six years. Among their many children were: Abiel, Morton, George, Maria, William and Harriett.

George H. Fisher was reared at Hillsboro where he attended the public schools. When he was fourteen years old he began clerking in a grocery store for Goad & McDavid, and later was in the employ of the Penwell-Klar Dry Goods Company. In 1902 he associated himself with the Hillsboro National Bank as bookkeeper, and after two years was made assistant cashier. In 1912 he was made cashier, and still holds that important position. This bank was organized in 1882 with a capital stock of \$50,000, which has since been increased to \$60,000 and later to \$100,000. It has a surplus fund of \$60,000. Its total resources are over one million dollars (\$1,000,000). Mr. Fisher is a Democrat and was city treasurer for two terms.

FITE, Charles E., whose fine farm of 120 acres on Sections 18 and 19 is one of the well developed ones of Pitman Township, is a substantial farmer of Montgomery County. He was born in Zanesville Township, November 20, 1864, a son of B. F. and Alcy (Thomas) Fite. B. F. Fite was born at Nashville, in Knox County, Tenn., January 22, 1839, and as a lad was brought by his parents to Illinois, finally settling near old Zanesville, in Montgomery County, Ill. There he grew to manhood and was

married to Alcy Thomas, who was born near the county line in Macoupin County, November 28, 1841. After marriage the parents settled near old Zanesville, and at first they rented land, but later bought a farm which the father operated, and on which he died, December 21, 1909, and the mother November 4, 1913. They had five children, two of whom died in infancy, those to grow up being as follows: C. E.; Benjamin F., Jr., who lives in Zanesville Township; and Joseph E., who lives at Litchfield, Ill. The father was a very staunch Republican, but never sought office. Strong in his convictions he lived up to them and was not afraid to give them expression.

C. E. Fite attended the schools of his neighborhood and remained at home until January 8, 1890, when he was married to Carrie Morris, who died January 12, 1902, having had two children, namely: Alcy Frances, who was married to Ora Specht, lives in Pitman Township; and Morris E., who is at home with his father. On September 17, 1913, Mr. Fite was married (second) to Dora Parrott, who was born in Macoupin County, Ill., close to Boston Chapel. She was reared in that neighborhood. After his first marriage Mr. Fite located on his present farm which was a portion of the old John Haynes property. After renting this farm for two years he went into Macoupin County and rented for two years the old Joseph Thomas place, when he bought eighty acres of his present farm to which he later added forty acres. He belongs to Waggoner Lodge No. 404, I. O. O. F. In politics he is a Republican, and for the past fifteen years has served as school auditor.

FITZJERRELL, Cyrus, president of the First National Bank at Raymond, and one of the sound financiers of Montgomery County, has long held an enviable position among the business men of this section. He was born November 6, 1846, a son of William and Elizabeth (Courtney) Fitzjerrell, natives of Ohio and of Madison County, Ill. In 1830 William Fitzjerrell came to Illinois with his parents, who located in the western part of Macoupin County, where he was reared. He was married in Greene County, Ill., and later came back to Macoupin County, and in 1856 settled in Zanesville Township, Montgomery County. This continued the family home until 1881, when removal was made to Raymond, and there the father of Cyrus Fitzjerrell died in May, 1900, and the mother in 1883. He was a minister of the Primitive Baptist Church. He became reasonably well off before he died. In addition to preaching for over forty years, he was associate judge of Montgomery County, being elected on the Democratic ticket. Six children were born to him and his wife, of whom three survive, namely: Cyrus; Naomi, who is the widow of Frank Lawler; and Merideth, who is a farmer in Arkansas.

Cyrus Fitzjerrell spent his boyhood on a farm, and attended the country schools. Until his marriage, in 1867, he remained at home, but then rented land and remained upon it until

1877 when he bought a farm of 165 acres of land in Zanesville Township, and added to it until he owned 410 acres operating it as a grain and stock farm, living upon this property until 1903, when he came to Raymond, Ill. In that year the First National Bank was organized, and he was one of the organizers and the leading stockholder and a director and vice president from the beginning until in 1905, when he was made president and has continued to hold that office ever since.

On September 12, 1867, he was married to Eliza A. Greenwood, who was born in Kentucky, but came to Illinois in childhood and was reared in Macoupin County, where she attended the district schools. Mr. and Mrs. Fitzjerrell have three children: Etta, who is the wife of Dr. William Waggoner, of Greene County, Ill., was educated in the grade and high schools of Montgomery County; Dr. H. B., who is a physician of Henry County, Ill., was graduated from the Chicago School of Medicine; and W. R., who lives at Walla Walla, Wash. Mr. Fitzjerrell and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church. Fraternally Mr. Fitzjerrell belongs to Raymond Lodge No. 692, A. F. & A. M. In politics he is a Democrat, and while living in Zanesville Township, served as supervisor for four years.

FOOKS, George, one of the retired residents of Waggoner, was at one time a very prominent farmer of Montgomery County and he is still recognized as an authority upon agricultural matters. He was born in the village of Bunker Hill, Macoupin County, Ill., June 9, 1861, a son of William and Jane (Taggart) Fooks. William Fooks was born in England where he was reared, coming to the United States in 1848, and he was accompanied by his first wife and two children. A year after their arrival, the wife and children were stricken with cholera and all died within forty-eight hours. These tragedies were only too frequent among the pioneers, whole families being thus wiped out within a couple of days.

In his native land he had learned the trade of a cabinetmaker, but after his arrival in Illinois he entered land near Bunker Hill, in Macoupin County, Ill., and lived upon it as a farmer until 1864. In that year he came to Montgomery County, buying eighty acres in Zanesville Township, on which he and his second wife, Jane Taggart, both passed away. They had three children, namely: George; Fannie E., who died unmarried; and Mary Jane, who is the wife of Edward Gerlach, a general merchant of Waggoner.

William Fooks was a quiet, unassuming man who attended to his farm and took no active part in politics or church affairs.

George Fooks was reared in his native place where he attended school. On October 14, 1886, he was married to Ella E. Sullivan, who died January 14, 1895. On April 19, 1899, Mr. Fooks was married (second) to Ruth McRaynolds, who died November 27, 1913, having borne him two



Mrs. Arthur Hare



Arthur Hare

sous, namely: George Leland, who was born May 1, 1901, is attending the high school; and William D., who was born September 5, 1912. After his first marriage Mr. Fooks located on his father's homestead and lived there until 1896, when he worked in Raymond Township, two seasons. In 1897 he settled at Waggoner, and embarked in a grain and elevator business, later adding the handling of lumber. In 1903 he sold his grain interests, but continued his lumber business until 1914, when he retired. During all of this period he has dealt in land and owns 160 acres in Zanesville Township that is the family homestead; eighty acres in Pitman Township, and 326 acres in Lincoln County, Mo. Fraternally he belongs to Waggoner Lodge No. 464, I. O. O. F. In politics he is a Republican and has served on the village school board for four years. In addition to his other interests, Mr. Fooks is a stockholder in the Waggoner Bank, and is a man of ample means, and one who holds the confidence and respect of his community.

FOSTER, John F., who is residing on his 160-acre farm on Section 26, Raymond Township, is one of the most progressive agriculturalists of Montgomery County. He was born at Fosterburg, in Madison County, Ill., March 31, 1871, a son of William H. and Maria L. (Fleming) Foster. William Foster was born in Madison County, Ill., a son of Oliver Foster, a pioneer of Madison County, who came here from Pennsylvania. Maria L. Fleming was born in Macoupin County, Ill., and her father, who was a native of Ireland, came to the United States in young manhood, settling in Macoupin County, Ill., where he was married. After their marriage, William H. Foster and his wife located in Madison County, Ill., but about 1884 they came to Butler Grove Township, Montgomery County, and after two years moved to Zanesville Township. Four years later they moved back to Butler Grove Township, and there Mr. Foster died March 5, 1891. They had four children, namely: Oscar, who lives at East St. Louis, Ill.; John F.; Edward H., who lives in Butler Grove Township; and Albert P., who is in the government service at Butler, Ill.

After the father's death, the sons remained at home until they were married. On February 17, 1897, John F. Foster was united in marriage with Lucy A. Steward, a daughter of John Butler and Elzema (Briggs) Seward, and they became the parents of two children, namely: Ada M., who is now attending the Raymond High school; and Lester S., who is attending the district school. After marriage, Mr. Foster located in North Litchfield, on 160 acres of land, eighty acres of which his wife had inherited, and eighty acres of which he bought from the other heirs, and lived upon this farm two years, when he went on the old Judge Rice farm in Raymond Township. After four years operation of it, about 1903 he came to his present farm of 160 acres of land, and for the past eight years he has been breeding registered

Holstein cattle until he now has a herd of forty-five head, with a bull Admiral Prilly Pontiac. He is raising dairy and fancy cattle and has some remarkable specimens. One of his cows, Beaucoup Lenola Partheuea has a record of twenty-one pounds of butter in seven days, and eighty-five pounds of milk in one day, as a three year old. Mercedes Rauward DeKole, another registered cow, records for 151 days after freshening, fourteen pounds of butter, 413 pounds of milk in seven days, as a two-year old, and fifty-nine pounds of milk in one day. The first named cow is a granddaughter of King Segis, the champion bull at one time. Politically Mr. Foster is a Republican, and in 1916 he was elected road commissioner of Raymond Township, which office he is still holding.

FREY, Jacob J., has been for many years numbered among the prominent and progressive men of Hillsboro, for he has been the promotor of many leading business enterprises, and the growth and development of a city depend upon its commercial and industrial activities. His connection with any undertaking insures a prosperous outcome of the same. He has earned for himself an enviable reputation as a careful man of business, and in his dealings is known for his prompt and honorable methods, which have won him the deserved confidence of his fellow men.

Jacob J. Frey was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, February 16, 1866, a son of George A. Frey, also a native of Cincinnati, where he died in his thirty-eighth year. George A. Frey conducted a cigar manufactory, and was also a trunk manufacturer. In 1860 he moved from Ohio to St. Louis, Mo., and shortly thereafter he enlisted in the Fourth Missouri Cavalry as a member of Company I, thus serving until the close of the Civil War. He enlisted as a private, but was successively promoted until he was major of his regiment. He took part in the battle of Missionary Ridge, and other important engagements, and was mustered out at the close of the war at St. Louis. In one battle he received a gunshot wound which caused him to lose part of his hand. In 1864 he was captured by the enemy, and he spent eleven months at Andersonville prison, and came out almost a physical wreck, but by careful nursing he finally recovered his health. Returning to St. Louis, he engaged in the manufacture of cigars until 1866, and then went back to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he spent a year. In 1870 he came to Hillsboro, Ill., and established a cigar factory, and conducted it with marked success until his death, which occurred in 1876. In his fraternal relations he was an Odd Fellow, and politically he was a Republican. He was married to Miss Clara Renkler, a daughter of John Renkler, a native of Germany, in which country he served as a judge. Both he and his wife died in Germany. Mrs. Frey was born in Bremen, Germany, in 1839. She was a most devoted wife and mother, and made many sacrifices for her children after her husband's death.

She was a member of the Lutheran Church, and her life was always in consistent harmony with her religious professions. George A. Frey and wife had four children: Jacob J.; Katie, who is the wife of John O. Miller; George, who was a member of Company E, Fifth Illinois Infantry, and served in the Spanish-American War, after which he returned home and re-enlisted for service in the Philippines, where his death occurred in August, 1902, when he was twenty-four years of age, his remains however, being interred in the cemetery at Hillsboro. Ida F. is the youngest, and her husband, George Dunn, is a partner in the abstract and loan business conducted by him and Jacob J. Frey.

Jacob J. Frey was brought to Hillsboro by his parents in 1870, and his early education was acquired in the public schools of this city. He was only ten years old when his father died, and his mother afterwards met with financial reverses which made it very difficult for her to provide suitably for her children, of whom Jacob J. is the eldest. She found it necessary to do laundry work in order to keep the larder supplied, and in all her undertakings was assisted to the fullest extent by her son, Jacob J., who did every honest bit of work he could find in order to help his mother, a commendable attitude of which he may feel proud. At one time the school board passed a rule that children having no books should be prohibited from attending school. A kind friend, knowing that Jacob J. Frey had to leave school because of this measure, told him to get what he needed, and if ever able to pay him, he could do so. The years passed and Mr. Frey, because of his unflagging industry and perseverance, prospered, and long since discharged the indebtedness to his benefactor, and also he was able to assist the latter at a time when business difficulties pressed him hard. This instance is another proof that "bread cast upon the waters will return after many days." Mr. Frey was very desirous of obtaining an education, realizing its value as a preparation for life's practical responsibilities, and after leaving the public schools, he and three other young men employed a teacher, who instructed them for two years. In the meantime he clerked for C. B. Rhoades in a dry goods store, and on leaving that he accepted a position as salesman in the hardware store of Stewart & Linxwiler, continuing there for about a year, but the work proved too severe a strain upon his health and he returned to the employ of Mr. Rhoades, remaining there until 1885. He then concluded that he would learn the real estate business, and obtained a leave of absence from the store for a year with the privilege of returning at the end of that time if he so desired. He then went to Topeka, Kas., where he spent a year, and was employed as a clerk in a real estate office in that city. On the expiration of that period he returned to Hillsboro, where he opened an office. He had been quite successful in Kansas, but sickness

compelled him to use the most of his money, and had therefore but a small capital when he opened his office, but did possess the determination and enterprise which have been noticeable among his strongest characteristics from his early boyhood, and his labors as a real estate agent have met with marked success. In fact, he is now doing the largest business of the kind in the county. He opened his office under the name of J. J. Frey, and in 1912 when he took into partnership his three oldest clerks, H. M. Beckwith, J. R. Harkey and George Dunn, the name became J. J. Frey & Company. In 1915 the company was incorporated, with a capital stock of \$160,000. Since October, 1916, the main office has been moved from Hillsboro to St. Louis. The company handles real estate, loans and insurance. In all of his career, Mr. Frey has not closed a single mortgage except under a friendly suit.

Mr. Frey has been very active along other lines, having been mainly instrumental in securing the establishment of the Hillsboro Hospital, and is now a member of its executive committee, and a member of its board of trustees. He was president of the Commercial Club for a number of years. For a long time he has been actively connected with the Chautauqua Association of the state. He was also prominent in the work of securing city paving and sewerage for Hillsboro, and has opened a number of tracts of land for city lots, and has built more houses than any other man in the city, they aggregating about 300. He has been a director of the Hillsboro National Bank for many years and at the present time is a director and a member of the Central National Bank of St. Louis. He is president of the Commonwealth Utility Company, located at St. Louis, which has five properties in Arkansas, one in Tennessee, and one in Texas, being capitalized for \$1,000,000. J. J. Frey, Charles A. Rainey and W. A. Howett were the prime movers in incorporating what is known as the Hillsboro Electric Light and Power Company, capitalized then at \$10,000, which has increased until it is now \$1,350,000. The first year's income was \$3,300. The present year's income is something like \$786,000. This company furnishes the power and light for forty-two towns in Illinois. Since 1893, the company has been under the same management. Mr. Frey took an active part in laying out Prairie Heights, and he has been an important factor in the upbuilding, progress and improvement of Hillsboro and of this portion of the state. He was one of the incorporators of the Hillsboro Brick and Tile Company, and in connection with C. A. Rainey, he incorporated the Montgomery County Telephone Company. In 1904 he secured a franchise for an electric light plant in Raymond, and rebuilt the plant there. He also received a franchise from Montgomery County for the use of the roads and streets for stringing wires with the intention of furnishing light and power for the county from one central station. In connection with others he laid out lots in

the vicinity of the radiator plant at Litchfield and was one of the incorporators of the electric light company at Litchfield. He is one of the incorporators of the Hillsboro Hotel, and was one of the promoters of the Kortkamp Coal Company and helped to lay out the village of Kortkamp.

Mr. Frey was married June 27, 1891, to Miss Minnie B. Witherspoon, a daughter of William and Sarah J. Witherspoon, who was born at Hillsboro in 1866. Her father was a merchant of this place and died during the Civil War. Mr. and Mrs. Frey have one daughter, Aldine. They are members of the Lutheran Church and take an active part in church work, Mr. Frey having served as deacon and treasurer. He was also a member and treasurer of the building committee at the time of the erection of the new house of worship. Socially he is connected with the Knights of Pythias fraternity, and in politics he is a Republican. His success in all his undertakings has been so marked that his methods are of interest to the commercial world. He has based his business principles upon strict adherence to the rules which govern industry and economy and strict, unswerving integrity. His enterprise and progressive spirit have made him a typical American in every sense of the word, and he well deserves mention in history. What he is today he has made himself, for he began in the world with nothing but his own energy and willing hands to aid him. By constant exertion, associated with good judgment, he has raised himself to the prominent position which he now holds, having the friendship of many and the respect of all who know him.

The paternal grandfather of J. J. Frey was George William Frey, and he was married to Ann Elizabeth Brandt, both of whom were natives of Germany. They came to America and settled at Cincinnati, Ohio, where he carried on trunk manufacturing. Both died at Cincinnati. They had the following children: Louisa, Catherine, George Adam, Frederick, Jacob, William and Anna. The maternal grandfather of J. J. Frey was John Renkler, and his wife bore the first name of Mary. They were also natives of Germany, who came to the United States about 1840, and located at St. Louis. Two of their children were Joseph and Clara.

FRICKE, Gustav C., one of the prosperous farmers of Rountree Township, owns and operates a fine farm of 160 acres on Section 2. He was born in Raymond Township, this county, November 22, 1872, a son of Christian and Dorothea (Eppers) Fricke. Christian Fricke was born in Brunswick, Germany. He came to the United States when about twenty years of age, landing at St. Louis, Mo., and he followed firing on Mississippi River steamboats for a few years. As soon as he had amassed sufficient money, he returned to Germany after his bride, and following their marriage, they resided at St. Louis for a time, he continuing on the steamboats. Still later he worked on the

Missouri Pacific Railroad, doing the work of two men in order to make more money. Moving to Madison County, he rented land for eight or ten years, and then came to Montgomery County and bought eighty acres of land in Raymond Township, where he spent the remainder of his life, adding to his acreage until at the time of his death he had nearly 500 acres of valuable land. He and his wife had twelve children, six of whom now survive, namely: Augusta, who is the wife of Herman Rosenthal of Rountree Township; Albert, who lives at Hillsboro; Henry, who lives in Rountree Township; William, who is on the home place in Raymond Township; Gustav; and Dora, who is the wife of C. H. Kerr, lives at Nokomis, Ill. The father died on the homestead April 19, 1893, but the mother survives and makes her home at Nokomis with her daughter Mrs. Kerr.

Gustav C. Fricke was educated in the district schools of Raymond Township, and remained at home until he was twenty-one years old. For the following four years he worked for Henry and William Fricke, and then located on his present farm. In addition to his farm he is a stockholder in the Nokomis State Bank.

On November 10, 1897, Mr. Fricke was married to Theresa Doerr, born February 13, 1877, a daughter of Louis and Minnie (Walters) Doerr, natives of Germany and old settlers of Montgomery County. Mr. and Mrs. Fricke have three children, namely: Henrietta W., born March 21, 1901, Lester L. born April 30, 1904 and Walter C., born January 11, 1907. Mr. Fricke is a Republican, and is now serving in his fifth term as a school director. He belongs to Nokomis Lodge No. 338, I. O. O. F., and is also a member of Harvel Lodge, A. H. T. A. A man of industrious habits and natural liking for farming, he is making a success of his work, and stands well with his associates everywhere.

FRICKE, Henry, one of the prosperous farmers of Rountree Township, owns and operates 160 acres of valuable land on Section 9. He was born at Marine, Madison County, Ill. January 19, 1863, a son of Christian and Dorothea (Eppers) Fricke. Christian Fricke was born in Brunswick, Germany, in 1822, and there grew up, leaving his native land about 1852 when thirty years old, for the United States. He was very poor when he landed at St. Louis, Mo., and went to work as a fireman on a Mississippi River steamboat, running between that city and New Orleans, La. He was married to Dorothea Eppers, who was born in Germany, and came to the United States in 1854. Owing to the influence of his wife, who wanted him to leave the river service and engage in farming, Christian Fricke came to Marine, Ill., and in 1868 they came to Montgomery County where land was cheaper. By strict economy they had saved a little money with which they made a first payment on eighty acres of land, going into debt for the remainder. By working hard and saving every cent, they prospered and when

Christian Fricke died he owned 850 acres of land. His death occurred April 10, 1893, and his widow lived on the farm for a few years and then spent three years with her son Henry, when she located at Nokomis, and is now living there with her daughter, Mrs. C. H. Kerr. She and her husband had twelve children, of whom six are now living: Augusta, who is the widow of Herman Rosenthal, of Rountree Township; Albert, who lives at Hillsboro, Ill.; Henry; William, who is on the homestead in Raymond Township; Gustav C., who lives in Rountree Township; and Dora, who is the wife of C. H. Kerr, of Nokomis, Ill.

Henry Fricke was reared on the farm in Raymond Township, and attended the local schools, remaining at home until he was married to Ida Kram on April 24, 1890. They became the parents of five children, four of whom survive, namely: Emma, Walter, Gussie and Ernest. Walter is living with his father, and the other children are living in Cisco, Tex. Mr. Fricke was married (second) on March 7, 1901, to Fredricka Heidemann, a daughter of John A. Heidemann, who enlisted for service as a soldier during the Civil War, at St. Louis, Mo. After his honorable discharge he moved into Montgomery County, and here lived and died. To his second marriage, two children have been born to Mr. Fricke: an infant, who died soon after birth, and Frank. Mr. Fricke is a Republican in politics. His farm, which he bought in 1879, is one of the finely improved ones of the county, and he is engaged in general farming and the raising of a good grade of stock. He also owns ten acres in Irving Township. In addition to his farms he owns stock in the Raymond Farmers Elevator Company and thus is a man of substance and is of high standing in his community.

FRIDDLE, William R., one of the representative men of Litchfield, has been interested in various business ventures and has made a success of his work. He was born at Parker City, Ind., July 26, 1876, a son of Eli M. and Margaret S. (Jones) Friddle, natives of Xenia, Ohio, and Indiana, respectively. The father was a blacksmith by trade, and in 1882 he moved to Mulberry Grove, Ill., where he died in 1914, the mother having passed away in 1898.

William R. Friddle learned the blacksmithing trade with his father, and worked on the Vandalia Railroad as a signal man and repairman for eighteen months. He returned to Parker City, Ind., and with a brother, Herbert Friddle, conducted a horseshoeing shop for six months, when he went to Joplin, Mo., and worked in the lead mines at that point for eighteen months. Then he went to East St. Louis, Ill., and worked at his trade for a time. He then was in a packing house for a year, when he went to New Douglas, Ill., and worked at his trade again for a time. For a year he was a miner in the coal mines at Worden, Ill., and spent a similar period at New Douglas. He then, with three others, leased a mine and worked it for a year,

but owing to his distress over his brother being killed in a mine accident, March 10, 1905, Mr. Friddle abandoned mining, and came to Litchfield where he began working at his trade. After about eighteen months, he engaged with a furniture house and remained with it for five months, and then for the following four years he worked at his trade. He and James Downs then bought an old established blacksmith shop, and five months later Mr. Friddle bought his partner's interest and conducted it alone. In 1906 he went to New Douglas and for a year was engaged in a butchering business there, but then returned to Litchfield where he has since remained.

On February 28, 1903, he was married at New Douglas, to Julia Kline, who was born at Papinville, Mo., a daughter of William and Louise Kline, natives of Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Friddle have one son, Celland, who was born September 4, 1904. Mr. Friddle is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics he is a Republican, and he belongs to the Elks.

FUNK, Robert L., proprietor of the Irving Poultry House, is one of the reliable business men of Irving Township. He was born at St. Louis, Mo., June 4, 1863, a son of Ben and Caroline (Krause) Funk. Ben Funk was born in West Prussia, Germany, in 1832, and came to the United States when he was twenty-two years old, being at that time without any money or influence. His wife was born in the same part of Prussia as he, and she was brought to the United States in 1842 by her parents, who located near Pilot Knob, Mo., later going to the vicinity of Annapolis, Mo. During the Civil War, Ben Funk, who had located in this section of Missouri after his marriage, was driven from his home because of his northern sentiments, to St. Louis, Mo., where he engaged in painting, he having learned that trade in his native land. He enlisted in the Union army and served three years in the Fifth Mo. Regiment. In 1881 he came to Montgomery County, Ill., locating in East Fork Township, on 360 acres of land he bought. Some years later he retired, moved to Hillsboro, and there rounded out his life, dying July 25, 1916. His nice residence at Hillsboro was his and he was a man of considerable means at the time of his demise. In politics he was a Republican. He and his wife had seven children, three of whom survive, namely: R. L.; Hugo, who is a farmer on 160 acres of the old farm; and Otto, who is a music teacher, owns 160 acres of the homestead.

R. L. Funk remained in his native city until he was eighteen years old, attending the public and the German Lutheran schools of that city. In 1881 he accompanied the family to Montgomery County and lived on the farm until 1900, when he moved to Irving, and went into the produce business. He owns his own building and home, and five and one-half acres of land, together with four business stores at Irving.

Mr. Funk was married first to Martha Feraris, who is deceased. They had three children, namely: Valle, who is now at home, but has been a soldier in the United States army, stationed at Honolulu; Olie, who is the wife of Elsmore Smith, of Decatur, Ill.; and Nellie, who is a teacher in the public schools of Irving. She was graduated from the Irving High school, and then took a teacher's course at the Charleston Normal school. He was married (second) to Anna King, and they have eight children: Marion, Charles, Alice, Julia, Harry, Robert and Virginia. The family belongs to the Lutheran Church at Irving. Fraternally he belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America, the M. P. & L., and the C. O. of H. Politically he is a Republican, and is now serving as clerk of the Irving High school board of education. He has been very prominent in public affairs, has served as mayor of Irving, as trustee, collector and assessor, and has rendered valuable assistance to his community in all these offices.

GARST, Rev. Cassius A., pastor of the Raymond Christian Church and principal of the Raymond High school, a man of unusual ability and scholarly attainments, was born in McLean County, Ill., May 13, 1885, a son of O. F. and Sarah E. (McConkey) Garst, natives of Ohio and McLean County, Ill., respectively. The father came to Illinois in young manhood, having been educated in the common schools of his native state. For many years he was connected with building operations in McLean County as a contractor and builder, and was very active in local politics serving as township clerk for ten years, and is now on the town board of Stanford. The parents had seven children, as follows: Cassius A.; Nellie, who is the wife of Robert Hoover, was graduated from the Stanford High school, following which she was a teacher until her marriage; George; Wilha, who is the wife of Samuel Johnson, was also graduated from the Stanford High school; May, who is living at home, also is a high school graduate; Letta, who resides at home; and Wilbur, who is attending school.

Cassius A. Garst grew up in his native county, and after being graduated from the Stanford High school, entered the University of Valparaiso, Ind., and also took a one year's course at the State Normal of Illinois. He studied for the ministry of the Christian Church, and was placed in charge of the Raymond Christian Church, coming to this village from Danville, Ill., where he had been for three years. During his first year in Raymond he gave all his time to his pastoral duties, but after the first year he was also a teacher in the graded school, and as his abilities later received deserved recognition, he was made principal, which position he has since filled to the satisfaction of all.

On October 7, 1914, Mr. Garst was married to Helen Rothenberger, who is a graduate of the Danville public schools. Mr. Garst belongs to the Odd Fellows, at Raymond. In politics

he is a Republican. A young man of studious inclinations and enlightened understanding, he is constantly adding to his store of knowledge by reflective study and reading, and his knowledge of and interest in young people make him an excellent guide for them during their school period, which is the important formative part of their lives.

GARTNER, Henry William, a progressive general farmer of South Litchfield Township, is one of the substantial men of Montgomery County, whose finely improved property is very valuable. He was born in South Litchfield Township, February 11, 1873, a son of William and Mary (Schweppe) Gartner, natives of Prussia, Germany, and a grandson of Peter and Charlotte Schweppe, who came to this township in 1855.

When William Gartner was thirteen years old he came with his mother to this section, and was reared in Montgomery County and in time bought a farm on which he and his wife settled after their marriage. It was in South Litchfield Township and he kept adding to it and improving the place until he owned 200 acres of land in his homestead and 160 acres of land on which Henry William Gartner now lives, as well as forty acres of brush land in Macoupin County. William Gartner died January 28, 1913, but his widow survives and lives on the home farm. Their two children were: Henry William, and William Frederick, who lives on the homestead.

Henry William Gartner remained at home, attending the local schools and assisting his father in the farm work until January 8, 1899, when he was married to Henrietta Hauser, born in Jefferson County, Mo., a daughter of Martin and Johanna (Hartke) Hauser, he born in Wurttemberg, Germany, and she in Prussia, Germany. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Gartner moved on the 160 acres of land on Section 8 his father had given him. On this property there was an old house at the time, and he has replaced it with a fine eight-room modern frame house, and has built two large barns, a machinery shed, granary, corn crib, and other buildings, and his premises are in prime condition. On this farm Mr. Gartner carries on general farming and raises horses, hogs and cattle. Mr. and Mrs. Gartner have two children: Elmer and Oren. Mr. Gartner belongs to the German Lutheran Church, which he supports liberally. He is a Republican and has served as a trustee of South Litchfield since 1907.

GAUL, P. J., stock buyer and president of the First National Bank of Farmersville, is one of the most substantial business men of Montgomery County, and his personal standing in this part of the state is of the highest. He was born in Jersey County, Ill., February 26, 1857, a son of John and Catherine (Whealen) Gaul. John Gaul was born in Kilkenny, Ireland, and there grew to manhood, but soon after becom-

ing of age he came to the United States, and located in Jersey County, Ill. His wife was born in Dublin, Ireland, and upon coming to this country also located in Jersey County, and there the parents of P. J. Gaul met and were married. In 1860 the family came to Pitman Township, Montgomery County, and later lived in Harvel Township, where the parents both died. They had the following children: P. J.; Mary, who is the widow of William McLain, lives in Bois D'Arc Township; and Ellen and Elizabeth who are deceased. The parents belonged to the Roman Catholic Church.

P. J. Gaul grew to manhood on his father's farm, and attended the schools in his district, remaining at home until his marriage, when he located on a farm in Harvel Township, living there until 1911, at which time he went into the stock business at Farmersville, although he had previously dealt in stock for a number of years. Since its organization, he has been a stockholder and director of the First National Bank, and May 13, in 1918 was made its executive head.

On February 7, 1882, Mr. Gaul was married to Mary Fahey, a daughter of Michael and Ellen (Kelly) Fahey, both natives of Ireland, who came to St. Louis, Mo., where Mrs. Gaul was born. Mr. and Mrs. Gaul are members of St. Mary's Catholic Church at Farmersville. In politics Mr. Gaul is a Democrat and while living in Harvel Township served as drainage commissioner and school director. He is one of the alert, progressive and successful business men of the county and his advice is sought and taken upon matters of importance.

GOAD, Duncan D., who has been in the grocery business at Hillsboro for the past thirty-two years, is one of the oldest in this business in point of service, in the county. He was born in Macon County, Tenn., near Lafayette, May 14, 1857, a son of William A. and Mary (Gibbs) Goad, natives of Tennessee. They had five children, as follows: Tabitha, who is deceased, was the wife of Robert Diaz; Winfield, who is deceased; Luvern, who is deceased, was the wife of John Parkhurst; Duncan D.; and William A., Jr., who lives near Lafayette, Tenn. William A. Goad, Sr., was a farmer and school teacher, who died about 1865 at his old home in Tennessee. His widow died in 1876. He was a member of the Christian Church and, many years later, became a member of the Baptist denomination. The paternal grandfather was Daniel Goad and he was married to Susan Cartwright, both being natives of Tennessee, where they died, having had the following children: William A., John, Richard, James, Harvey, Cyrus, Elizabeth Carter, Mary Wallace, Mrs. McDonald and Octavia.

Duncan D. Goad was reared in Tennessee and there attended the common schools. When he was twenty years old he came to Hillsboro, and began working for \$13 per month and his board, in the brickyard of C. W. Seymour, as a chore boy. For a few years afterward he followed

various pursuits, and then was a clerk for a year in a grocery store. In the meanwhile he had been married and had saved up about \$250, and as he felt he ought to make it earn him something, he started a grocery business in a very small way. From this initial beginning has grown his present large store and desirable connections, industry and good management having been large factors in bringing about success.

On October 16, 1881, Mr. Goad was married to Miss Nancy A. Gilmore, a daughter of David and Rachel (Watkins) Gilmore, and four children were born to them, namely: Edna Leone, Vera Kathleen, Frank C. and Jesse M. Edna Leone was married to Edward Woodruff, and they live at Detroit, Mich., and have one child, Harold Edward. Vera Kathleen was married to Ray Harkey, and they live at St. Louis, Mo., and have four children; namely: John, Nancy, James and Julia. Frank C. is in the dry goods business in Hillsboro. He was married to Nellie Woodard, and they have three children: Welston, Jeanette and Josephine. Jesse M. is in the employ of his father. He was married to Hazel Risk, and they have two children, William and Jesse M. Jr. Mrs. Goad died in January, 12, 1905, aged forty-six years. She was born in Kentucky, and came to Hillsboro early in life with her parents both of whom are now deceased. Mrs. Goad's brothers and sisters were: Nancy A., Naomi, James D., Robert, Jesse, May and Ada. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church to which Mr. Goad also belongs, and he has always been active in church work. In politics he is a Republican.

GOSSMANN, Harvey D., president of the Farmers Bank of Ohlman, is one of the solid and responsible financiers and business men of Montgomery County. He was born in Germany, December 6, 1844, a son of D. D. Gossmann. His mother's maiden name was Beyen. They lived and died in Germany.

Until he was twenty-three years old, Harvey D. Gossmann remained in his native land, where he attended the public schools. At that time he came to the United States arriving here in 1869, and for the first eighteen months after he landed he was engaged in working on a farm at Rosemond, in Christian County, Ill., for \$18 per month. Before leaving Germany, he gave his country the regular military service required of its men. On August 8, 1872, Mr. Gossmann was married to Mrs. Amelia Myers, who was born in Germany, but came to the United States when she was a girl, and was later married to Henry Myers, to whom she bore two children, namely: Lena and Johanna. Mr. and Mrs. Gossman became the parents of three children, namely: Amelia, who is the wife of Arnold Dahler, of Nokomis Township; Hattie, who is the wife of William Nollmann, of Christian County, Ill.; and Emma, who is the wife of Henry Nollmann of Nokomis Township. Mr. Gossmann belongs to the Evangelical Church, of which he is a trustee, and to which



Martha A. Weaver



A. J. Weaver

he is a liberal contributor. After their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Gossmann located on her farm, and he added to the acreage, becoming a large landowner. In 1913 he was one of the men to organize the Farmers Bank of Ohlman, which he serves as president, and under his able management it has taken its place as one of the sound institutions of the county. A man of strong principles, and excellent ideas, he has always been willing to stand up for his convictions, and holds the confidence and respect of all who know him.

GRAHAM, John T., a successful farmer residing on Section 8, Fillmore Township, is one of the men who have helped to place Montgomery County in its present favorable position with regard to agricultural production. He was born in Pickaway County, Ohio, September 9, 1853, a son of Nathaniel and Mary (Haller) Graham. His father was born near Philadelphia, Pa., in 1811, and died February 18, 1879. His mother, who was born in Pennsylvania, in 1813, died March 18, 1856. They were married in Pennsylvania, later coming to Ohio, where they lived until 1866, when they came to Montgomery County, Ill., and here spent the remainder of their lives. He was a member of the English Lutheran Church. Four of his sons served in the Civil War, namely: Benjamin, F., as a member of Company I, Third Illinois Cavalry; N. J., of Company A, Twenty-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry; Samuel, in Company A, Ninetieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; and William, in Company B, Fifty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Aside from these sons, there were five others in the family, namely: Charlotte, who became the wife of B. T. Down; Savilla, who is deceased; Mary, who is the wife of George Liston; Adaline, who is the wife of F. F. Ludwick of Fillmore, Ill.; and John F. Seven of the family are living in 1918.

John F. Graham was twelve years old when the family came to Montgomery County, and here he was reared and sent to the district schools, remaining at home until he was nineteen years old. On January 11, 1879, he was married to Martha J. Barriuger, a daughter of Alfred and Emma Barringer, who were pioneers of Montgomery County, coming here from North Carolina, and locating in Fillmore Township, where they died. After marriage Mr. and Mrs. Graham rented land in Fillmore Township for seven years, and then bought 122 acres of land which forms their present farm. He is a breeder of Spotted Poland-China hogs, and other varieties of good stock, and an extensive raiser of fruit as well as other farm crops.

The children of Mr. and Mrs. Graham are as follows: Fred, who is unmarried, lives at home; Roy, who married H. J. Phillips, lives in Bond County, Ill.; Ray, who is unmarried, lives at Fort Morgan, Col.; Olive, who is unmarried, lives in Minnesota; and Effie, who married Amos Snook, died May 2, 1913. The family belong to the Lutheran Church. Mr. Graham belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America, and

represented his camp several times in the national camp of that order and he is a Republican in politics, having represented the county in state conventions as a delegate and was a school director for twenty-five years. He was also superintendent of the Sunday school of his church for a like term, in all of which positions he has deserved the confidence reposed in him.

GREENE, James A., first vice-president of the Coffeen National Bank and superintendent of the Coffeen Coal Company, at Coffeen, Ill., and one of the representative coal mining men of this section, stands very high in public esteem. He was born in East Fork Township, July 4, 1874, a son of William T. and Susan (Canuon) Greene.

William T. Greene was born in New York City, in December, 1818, and was there reared. From his boyhood he followed the sea, being at one time five years continuously on the water. In young manhood he came to Montgomery County, and bought a farm in East Fork Township, where he was married. His wife was born in Grisham Township, a daughter of William Cannon, one of the first settlers on the prairies of Montgomery County, and he played an important part in the upbuilding of this section, and was well known at Hillsboro. He owned and developed several farms, selling them at a good figure, and died on the last farm he bought, in December, 1881, when his son, James A. was only seven years old. He and his wife had twelve children, namely: John T., who lives in Coffeen; Sarah, who is deceased; Ellen, who married M. S. Lewis, lives on the homestead; Catherine, who married Asbury E. Nevinger, lives in Bond County, Ill.; Albert, who died in 1916; Alena, who is deceased; Robert, who lives in Oklahoma; Emma, who married Robert Elmore, of Fillmore Township; Charles C. who lived at Decatur, Ill., died December 3, 1916; James A.; Harry, who died in 1906; and Florence, who married A. R. Haenny of Coffeen, Ill. William T. Greene was a quiet, unassuming man who attended to his own business, and was very successful, popular and well known.

James A. Greene was educated in the public schools of East Fork Township and remained at home until he was eighteen years old when he and the family moved to Coffeen, leaving the farm on which his father had died. In that year he started to work as a mine boy, and was promoted until he was a full fledged miner, having started at the very bottom, oiling cars. He was made company weighman and held that position for a number of years, when he was further advanced and made top boss. His next promotion made him assistant mine manager, and during a portion of that time he discharged the duties of mine manager. Had it not been for his efforts the Coffeen mine would have been closed long ago, and on October 20, 1916, his services were given recognition by his appointment as superintendent of the company.

On September 15, 1895, Mr. Greene was married to Nettie C. Brown, the youngest daughter of Cyrus D. and Hannah (McCann) Brown. Mr. Brown was born on the farm where he spent his life probably about 1827, and died on it about 1909. He was of Scotch descent. Mrs. Greene died September 29, 1896. On March 4, 1899, Mr. Greene was married (second) to Ida Reubart, a daughter of Jeremiah and Laura Reubart, who was born in Montgomery County, and here reared, attending the grade and high schools. She taught school prior to her marriage. They have five children, as follows: Harry W., who is very bright and promising, and has taken gold medals in the county and the senatorial district for oratory, and also won a scholarship in the Illinois State Fair school; and Inez, Helen J., William E. and Ralph C. Mr. Greene belongs to the Iowa Bankers, the Royal Neighbors and the Modern Woodmen of America. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he is a trustee, and is very active in church work, and has been a class leader for nineteen years. Mr. Greene has been a member of the Coffeen National Bank since it was organized, and since 1914 has been its first vice president.

GREGORY, Irvin L., junior member of the firm of File and Gregory, dealers in coal, feed and hay, and proprietors of the elevator and sawmill at Irving, was born in Irving Township, April 22, 1851, a son of David E. and Peggy (Cress) Gregory.

David E. Gregory was born in North Carolina, a son of Jacob Gregory, and he came prior to his marriage to Illinois, stopping for a time in the southern part of the state. With another young man he came north to Montgomery County with a one-horse wagon, and here took up a tract of land which lay in both Witt and Irving townships, to which he added until he had 656 acres, and became one of the wealthy men of his locality. His energies were directed toward the development and improvement of his land although he had learned the millwright trade in North Carolina under his father. With the exception of two years spent at Pana, Ill., and the last few years when he lived in retirement at Irving, his time was spent on his farm after he came to the county. As he was an expert in his trade, he was occasionally called upon to erect mills in this section of the country and acquitted himself with credit. He married Peggy Cress, who was born in North Carolina, and came to Hillsboro Township with her parents, they driving their livestock all the way. They located near the old Cress farm, and there she grew to young womanhood, and was there married. They had nine children, namely: Henry, who died when twenty years old; Hiram, who is living retired in California; Helena, who is the widow of W. S. Berry, of Irving Township; Rachel who is the wife of Ephraim Ketch of De Soto, Ill.; Leana, who is the wife of Ambrose Kelly of Iola, Kans.; Irvin L.; Clara, who is the wife of D. C. Kelly,

of Kansas City, Mo.; and two who died in infancy. The father was an active man in politics, being a Democrat until the organization of the Greenback party, when he adopted its principles. Not only was he a member of the Lutheran Church, but he took a deep interest in its good work.

Irwin L. Gregory was reared in Irving Township and attended its schools, remaining at home until his marriage in September, 1876, to Helen Thumb, born in Witt Township, a daughter of Marvin Thumb. Mr. and Mrs. Gregory located on the home place where they lived until 1900, and then moved to farm land in Oklahoma, where they lived until 1913, when Mrs. Gregory died, and Mr. Gregory returned to Irving, Ill., and formed his present partnership. By his first marriage Mr. Gregory had seven children, as follows: Ethel, who is the wife of Dr. Irvin, of Gage, Okla.; Marvin, who lives at Fort Smith, Ark.; Iva, who is the wife of Albert Kelly, lives at Irving, Ill.; Roland, who is at Quinlan, Okla.; Grace who is deceased, was the wife of Harvey Buchanan, of Gage, Okla.; Rosie, who died in infancy; and Roy, who lives at Forest City, Ark. Mr. Gregory was married (second) to Miss Lillian Huestis, a daughter of Hiram and Mary Huestis, of Irving, Ill. Fraternally Mr. Gregory belongs to Irving Lodge No. 455 A. F. & A. M., and is past master of his lodge, and he belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America at Gage, Okla., and Mrs. Gregory belongs to the Royal Neighbors, at Irving. They are members of the English Lutheran Church and the Methodist Episcopal Church, respectively, he being a deacon of his church. In politics Mr. Gregory is a Prohibitionist and is enthusiastic in his support of his principles regarding the liquor question. When he left Oklahoma Mr. Gregory did not sell his farm there, and still owns it.

GRONER, William H., was one of the most active citizens of Litchfield, in the matter of securing public improvements, and was favorably known throughout Montgomery County because of his many useful activities. He was a man whose Christian character and profession and high sense of honor made him an example to his associates, and in numerous ways was a representative man of this section of the state. He was born in North Litchfield Township, October 17, 1842, and died May 30, 1917. He was a son of Tobias and Mary (Wood) Groner, natives of North Carolina and Tennessee, respectively.

Tobias Groner came to Montgomery County about 1838, and soon thereafter was married and located in North Litchfield Township, on land which he purchased. His death occurred in 1893, and his wife is also deceased. Their children were as follows: Wilson, who died at the age of seven years; William H.; Rachel C., who is deceased; Mary, who is Mrs. George Stear of Hunter Bend, Ill.; Martha J., who is the widow of Charles Bodkins of Kansas; Sarah E., who is Mrs. Eugene Boone of Decatur,

Ill.; Eliza J., who is Mrs. Albert Martin of Litchfield; Jesse M., who lived with William H.; Seagle, who lives in Texas; and John C., who is deceased.

William H. Groner gave his country honorable service during the Civil War. He enlisted August 11, 1862, in Company A, Ninety-first Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and was in Kentucky, Texas, Alabama, and along the Mississippi River in several states, and participated in the siege of Spanish Fort, Fort Blakeley and Elizabethtown Ky. On September 27, 1862, he was taken prisoner by General Morgan's raiders, but being paroled, was at Benton Barracks until exchanged the following June, when he rejoined his regiment and was at Fort Hudson and New Orleans and the campaign in that vicinity and also the engagement at Whistler, Ala., in April, 1865. In July, 1865, he was honorably discharged and returned home. For a short period afterward he engaged in farming, but then had an attack of rheumatism, and so he concluded to complete his education, which interfered with this kind of work. He attended a select school at Litchfield for three months, then went to Blackburn University. For some years afterwards he taught school, being an instructor at Raymond, Harvel, Honey Bend, Litchfield, and in 1894 he was elected county superintendent of schools, holding that office until 1898, when he retired from the school-room, and embarked in a real estate and insurance business with L. F. Wood. After two years, this partnership was dissolved, and Mr. Groner opened an office of his own, later taking a Mr. Taylor into partnership. Always a faithful member of the Christian Church, Mr. Groner was ordained a minister of that faith by Bishops Van Hooser and Simms, and preached at different churches in this vicinity once a month, with one church for thirty-eight years.

On November 24, 1868, Mr. Groner was married to Amanda C. Roberts, born in North Litchfield Township, a daughter of John S. and Elizabeth (Williams) Roberts natives of Tennessee and Kentucky, who came to this county in 1838. Mr. and Mrs. Groner had two children born to them: Minnie L., who is Mrs. H. G. Ferris, of Kansas City, Mo.; and Ernest A., who is deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Ferris have one son, William Ray Ferris, who is attending Washington University, and he is the only grandson in the family. Mr. Groner was interested in securing public improvements for many years. When the paving was first done at Litchfield, Mr. Groner made all the estimates on it and on the large sewer, and always gave freely of his time and ability to advance his community. In politics he was a Republican. He belonged to the Knights of Pythias of Litchfield, and S. B. Phillips Post No. 379, G. A. R.

GRUBBS, Samuel Moody, one of the leading financiers and business men of Litchfield, has been associated with much of the growth of this city, and is responsible for a great deal of its present prosperity. He was born at Hillsboro,

Ill., August 12, 1835, a son of Moody and Cynthia Ann (Boone) Grubbs. His mother was a grand-niece of Daniel Boone. The family emigrated from Kentucky to Hillsboro early in 1835, making the trip with wagons and teams, and while crossing the Ohio River, a mare was lost for a time, but later recovered. The father who died in 1847, was a bricklayer by trade.

Samuel Moody Grubbs was the youngest of ten children born to his parents. After the father's death, the mother married (second) John Tullis, a farmer, and Samuel M. Grubbs lived with his stepfather until the latter's death. He was seventeen years old when he began working for himself, going to Jersey County, Ill. for that purpose. There he hired out to a farmer for \$8 per month, with the exception of harvest time, when he received \$1.25 per day. When he was eighteen he became a clerk in a general store owned by William Brewer at Hillsboro, and continued as a clerk until 1856, when he bought a drug store and conducted it for two years and then selling, he bought Mr. Brewer's business and operated it until 1865 when he sold it to A. K. Sawyer, and moved to Litchfield where he and R. H. Peall formed the firm of Peall & Grubbs and for three years conducted a general merchandise store. Mr. Grubbs then became a partner in the banking firm of Brewer, Seymour & Company, and when Mr. Seymour retired, the firm became Brewer & Grubbs. In 1883 Mr. Brewer died, and the bank became known as S. M. Grubbs & Company, Mrs. Grubbs being the company. In 1889 this bank was merged into the First National Bank of Litchfield, of which Mr. Grubbs was vice president until 1890, when he was made president, so continuing until 1913 when he retired. From 1883 to the present time he has been secretary of the Oil City Building and Savings Association; he owns stock in the Drovers National Bank of East St. Louis, Ill., and is one of the most reliable men of these parts.

On November 18, 1857, he was married (first) to Mary Brewer, born at Palestine, Ill., a daughter of William and Delilah (Huff) Brewer, and their children were as follows: Ella B., who died in 1887, was Mrs. George W. Atterbury, and she had one daughter, Hazel, Mrs. J. R. Spraker now living in Buffalo, N. Y.; Mary Gertrude, who is Mrs. E. R. Davis, of Chicago Heights, Ill.; and her children are: E. Fern, now Mrs. W. B. Lewis, W. W., cashier of the First National Bank of Chicago Heights, Francis, Mrs. R. G. Talcott, Ralph O., in the United States Navy, Mary L. and Edward R.; and Lila G., who is the widow of E. R. Elliott, and resides with her father; and has one son Allen R., who is an instructor at the Culver, (Ind.) Military Academy. Mrs. Grubbs died March 18, 1888. On April 30, 1890, Mr. Grubbs was married (second) to Mrs. Elizabeth A. (Beach) White, born in New York, widow of Augustus White, who had two children that died in infancy born to her first marriage. The second Mrs. Grubbs died January 8, 1916.

Mr. Grubbs is mainly self-educated, never having had many opportunities of attending school, although he went for a short time to the district schools and the academy of Hillsboro. A member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, he is now one of the board of trustees and has held all the other offices within the gift of the members. In politics a Republican, he has always been active in local affairs and in 1874 was elected mayor of Litchfield, and served two terms as city treasurer, and for one year was president of the school board. A Mason in good standing, he is very much interested in that order. During his long residence at Litchfield his name stands for the highest type of American citizenship with his fellow citizens.

GUDDER, Alec, an excellent example of the self-reliant, self-made man in Montgomery County, is one of the substantial business men of Litchfield. He was born in Russian Poland, February 25, 1889 and there he was educated in a public school. In 1903 he came to the United States, locating first at Centralia, Ill., where he was employed by others for six months but at the expiration of that period was able to start in business for himself in a small way, handling junk. After a year he went to Pana, Ill., and there continued the same line of business for two years. While located in Pana he attended night school for a short period. The subsequent year was spent at Effingham Ill., and he then established a business at Marion, Ill., in which he is still interested. By this time he was able to establish a wholesale branch of his business at Centralia, and spent four years there operating it, and then sold and came to Litchfield, where he founded his present wholesale business and now deals in scrapiron, metals, hides and other articles of a like nature, and he has branch houses at Hillsboro, Virden, Carlyle, Greenville and Gillespie.

On June 2, 1912, Mr. Gudder was married to Estelle Brown, who was born at St. Louis, Mo., May 3, 1894. They have one son, Robert, born August 23, 1913. In politics Mr. Gudder is a Republican. A man of untiring industry and thrifty habits, he has forged ahead and stands at the head of his line of business in this section.

HALL, Stephen A. D., who is profitably engaged as a general contractor at Nokomis, is one of the leading men in his line in Montgomery County. He was born in Bond County, Ill., February 22, 1876, a son of Valentine and Kate (Schornick) Hall, natives of Madison County, Ill., both of whom are now deceased. The father owned and operated a farm in Bond County, Ill., later owning a large amount of land in Christian County. Subsequently he sold that and came to Montgomery County and spent his last days at Witt, Ill., where he died. He was the father of eight children, namely: Samuel, who is employed in the Nokomis mine; Laura and Clara, who are twins; Edward, who is a farmer of Will County, Ill.; Anna, who is the

wife of Charles Hefley; Stephen A. D.; Julia, who is the wife of Oscar Monhink of Christian County, Ill.; and Bert, who lives at Morrisonville, Ill.

Stephen A. D. Hall was reared on the homestead of his father, and attended the district schools, remaining at home until he was twenty-three years old. He worked on a farm by the month in Christian County, and then was employed in the Witt mines for two years. Becoming interested in cement work, he went to Kansas and Oklahoma to do contract work in that line, and later became a cement contractor and has since been so engaged. He owns ninety acres of land near Hillsboro, Ill., and business property at Nokomis, having earned all he possesses through his own efforts.

On July 30, 1907, Mr. Hall was married to Maude Barbee, who was born at Pana, Ill., and they have two sons, namely: Lewis D. and Charles L. The family belongs to the Lutheran Church. Mr. Hall is a member of Sherman Lodge No. 245, I. O. O. F. of Nokomis. In politics he is a Republican, and served as tax collector while living in Will County. Mr. Hall helped to organize the Nokomis State Bank, of which he is now a director, and in which he takes a deep interest. A man of affairs, he is an excellent citizen and would be a desirable addition to any community.

HALLER, Jacob E., one of the prosperous farmers of Nokomis Township, is living on Section 24, his property being one of the most valuable in the county. He was born in Audubon Township, September 16, 1868, a son of Jacob and Anna (Abrahamson) Haller, the former of whom died March 19, 1916, but the latter survives and lives at Nokomis, Ill. Jacob Haller was born in Ross County, Ohio, and came to Illinois when a poor boy. In 1852 he went to California, driving an ox team all the way, and was on the road five months and three days. After reaching the Golden state, he first herded cattle, but later, with a partner, made a fortunate investment. During the period he was interested in California affairs, he made the trip between that state and Montgomery County thirteen or fourteen times, and on one of them, he met and was married to Miss Anna Abrahamson. In 1867 he bought large tracts of land in Montgomery County, aggregating about 700 acres, 640 acres of which were located in Nokomis Township, and became very prominent, being one of the organizers of the Nokomis National Bank, and continued to hold an official position with it until his death. He was a member of Nokomis Lodge No. 456 A. F. & A. M., and for over twenty years served it as treasurer. Both he and his wife were active and generous members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. They had ten children, six of whom survive namely: Catherine, who is the wife of Dr. Easterlay of Watsonville, Cal.; Carrie, who is the wife of D. H. Best of Nokomis Township; Nancy, who lives at Nokomis, Ill.; Jacob E.; Millie, who is the wife of M.

L. McIntyre of Topeka, Kas.; and Milt B., who is a farmer of Nokomis Township.

Jacob E. Haller was reared on the farm and sent to the district schools, working for his father until his marriage which occurred February 23, 1899, when he was united with Maude E. Harkey. She was born in Montgomery County, Ill. They have three children, namely: Jacob, who was born January 8, 1901, is attending the Nokomis High school; and Doris and Merle. He belongs to Nokomis Lodge No. 456, A. F. & A. M., and Pana Chapter, R. A. M. He is also a member of the Knights of Pythias and Shenner Lodge I. O. O. F. In politics he is a Democrat, and has been highway commissioner of Nokomis Township for the past eighteen years. A man of industrious habits, and high principles, he stands well in his neighborhood.

HAND, William, who is residing on his fine farm one mile southeast of Nokomis, Ill., is one of the representative men of Nokomis Township. He was born on the Flagg farm in Madison County, Ill., May 20, 1847, a son of Joseph and Mary (Wilson) Hand, who were born, reared and married in England, all their people being farmers, but Joseph learned the butchering trade and worked at it after he and his wife came to the United States and located at Alton, Ill., in 1845. After about three years they moved to the Flagg farm, in Madison County, and lived on it as tenants for six or seven years, when Mr. Hand entered land southeast of Bunker Hill, in Macoupin County, to the extent of 100 acres, and later added forty acres more and lived on it for fifteen or sixteen years. Then he bought eighty acres in Montgomery County, to which he added until he had 300 acres. His death occurred on the property now occupied by Mary Irene Hand, at Nokomis, Ill. There were ten children in the family of the parents, six daughters and four sons, of whom seven now survive.

William Hand attended the local schools and assisted his father. He drove an ox-team for his father, for three years breaking prairie land. At the age of twenty-one he bought eighty acres of land and was prosperous from the beginning. From time to time he has invested in land, and now owns about 1,000 acres of land in Witt and Nokomis townships, and is one of the most substantial of the Montgomery County farmers.

On January 13, 1872, Mr. Hand was married to Lizzie A. Hastings, who was born in St. Clair, Ill., May 7, 1852, her parents also being natives of England. Mrs. Hand died December 9, 1914. Mr. and Mrs. Hand had six children, five of whom survive, namely: Emma; Laura, who married Maro Ekey; Augusta; John; and Charles, who married Margaret Stander and they have a daughter, Winifred. The fourth child, George, born March 13, 1880, died in February, 1881. In politics Mr. Hand is a Republican. A man of high character, and fine business ability, he stands well with his

neighbors, and he and his family are well known in this section of the state.

HARRISON, Ira, a prosperous merchant of Donnellson, who is conducting his business in such a manner as to entitle him to a foremost place among the worth-while men of his locality, was born in Fayette County, Ill., August 6, 1842, a son of Ludwick and Rachel (Holland) Harrison, both of whom were born in North Carolina, where they were reared and married, and seven years later they left North Carolina and came to Illinois, and settled on a farm in Fayette County where the father died. They were church members, and very estimable people. Of their nine children, two survive, Ira; and Elizabeth, who is the widow of Daniel Dunbar. There is a half-brother, Jasper, who is living on the old homestead.

Ira Harrison was reared on a farm in Fayette County, and attended a school held in a log cabin under the subscription plan. He remained at home until he was married, to Mary Carter, who died in Fayette County, having borne him eight children, six of whom survive, namely: Wm. R., Wesley, Ewing, Nancy, Carroll, Serelda, Frances and Lula. Mr. Harrison was married (second) to Mrs. Sarah Harris, a widow, who died, and he was married (third) to Mrs. Partena Matthews, widow of William R. Matthews. She was born in Fayette County, Ill., November 23, 1860. By her first marriage, she had ten children, of who one survives, Jesse Matthews, who lives with Mr. and Mrs. Harrison.

In 1913 Mr. Harrison came to Donnellson where he established his present business, and he has been very successful in it. A Democrat, he has served as collector for two terms, supervisor for three terms, and is a man of local prominence and is held in high esteem by all who know him.

HARRINGTON, Thomas W., now deceased, was a veteran of the Civil War and for many years one of the representative men of Litchfield and is well remembered by many who had the honor of his acquaintance. He was born in Madison County, Ill., August 15, 1837, a son of William Oliver and Eliza (Lloyd) Harrington, early settlers of Madison County. His mother died when Thomas W. Harrington was a child and he remained with his father until he attained the age of twelve years, at which time he went to live with Major Laffin and was there six years, then made his home with Major Laffin's son until 1861. Previous to this he had taught school in 1859 and 1860. In September, 1861, he enlisted for service in the Civil War as a member of Company K, Seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry, but was discharged on account of sickness in 1862. Returning to his home, which at that time was in Macoupin County, he worked on a farm until he had recovered his health and then re-enlisted, in October, 1864, in the Thirty-second Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and

served until he was discharged at the close of the war. He participated in the battles of Shiloh, Fort Donaldson, Pittsburg Landing and was with Sherman in the march to the sea, and in other engagements. On October 3, 1861, he was married to Mary E. Owen, who was born in Macoupin County, Ill., January 10, 1842, a daughter of Andrew and Jane (MacCracken) Owen, natives of Kentucky and Alabama. In November, 1865, with his family Mr. Harrington moved to Litchfield and began working as a carpenter, so continuing until 1890, when he was elected a justice of the peace, and he continued to serve in that office until his death September 20, 1916. While living at Litchfield he built a fine residence, and here his widow still lives. Mr. and Mrs. Harrington became the parents of the following children: Nettie, who is Mrs. John Peck, has children, Bert W., Abraham A., Juanita, married Jacob Graham, Mary M., Dewey and Edgar, of Protection, Kas.; Edward, who lives at Denver, Col., married Mary Maas; Anna, who is Mrs. Linn Brown of Medford, Okla., has children, Bernard and Rita W.; Viola, who is a milliner of Medford, Okla., and Virginia, who is at home with her mother. Mr. Harrington was a Methodist a Republican and a member of the local G. A. R. Post. Although his educational advantages were limited to those afforded by the district schools he made good use of his opportunities and was a well informed man, and possessed such good judgment and sound common sense that his advice was sought and acted upon by many who appreciated his worth.

HARWOOD, Howel Alexander, one of the retired residents of Litchfield, was for many years a successful farmer of Montgomery County. He was born in Stanley County, N. C., June 5, 1862, a son of William and Martha (Harkey) Harwood, natives of North Carolina. The father was a soldier in the Confederate army during the war between the states, and after he was killed in the service, the mother married (second) William Sides, who came to Hillsboro, Ill., in 1869.

Howel Alexander Harwood attended the district schools of his native county, and when he was seven years old he came with the family to Montgomery County, Ill., after his mother's death or when he was twelve years of age going to live with Israel Fogelman for two years. He was then with Joel Fogelman of North Litchfield Township for some years. On March 11, 1885, he was married to Florence E. Shepherd, born in North Litchfield Township, March 8, 1865, a daughter of Preston and Sarah (Thompson) Shepherd, natives of Kentucky and of Greene County, Ill. Mr. and Mrs. Harwood became the parents of two children: Oscar, who lives at Clinton, Ill.; and Preston, who lives at Glenwood, Pa. After his marriage, Mr. Harwood rented land in North Litchfield Township for about three years, and then moved on fifty-three acres of land his wife inherited from her parents, in North Litchfield Township. The

place was partly improved, but he further developed it and made it very valuable. To this he kept on adding until he had 160 acres of land which was in prairie and also twenty acres in timber. On it Mr. Harwood carried on general farming until March, 1908, when he moved to Litchfield and bought property, now renting out his farm. Mrs. Harwood attended the Litchfield public schools. She belongs to the Primitive Baptist Church. In politics he is a Democrat, and served for three terms as a school director.

HAUSER, Otto, M. D., a successful physician and surgeon of Walshville, who has been here in practice practically since 1899, is one of the leading practitioners of Montgomery County. He was born in the village of Walshville, January 6, 1873, a son of Christian and Regina (Guenther) Hauser. Christian Hauser was born in Germany in 1827, and there was reared, learning the harnessmaking trade. While still unmarried he came in young manhood to the United States, in 1853, and after a short stop in New York City, came on west to St. Louis Mo., where he worked at this trade, until 1864 or 1865. While in New York City he was married, his wife having been born in Germany in 1827. Leaving St. Louis, he and his wife came to Walshville, Ill., when the village was in its infancy. Upon his arrival Christian Hauser embarked in the harness business, and lived in the village until about 1881 or 1882 when he moved on his farm one and one-half miles northwest of the village, and there he resided until 1891, when he retired and returned to Walshville, and there died in February, 1908, aged eighty-one years; his wife died November 4, 1904, aged seventy-seven years. The father made a success of his life work, and died owning 300 acres of land, all in Walshville Township, that he had acquired through his own efforts. A Republican and German Lutheran, he was a well known man. He and his wife had seven children, five of whom grew to maturity, namely: Christian, who lives at Wichita, Kas.; Louis, who lives at Litchfield, Ill.; Katie, who is the wife of Charles A. Tolle, of Litchfield, Ill.; Otto; and Julia who is the wife of M. E. Garrison of Kansas.

Otto Hauser was reared in Walshville, and attended its schools, and the Northern Illinois Normal School at Dixon, Ill., after which he entered the medical department of the Washington University at St. Louis, Mo., from which he was graduated with the degree of M. D., April 18, 1899. Immediately thereafter he came to Walshville where he has since been continuously engaged in a general practice, with the exception of the two years between 1910 and 1912, when he was at Litchfield, Ill., but he returned to Walshville and resumed his practice. In 1904 he was elected coroner of Montgomery County and held that office for four years.

On September 10, 1901, Dr. Hauser was married to Emma Kenne, a daughter of Charles and Minnie Schneppe Kenne, both natives of Ger-



J. N. Weller & Wife



WILMA M. WELLAR



HENRY W. WELLAR
EVELYN R. WELLAR

many. Mr. Kenne came to the United States when eighteen years old, and Mrs. Kenne when she was eight years old, and they settled at St. Louis, Mo. Dr. and Mrs. Hauser have had three children, two of whom died in infancy, the other being: Mildred E., who is attending school. Dr. Hauser belongs to Litchfield Lodge B. P. O. E. No. 654, Walshville Camp, M. W. A. and takes much interest in both orders. He is a Republican. Dr. Hauser belongs to the Presbyterian Church, while Mrs. Hauser is a Lutheran. In addition to his practice Dr. Hauser owns 300 acres of valuable land in Walshville Township. An excellent physician, he has built up a large practice and stands very high in public esteem.

HAYNES, Henry, although living at Waggoner, owns a fine farm on Section 31, Pitman Township, and is one of the successful agriculturists of Montgomery County. He was born on the farm he owns, July 12, 1857, a son of John and Harriet (Seymour) Haynes. The father was born in Indiana in 1817, but in his boyhood came to Cass County, Ill., and from there went to Morgan County, Ill., where he grew to manhood. He was a son of William and Annie (Hinty) Haynes, and a grandson of John Haynes, who was born in England and came to the United States, settling in Kentucky, where William Haynes was born. Later, removal was made to Indiana. Harriet Seymour, mother of Henry Haynes, was born in North Carolina October 7, 1810. When she was eleven years old, in 1830, the family came to Morgan County, Ill., probably in an ox-cart, and there she grew to young womanhood, being there married on October 18, 1842, to John Haynes. In 1855 John Haynes and his wife came to Pitman Township, buying 120 acres of land, now belonging to Henry Haynes. It had been cultivated to a certain extent, but they made many improvements upon it and there lived until they died, he passing away in 1890, and she in April, 1911. He was a Democrat in politics, but declined public office. A member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, he took an active interest in church work, and was connected with the old Providence congregation. He and his wife had seven children, namely: James, who is deceased; Sarah, who married W. L. King, is deceased; Greene, who lives with his brother Henry; Mary, who is deceased, was the wife of S. T. Caldwell of Edgar, Neb.; Alexander, who lives at Hoxie, Kas.; and John, who lives at Holtville, Cal., and Henry.

Henry Haynes lived at home and was sent to the local schools. On April 3, 1879, he was married to Ella Seymour, a daughter of W. B. and Elizabeth Seymour, of Macoupin County. Mrs. Haynes was born in Morgan County, Ill., but was taken to Macoupin County in her girlhood by her parents. For eight or nine years following their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Haynes rented land, and then bought the Haynes homestead, living on it until December, 1909, when they moved to Waggoner, where they have since

resided. They have two children, namely: William Hedmann, who was born August 28, 1883, lives at Elgin, Ill., where he is secretary of the Y. M. C. A., having been secretary of that organization at St. Paul, Winnipeg, Chicago and Dallas, Tex., going from the latter city to Elgin. He was educated at Hamline University, St. Paul, Minn., from which he was graduated. The second child is Hattie Evelyn, who was born December 22, 1895, and is living at home. Mr. Haynes is a Democrat.

HAYES, Karl L., M. D., one of the able and prosperous physicians and surgeons of Montgomery County, is engaged in an active practice at Farmersville, where he is universally respected. He was born at Pleasant Plains, Sangamon County, Ill., May 3, 1882, a son of Joseph W. and Fannie M. (Pierce) Hayes. The father was born in the same house as his son Dr. Hayes, but the mother was born in Connecticut, and was brought during her girlhood by her parents to Sangamon County, Ill., and there she grew to young womanhood and was married. Following marriage the parents located on the home farm, where they resided until death claimed them, the father passing away February 14, 1915. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church, and belonged to Pleasant Plains Lodge No. 700, A. F. & A. M. He and his wife had eight children, seven of whom survive, namely: Harry, who is an electrician in California, is a graduate in electrical engineering; Augusta W., who is a graduate of the University of Illinois, is a soil expert, and is soil inspector of Indiana; Oliver, who is a student in the Illinois State University; and Maude M., Zella and Rose, all of whom are at home; and Karl L.

Karl L. Hayes was reared on the homestead farm, and sent to the common and high schools in his native county. He then took a scientific course at the University of Illinois, following which he matriculated in the medical department of Washington University, St. Louis, Mo., attending two years. He returned then to the medical department of University of Ill., from which he was graduated June 5, 1906, with the degree of M. D., he having secured the degree of B. S. with his scientific course. Immediately following the completion of his medical course, Dr. Hayes located at Farmersville where he has since remained. Professionally he belongs to the Montgomery County Medical Society, the Illinois State Medical Society, and the American Medical Association. His fraternal affiliations are with Pleasant Plains Lodge No. 700, A. F. & A. M., and the Modern Woodmen of America. In politics he is a Republican.

Dr. Hayes was married September 14, 1916, to Amy J. Ball, a daughter of John Ball of Montgomery County. A scholarly man, carefully trained, Dr. Hayes has risen high in his profession and fully merits the consideration he receives at the hands of his fellow citizens.

HEBENSTREIT, Joseph P., superintendent of the Nokomis Coal Company of Nokomis, and

one of the experienced men in his line, is held in high esteem by his associates. He was born in Germany, June 29, 1849, a son of Jacob and Catherine (Deitrich) Hebenstreit, born, reared and married in Germany, which country they left in 1852, for the United States, destined for Belleville Illinois. The mother died three days after their arrival from the cholera epidemic which was raging at Belleville at that time. The father was one of the first miners in Belleville and was engaged in mining until 1888 and died in 1898.

Of the six children born to him, four are still living although Joseph P. is the only survivor of the children of the first marriage.

Joseph P. Hebenstreit was less than three years old when he was brought to this country, and from the time he was six until he was twelve years old, he attended the subscription schools. At the age of thirteen he entered the mines with his father, he worked in the day-time and went to school at night. He was engaged at different positions at the mines at Belleville until 1876, when he went to Staunton, Illinois, and engaged to Henry Voge as a miner; a year later he took charge of the Voge Mine. In April 1880 he left Staunton and went to Colorado and engaged in mining. In September 1881 he returned to Staunton and again engaged to Henry Voge to take charge of his new mine, later known as No. 6 mine and continued in charge of the mine after it changed hands to the Ellsworth Coal Company in 1882. In 1884 this company was changed to the Consolidated Coal Company. Mr. Hebenstreit continued as mine manager at No. 6 mine until November 1, 1889, when he was appointed superintendent of the No. 6 and No. 7 mines of Staunton and No. 8 and No. 10 mines at Mt. Olive, Illinois. During 1901 to 1903 he sunk and equipped No. 14 mine at Staunton. In September 1904 he left the Consolidated Coal Company and engaged to J. E. Rutledge to sink his new New Staunton mine at Livingston, Ill. In September, 1905, he left that mine in charge of his two sons, T. G. Hebenstreit (Superintendent) and J. A. Hebenstreit (Ass't Sup't) and went to Zeigler, Ill., to take charge of the Joseph Leiter mine, just after a serious gas explosion had killed 58 men. After getting this mine in normal condition, without having an accident for which this mine is famous, there being four serious explosions since he left in 1907, he then engaged to W. S. Wilson, President of the Bessemer Wash Coal Company, also President of the Carterville Coal Company as superintendent of the six mines of the Bessemer Wash Coal Company and two mines of the Carterville Coal Company at Herring, Illinois. In 1910 he engaged to J. D. Peters, President of the Chicago-Carterville Coal Company to take charge of mines A and B after mine A had a very serious gas explosion which killed eight men. After those two mines were in good conditions he again engaged to J. E. Rutledge, May 1912, getting his Security mine at DuQuoin, Illinois, in working conditions, which was a new mine. In November, 1912, J. E.

Rutledge, who also is President of the Nokomis Coal Company mine at Nokomis, Illinois asked J. P. Hebenstreit to sink and equip that mine. After the sinking equipment was put up in January, 1913, the sinking commenced. Coal was struck at a depth of 642 feet on July 4, 1913. This mine is one of the most modern equipped mines in the State. At this writing it has 600 employes and is a producer of 4,300 tons per day and will increase its production considerably before 1919. Mr. Hebenstreit was married to Frances Keefer and they had three sons, Thomas G. who is superintendent of the Livingston mine, Joseph A. who is assistant superintendent of the Livingston mine, also ex-mayor of Livingston, Illinois and Edward H. who is the mine manager at the Nokomis mine. Mrs. Hebenstreit died Jan. 5th, 1881. Later Mr. Hebenstreit was married (second) to Mary E. Carleton, a widow who had two children. Mr. and Mrs. Hebenstreit have the following children: Carrie, who is the wife of Dr. H. A. Hunter of Staunton, Illinois; William who is practicing law at Freeport, Illinois; and Harry C. who is the chief electrician of the Nokomis mine; and Robert who is deceased. Mr. Hebenstreit belongs to the Masons and the Modern Woodmen of America. In politics he is a Republican.

HECKEL, Jacob, now deceased, was for a number of years a substantial man and successful farmer of Grisham Township, Montgomery County, Ill. He was born in Alsace-Lorraine, France, August 18, 1840, a son of Jacob and Louise Heckel, both natives of Germany. The family came to the United States when Jacob Heckel was eleven years old, and located in St. Clair County, Ill., where the parents bought land and established themselves as farmers.

Until the outbreak of the Civil War, Jacob Heckel remained on the home farm, but in August, 1862, enlisted in defense of his adopted country, and served three years, being honorably discharged August 5, 1865. Following his military service, Mr. Heckel worked for several years at Belleville, Ill., and then in 1868 came to Grisham Township, where he bought forty acres of land. As time went on, he added 140 acres more land, and put it all in a high state of cultivation, and made many improvements, so that it is today a very valuable property. Here he was engaged in farming until his death, which occurred August 29, 1917.

Mr. Heckel was married to Minnie Helpers, a daughter of John and Louise Helpers. The Helpers family came from Hanover, Germany, to the United States when Mrs. Heckel was seven years old, and lived at St. Louis, Mo., for some years, but later moved to St. Clair County, Ill. In 1871 Mr. and Mrs. Helpers moved to Montgomery County and bought a farm adjoining that of Mr. Heckel, and there Mr. Helpers died in 1908, and Mrs. Helpers in 1898. Mr. and Mrs. Heckel had seven children, four of whom survive, namely: Louise, who is Mrs. Will Schluckebier, of Donnellson, Ill.; Lottie, who is Mrs. Fred Krummel, of Grisham Town-

ship: John, who after marriage to Louise Krummel, located in Grisham Township; and Bertha, who is with her mother. Mr. Heckel was a member of the Lutheran Church. In his political views, he was a Republican. During the many years he lived in Grisham Township, he won the respect and confidence of his neighbors and when he died his community lost an estimable man.

HEIM, John A., one of the enterprising farmers of Montgomery County, is operating a fine property on Section 8, Harvel Township. He was born in Christian County, Ill., August 12, 1884, a son of William and Melissa M. (May) Heim, both of whom are deceased, she passing away in 1900, and he in February, 1911. They were the parents of three children: Ida, who is the wife of Robert Redman, of Sangamon County, living in the vicinity of Springfield; Bertie, who is the wife of Christian Specht, of Harvel Township; and John A.

John A. Heim was reared on a farm in Christian County, and attended the schools of his neighborhood in the winter months, assisting his father in the summer seasons, and later he took a commercial course in Brown's Business College at Decatur, Ill. For six months he was engaged in farming in Harvel Township on rented land, and then he inherited his present farm of eighty acres, on which he has since been farming intelligently and profitably.

On October 24, 1906, Mr. Heim was married to Alma W. Jordan, born in Harvel Township, April 26, 1883, a daughter of Lewis W. Jordan. Mrs. Heim attended the country schools. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Heim, namely: Inez, born July 9, 1907; Russell W., born September 28, 1910, died October 3, 1912; and Lucille D., born November 17, 1913. They belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics he is a Republican. Mr. and Mrs. Heim are pleasant, amiable young people and prominent in their neighborhood, where they are deservedly popular.

HEISE, John H., whose operations as a painting contractor are important enough to entitle him to a foremost place among men in his line not only at Litchfield which city is his headquarters, but throughout Montgomery County, was born at St. Louis, Mo., February 15, 1857. He is a son of Carl and Fredericka (Freiner) Heise, natives of Germany who came from their own land to America in an old sailing vessel which landed them at New Orleans, La., from whence they came up the Mississippi River to St. Louis, Mo., where the father worked at his trade of tailoring. There he died February 15, 1869.

After the death of his father, John H. Heise had to make his own way in the world, and he did whatever honest work came to his hand. In 1870 the widowed mother with her eight children came to Litchfield, Ill., and John H. Heise the eldest continued to help her as far as he was able. He learned house painting, for some years worked in that line and then en-

gaged with the Litchfield Car Manufacturing Company as a painter, remaining with this concern until 1893, when he began doing business for himself as a painting contractor, and he has since been thus engaged and has been connected with some of the most important contract work in this line in the county, and his volume of business is the largest of any similar concerns.

On June 17, 1885 Mr. Heise was married to Margaret Corrigan, born at Litchfield, Ill., January 1, 1864, a daughter of Dennis and Martha (Flynn) Corrigan, natives of Ireland, and they became the parents of the following children: Stella, who is deceased; Elizabeth, who is at home; Mary, who is Mrs. Samuel Edwards, of Detroit, Mich.; Josephine, who is Mrs. Harry Prickett of Decatur, Ill., has one son, Russell E.; Ruth, who is Mrs. William Coatney of Beardstown, Ill., has two children, Harold and Catherine; Charles Dennis, who lives at Detroit, Mich.; Frederick, who lives at Decatur, Ill.; and Thomas, Edward, Margaret and Isabel who are all at home.

Mr. Heise never had many educational advantages as his school days closed when twelve years old. Politically he is a Democrat. He served one term on the school board, and one term as alderman of the Second Ward of Litchfield. Fraternally he belongs to the M. W. A., the M. P. L., and Mrs. Heise is a member of the Lady Foresters. He joined the Litchfield Fire Department, in 1876, and has been an active member ever since, and was elected chief in 1892, which position he held for one year and, has been secretary of the Rescue Hose Company since 1890. He also belongs to the Painters' Union and has held all the offices in it including that of president. A man of strong personality, he uses his influence to good purpose, and stands very high in his community. Mrs. Heise belongs to the Roman Catholic Church.

HELSTON, John Joseph.—For a number of years the late John Joseph Helston was a prominent and successful business man at Hillsboro, to which place he came after honorable service in the Civil War, which service he entered when but fourteen years of age. Although born in another land, he was identified in every way with the American Union, even to the extent of shedding his blood to assist in its preservation.

John Joseph Helston was born at Whitechurch, Shropshire, England, June 23, 1847, and was one year old when his parents brought him to the United States. He was a son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Beckett) Helston, or Helstone, as the name was written in England. They had three children: Elizabeth, who was born in England and died in Mississippi, was the wife of William Coleman; John Joseph; and William, who was born in the United States. The paternal grandparents were William and Sarah Helston, natives of England and parents of five children: John, Thomas, Matthew, Harriet and a Mrs. Wilkinson. The maternal grandfather

was John Beckett and he and wife died in England leaving two daughters: Elizabeth and Jane.

Thomas Helston, father of John Joseph, was a carpenter by trade and was considered an excellent workman. In 1848 he emigrated to America with his first wife and two children, locating first at Woburn, Mass. Later he moved to Ohio and still later to Urbana, Ill., from which place he enlisted for service in the Civil War and after its close returned to Urbana. In following work at his trade he found it expedient to remove from Urbana to Duquoin, Ill., and later worked for a time in the South but returned to Duquoin and continued there until 1874, when he came to Montgomery County. At this time his son John Joseph Helston was engaged in the hardware business at Hillsboro and the father gave assistance in his son's store. His death occurred in December, 1886. His first wife died early and his second marriage took place in Ohio and the second wife died in 1879.

John Joseph Helston was a self-made man. He had but few advantages in his youth but no one could ever deny that he was possessed of more courage and decision than an ordinary boy of fourteen years, for that was his age when he became attached to the Second Illinois Cavalry, commanded by Colonel Marsh, for service in the Civil War. His age prevented his being mustered into the service and given a place on the pay roll, but it did not prevent his facing danger by the side of his comrades in every engagement and proving by his valorous deeds that the courage of a man dwelt in the body of a boy. At one time he was taken prisoner by the enemy and was severely wounded in the leg. As he had never been formally mustered into the government service, when the war terminated he could not lawfully lay claim to a pension, but this injustice was subsequently remedied in a measure and through special Act of Congress, Mrs. Helston receives a pension of \$12 per month.

In 1866 Mr. Helston came to Hillsboro and learned the timer's trade under Robert H. Stewart. Afterward he worked at this trade for the firm of Walsh & Hutton and later was engaged in the hardware and furniture business, in 1872 purchasing Mr. Hutton's store interest and in 1873 Mr. Walsh's hardware stock, the latter then taking over the furniture business. Subsequently Mr. Helston purchased and moved into the commodious business house in the Union block where he was engaged in business at the time of his death, February 18, 1885. Mr. Helston, after the death of Robert H. Stewart, purchased the latter's hardware stock, the style of that firm being Linxwiler & Co. Mr. Helston was a director of the Hillsboro National Bank, having been elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of George M. Raymond. He was possessed of business qualities far beyond ordinary and had practically built up a substantial fortune from nothing. He was a valued member of the Baptist Church.

Mr. Helston was married April 1, 1869, to Miss Eugenia Killpatrick, who was born on a farm in Hillsboro Township, September 29, 1852, a daughter of Andrew and Elizabeth (Simmons) Killpatrick. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Helston: Frank J., who is a resident of Hillsboro, married May Gilmore and they have one child, Maurice; and Alice and Joseph Beckett, both of whom reside with their mother. Andrew Killpatrick, father of Mrs. Helston, was born on the old Killpatrick homestead which his father secured from the government and which is now Mrs. Helston's property. Andrew Killpatrick died in 1902. He was twice married, the mother of Mrs. Helston being a native of Brown County, Ohio, and died when the latter was twenty months old, an only child. The second marriage of Andrew Killpatrick was to Rachel Canaday, an aunt of Senator Canaday, and the following children were born: Grace, who is the wife of Edward Williams; Mande; and Nella, who is the wife of Dr. Fred Harris of Hillsboro. The paternal grandparents of Mrs. Helston were David and Agnes (McCullough) Killpatrick, the former of whom was a native of Ireland and the latter of South Carolina. They were pioneers in Montgomery County and they died here and their ashes rest west of Hillsboro. The maternal grandparents were Wesley and Elizabeth (Nelson) Simmons, who came to Hillsboro from Ohio. For a time they lived on a farm but then came back to Hillsboro and died here aged respectively eighty and seventy-two years. Their children were: Lurinda, Willis, Elizabeth, Julia, Pilcher, Minerva, Victoria and Marietta. Mrs. Helston was reared in the Methodist faith and belongs to the Hillsboro Methodist Episcopal Church. She is very highly esteemed by all who know her as was her husband.

HENDRICKS, Harry E., manager of the John Hendricks & Sons hardware and automobile business at Farmersville, is one of the leading men in his line in Montgomery County. He was born in Bois D'Arc Township, this county, August 10, 1885, a son of John and Mary (Richard) Hendricks. The father was born in Germany but came to the United States when seven years old, and spent his earlier years in the farming regions in Jersey County, Ill. Later he came to Montgomery County, and here grew to manhood. The mother was born in Sangamon County, Ill., her parents being natives of Germany who had located in Sangamon County at an early date. There she was reared and was married, and following that event she and her husband located in Bois D'Arc Township where they lived until the fall of 1909 when they moved to Farmersville, where they are living retired, having made a success of their farming operations. Of the four children born to them, three survive, namely: Harry; Clara Ellsworth Lyman, who lives on the old homestead in Bois D'Arc Township; and Fred, who is in business with his brother at Farmersville. One child died in

infancy. The father is a Democrat in politics, but aside from casting his vote has never taken an active part in public affairs.

Harry E. Hendricks attended the schools of his native township, and the Divernon High school, and for two terms was a student at Dixon College, Dixon, Ill., taking the high school course and teacher's work. Following this he taught school in Bois D'Arc Township for four years, and during that period served two terms as assessor of the township, being elected on the Democratic ticket. In 1909 he came to Farmersville and became a partner in the firm established by his father, which has the agency for the Overland Reo cars. In the spring of 1915 he was elected president of the village board and was reelected in 1917.

On November 24, 1914, Mr. Hendricks was united in marriage with Mabel Burke, a daughter of James Burke of Bois D'Arc Township. Mr. and Mrs. Hendricks have one son, John Burke Hendricks. Mr. Hendricks belongs to the Bankers Life Company of Monmouth, Ill. He is a sound, reliable business man and a hustler in his line and the record he has made in the automobile trade is remarkable.

HENLEY, John Alfred, secretary and general manager of the Henley & Alden Mercantile Company, owners of the largest dry goods establishment of Litchfield, is one of the leading business men of this city. He was born in Bedford County, Tenn., near Shelbyville, July 28, 1873, a son of Elmer E. and Mary Ann (Webster) Henley, natives of Tennessee. The father was a farmer who in 1887 moved to Anna, Ill., where he and his wife still reside.

John Alfred Henley attended the grade and high schools of Anna, Ill., and was graduated from the latter, and then attended Union Academy for two years, and for two years was at the Wesleyan University at Bloomington, Ill. For the subsequent two years he was at Lebanon, and then for one year he was engaged in teaching in the district schools at Makanda, Ill. He studied law under A. J. Nesbit, at Anna, for two years, in the meanwhile clerking for G. G. Metias of that place for about three years.

On February 12, 1912, he was married to Myrtle Ann Griffin, born at Grassland, St. Clair County, Ill., a daughter of Charles A. and Martha Mildred (Park) Griffin, natives of St. Clair County. Mr. and Mrs. Henley have had the following children: Martha Jean, John Griffin, deceased, and Mary Constance.

Mr. Henley formed a business organization at Anna, Ill., with Amos Sanford and T. P. Anderson, known as the Henley-Sanford Company, for handling of dry goods and general merchandise, and a year later Mr. Henley sold his interest, and came to Litchfield, and embarked in the same line of business, having as his associates E. S., J. B., R. H. and Oliver Alden, of Anna, Ill., of which Oliver Alden is president, and Mr. Henley secretary and general manager. This concern does a very large business not only in Litchfield but throughout a wide territory.

Mr. Henley is a Methodist, a Republican and Mason. A man of sound business principles his connection with this house insures fair treatment to customers and the offering of excellent goods at as low a price as is consistent with their quality.

HERMANN, Emil H., M. D., a physician and surgeon of Taylor Springs, has the distinction of being the only representative of his profession in the village. He was born at Highland, Ill., March 17, 1884, a son of Emil H. and Pauline (Schiettinger) Hermann. The paternal grandparents, Henry and Susan Hermanu, were born in Switzerland, while the maternal grandparents, George and Augusta Victoria Schiettinger, were born in Germany. Both families came to the United States and located at Highland, Ill. The Hermanns were flour millers, while on the other side of the house, the men were cabinetmakers. The father of Dr. Hermann, who was also a miller, died August 15, 1906, but the mother survives and lives at Highland, Ill.

Doctor Hermann attended the Highland grammar and high schools, and then entered the St. Louis University, from which he was graduated in 1906, following which he engaged in practice at Van Burenburg, Ill., and remained there until 1912 when he located at Taylor Springs, and has built up a large and profitable practice.

On October 31, 1909, Doctor Hermann was married to Bertha Herman, born at Van Burenburg, Ill., a daughter of William and Anna (Huebner) Hermann, natives of Germany. There are no children of this marriage. Doctor Hermann is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a Democrat, and in 1916 was elected mayor of Taylor Springs. He was made a Mason at Fillmore, Ill., and belongs to the Hillsboro Chapter, R. A. M. Professionally he belongs to the Montgomery County Medical Society and the American Medical Association. Doctor Hermann is surgeon for the American Zinc Company of Illinois, and the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Coal properties, and his time is fully occupied by his many professional and official duties.

HERMON, P. J., M. D., formerly one of the capable physicians and surgeons of Montgomery County, but now living retired on his farm of forty acres in the village of Raymond, was born near Chatham, Ill., December 22, 1833. He is a son of David H. and Sarah (Mitts) Hermon.

David H. Hermon who was born January 12, 1805, in Wilkes County, North Carolina, left his native state with his parents about 1810, removal being then made to Grant County, Kentucky. Here he resided until 1827, when he was married to Sarah Mitts, and then came to Illinois, locating in Ball Township, Sangamon County, one and one-half miles east of Chatham, and there he died in August, 1899. His wife died five or six years previously. Their children were as follows: Mary A., who was married in 1846 to Green Ray; John H., who was born in November, 1831, died in 1902; P. J.; David C.,

who was born in April, 1838, died in 1907; George W., who was born in May, 1840, died January 12, 1918, in Chatham, Ill.; William, who was born in 1842, died October 1917; James, who was born in 1844, died in November, 1864; Sarah E., who was born in 1849, died January 17, 1918, at Chatham, Ill., was the widow of John J. Mitts, and died at Chatham, Ill., and Josephine, who died in January 1860.

Dr. P. J. Hermon was reared on the farm and first attended the country schools. He remained at home until he was nineteen or twenty years old, and then began to teach school so continuing for a couple of years. On May 1, 1855, he entered the office of Dr. N. Wright of Chatham, and began the study of medicine, remaining there about four years, and in the meanwhile took a medical course at Rush Medical College, Chicago, although he was not able to complete his course and receive his degree until 1863, as he had to work his way through college. After being graduated he spent six years in practice at Seward's Point, Ill., following which he was at Raymond until 1908, during which time he built up a large and profitable practice, but in that year retired from his profession, and is now living on his farm in the village, as above mentioned.

On April 15, 1863, Dr. Hermon was married to Eliza A. Neal, a daughter of Elijah and Mary Neal of Montgomery County, and they became the parents of five children, as follows: Frances Ellen, who was born in 1867, died in 1886; Julia A., who was born in 1869 is the wife of Frank Schaper of Nokomis, Ill.; Harriet L. who was born in 1870 died in May, 1915; Florence J., who was born in 1872, is the wife of James Stucker of Litchfield, Ill.; and Blanche M., who is the wife of Stephen O. Seward, of Raymond Township. Dr. Hermon belongs to Raymond Lodge No. 692, A. F. & A. M., and has been master four times; Montgomery Chapter No. 63 R. A. M., of Hillsboro; and Raymond Chapter, O. E. S. In politics he is a Democrat, and has always taken an active interest in local affairs. Mrs. Eliza A. Hermon died in Raymond, Ill., October 31, 1917. She was a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Raymond, Ill., and one of the oldest members since the church was founded.

HILGER, George, now living retired, was for many years a leading business man of Litchfield, and is a representative man of Montgomery County. He was born in Floyd County, Ind., May 30, 1842, a son of John Nicholas and Mary Elizabeth (Anerhasten) Hilger. The father was born in Bavaria Germany, in 1836, and came to the United States in young manhood, landing at Baltimore, Md., from whence he came as far west as Louisville, Ky. Still later he went to Greenville, Ind. where he died in 1852 having been a baker all of his mature years. The mother died in 1845. The children in the family of the parents were as follows: John, Mary Ann and Mary Elizabeth, who are all deceased; and Michael and George.

After the death of their father, Michael and George Hilger went to St. Louis and lived with an uncle who conducted a grocery. There George Hilger attended school until he was fourteen years old, when he went to another uncle who kept a boarding house, and made himself useful there and in a teaming business. In 1864 he with his brother-in-law, Joseph Minges, embarked in a grocery business, George Hilger having had some experience as a clerk. The partner dying two years later, Mr. Hilger continued alone until 1882, when he sold and came to Litchfield as agent for the Charakee Brewery, but two years later became agent for the Western Brewery of Belleville, Ill., with which he remained for twenty-two years. He then was with James Dorn, agent for the Sehlitz Brewery of Milwaukee, Wis., until his retirement in 1913, since which time he has occupied himself caring for his fine place of twenty acres in the southwestern part of the city of Litchfield, on which he has one of the nicest residences in this section, he having rebuilt after the disastrous fire of November 12, 1914, which destroyed his former house.

On October 15, 1878, Mr. Hilger was married to Frances Dora Kleine, born in Indiana and died September 8, 1906. She was a daughter of Bernard Kleine, who was a native of Germany. Mr. and Mrs. Hilger had the following children: George, Mary, John, Frances, Joseph, Edward and Catherine all of whom are at home. Mr. Hilger is a Catholic. In politics he is a Democrat and has been highway commissioner of South Litchfield Township since 1898. Industrious and thrifty, dependable and faithful in his connection with large business concerns almost all his life, he has forged steadily ahead and well deserves the success which has attended him.

HILL, Henry C., who owns 115 acres of very valuable land on Section 22, Fillmore Township, is one of the representative agriculturalists of Montgomery County. He was born in this township, October 29, 1873, a son of Squire and Mary L. (Bost) Hill. Squire Hill was born in Fillmore Township, in 1845, a son of Henry Hill, one of the pioneers of the township, who entered land from the government. Mary L. (Bost) Hill was born in Fayette County, Ill., in 1849, a daughter of Henry and Elizabeth Bost, the former of whom was born in North Carolina, and came in boyhood to Montgomery County with his parents. After his marriage Henry Bost settled on the edge of Fayette County. Elizabeth Bost was born in Montgomery County, Ill., her parents having come here from Indiana.

After their marriage Squire Hill and his wife rented land for a year, two and one-half miles southeast of Chapman, Ill., and then they bought a farm west of what became their homestead, coming to the latter a year later. It was their home until 1900, when they moved to Fillmore, and he engaged in the stock business, buying and shipping stock as long as his health permitted. His death occurred October 18, 1909.



J. C. Wellar

He and his wife had five children, four of whom attained maturity: Ollie O., who is the wife of Alvah Traylor, of East Fork Township; H. C.; Anna E., who died when six months old; Mary E. who was the widow of Easton Williams of Fillmore Township when she became Mrs. J. B. Hicks; and Ruby B., who is the wife of Albert Livingston, of Fillmore Township. Squire Hill belonged to the Modern Woodmen of America, was a Republican, and served his township as supervisor.

H. C. Hill was reared on a farm in Fillmore Township and attended the local schools, and the Fillmore High school, belonging to the first class graduated from that institution. He lived at home until February 23, 1899, when he was married to Hattie M. Hendrix, a daughter of Dr. J. T. and Clotilda Belle (Coffeen) Hendrix. Dr. Hendrix came to Illinois when seventeen years old, but his parents never left Tennessee, their native state. At first he did carpenter work, later engaged in farming, and after his marriage, studied medicine, and took medical courses in St. Louis, Mo. and Keokuk, Iowa. Until the last five years of his life, he practiced medicine, but during those years lived in retirement at Coffeen, Ill., where he died February 20, 1908, his wife having died March 9, 1879. Dr. and Mrs. Hendrix had six children, three of whom survive, namely: Florence who is the wife of Thomas M. Edwards, of Coffeen, Ill.; Mrs. Hill; and Frederick T., who lives at Hillsboro, Ill. Dr. Hendrix was married (second) to Dorcas Bost, and they had five children, namely: Gertrude, who is the wife of Homer Roberts of Coffeen, Ill.; Myrtle, who is deceased; Prudence, who is the wife of Cleveland Harvey, of Coffeen, Ill.; Tony who lives at Coffeen, Ill.; and Edna, who is the wife of Isaac Price of Hillsboro Ill. He was a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, a Democrat and a veteran of the Civil War, as was Squire Hill.

After their marriage Henry C. Hill and his wife lived in Morrisonville and Montgomery County, until the fall of 1901, when they came to their present farm. He buys and ships stock and horses, and breeds stock, but does not handle registered grades. Mr. and Mrs. Hill have had three children, namely: Hal H., who was born May 10, 1900, died September 11, 1900; Vaughn C., who was born October 3, 1902, died October 8, 1902; and Harold F., who was born October 1, 1914. A Republican, Mr. Hill was once the nominee of his party for sheriff, and made a very creditable showing, in a strong Democratic district. Mrs. Hill belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church at Fillmore. Mr. and Mrs. Hill took under their kindly charge three nieces of Mrs. Hill, the daughters of the late W. J. Hendrix, namely: Anna May, who was born February 26, 1901, died July 19, 1914; Evelyn who was born November 6, 1902; and Mary Ruth who was born May 17, 1907, the last two making their home with Mr. and Mrs. Hill.

HITCHINGS, Carl J., one of the enterprising farmers of Raymond Township, is living on

Section 14, where he has a fine property. He was born in Raymond Township, November 24, 1884, a son of H. H. Hitchings and M. J. (King) Hitchings, both of whom died in 1916. She was his second wife and they had six children, as follows: John M., who is a farmer of Kansas; Eliza A., who is the wife of William C. Rebhan; William E., who conducts a barber shop at Harvel, Ill.; Ella J., who is the wife of W. G. Pope; Mary C., who is the wife of Ed. White; and Carl J.

Carl J. Hitchings was reared on the homestead and attended the neighboring schools. On January 22, 1907, he was married to Lulu M. Reneke, who was born in Raymond Township, April 14, 1885, a daughter of F. C. and Margaret E. Reneke, natives of Germany and of Madison County Ill. Mr. and Mrs. Hitchings have three children, namely: Hershel F., who was born in 1908; Howard G., who was born in 1910; and Lois, who was born in 1915. They belong to the Baptist Church. In politics he is a Democrat, but he has not tried to enter public life. In 1911 he moved on his present farm of 127 acres where he is engaged in general farming, and he is making a success of his work, for he understands farming and as such enjoys adequate returns.

HITCHINGS, Henry H., now living at Raymond, was formerly one of the leading agriculturalists of Raymond Township, and is a sound and reliable citizen of Montgomery County. He was born in Celina, then a suburb of Syracuse, N. Y., December 27, 1837, a son of John P. and Eliza Ann (Houghton) Hitchings. The father was born in New York state, but the grandfather, John Hitchings, was born in Scotland but lived in New York state for many years. The mother was born at Reedsborough, Vt., and was married at that place. John P. Hitchings and wife settled in New York state, where they lived until 1845 and then came west to Jackson County, Mich., and bought a farm on which they resided until 1856, when they came to Illinois and located one and one-half miles south of Harvel, in Raymond Township, Montgomery County, Illinois. Their last days were spent in retirement at Harvel, Ill. They had twelve children, eleven of whom reached maturity, and seven of whom survive.

Soon after his arrival in Raymond Township, Henry H. Hitchings went to work for Orison Young with whom he remained for three years assisting in farming, and while living here he married November 18, 1860 to Martha E. Welker, a daughter of John Welker, who died in 1869. Her parents died when she was a child and she was reared by Mr. Young. By his first marriage, Mr. Hitchings had four children, namely: George H. who lives at Wellington, Kan.; and Clara E. who is in business at Harvel, Ill., and two died in infancy.

After his first marriage, Henry H. Hitchings bought forty acres of land, and soon thereafter added forty acres more, and again another forty

acres until he had 120 acres in one piece, on which he lived for nine or ten years and then sold it and bought 200 acres of other land to which he kept on adding until he had 911 acres. He then bought a farm one and one-half miles southeast of Raymond, on which he lived until 1913. Mr. Hitchings' second marriage was to Margaret J. King, a daughter of John King of Raymond Township. In 1913 he and his wife came to Raymond, and are now making this pleasant village their home. They became the parents of the following children: John M., who is in Butler County, Kas.; Eliza A., who is Mrs. W. C. Rebhan; W. E., who lives at Harvel, Ill.; Ella J., who is Mrs. W. G. Pope; Mary C., who is Mrs. Edward B. White; and Carl J., who lives in Raymond Township.

Mr. Hitchings belongs to Raymond Lodge No. 692, A. F. & A. M. He is a member of the Blue Mound Baptist Church, which he is serving as a trustee, and has always taken a deep interest in church work, and for many years has been superintendent of the Sunday school. In politics he is a Democrat and has served as supervisor of Raymond Township and held several other township offices. He is a stockholder in the First National Bank of Raymond. Mr. Hitchings still owns 250 acres of land in Raymond Township, and is one of the most successful business men of the county. As a neighbor and as a citizen Mr. Hitchings has lived up to high principles, and his word is taken as another man's deed.

HITCHINGS, William E., who conducts a barber shop in the village of Harvel and also is agent for the Brink and Ford automobiles, is one of the enterprising business men of this locality. He was born in Raymond Township, on the old Hitchings homestead, now occupied by W. G. Pope, October 30, 1877, a son of Henry H. and Martha J. (King) Hitchings, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work.

William E. Hitchings was reared and educated in his native township, and attended the district schools and took a business course in Bushnell College at Bushnell, Ill. Until he was twenty-one years old, he was on the home farm, but then moved to Harvel, and bought a barbering establishment, which he has since been conducting with satisfying results. In 1912 he began representing the Ford cars, and in 1915 also took the agency for the Brink cars, in Raymond and Harvel township. For a time he also had the agency for the Overland, but has discontinued handling that make. In politics he is a Democrat, but his time and attention have been fully occupied by his own affairs so that he has not found time even if he had the ambition, to go into public life. However he has the courage of his convictions and never fails to stand up for what he believes is right, and is a well informed man upon current issues.

HODGES, David F., ex-postmaster of Farmersville, and one of the worthy men of Montgomery County, whose name is a well known one in this section, was born in Kentucky, July 26,

1838, a son of Fred and Mary A. (Hawkins) Hodges, who were born in Virginia, coming of English and Irish ancestry, and they were married in 1814. Fred Hodges died in 1846, having been a soldier of the war of 1812, a good man, a member of the Baptist Church, and an excellent farmer. He and his wife had ten children. Mr. Hawkins, the maternal grandfather, was born in England and died in Kentucky in 1843.

David F. Hodges was reared on a farm in Kentucky and there he attended the local schools, for a short time. When he was twenty years old, he began working for himself. His operations were interrupted by his military service, as he enlisted early in the Civil War, on September 15, 1861, in Company A, Second Kentucky Cavalry. This was a skirmishing company for the regiment, especially equipped with long repeating rifles and saber and revolver in front. When he was discharged at the close of three years and one month, he was corporal and clerk of his company. Returning to Kentucky, he served as a home guard until April, 1865. While he was in active service he was in the battles of Perryville, Stone River and Chickamauga, and was in the raid after Wheeler. Following the close of hostilities, Mr. Hodges began clerking in a village store at Millersstown, Ky., but in 1867 began farming in Kentucky.

On December 4, 1866, Mr. Hodges was married to Hulda V. Durham, who was born February 2, 1852, and died October 6, 1906. They had twelve children, ten are now living, and two are deceased, namely: Martha, who is the wife of C. H. Matthews; Kenney, who is deceased; Sarah, who is deceased; and Will, Susie, Alice, James, Lula, Minnie, Nellie, Russell and Eva.

In February, 1867, Mr. Hodges went to Kansas and was engaged there in farming, but returned to Kentucky, and in 1872 came to Illinois, locating first at Virden, where he was interested along several lines. He was then engaged in farming, and in 1888, he came to Montgomery County. In 1897 he settled at Farmersville, and on July 26 of that year he was appointed postmaster by President McKinley, and held that position until 1907, when he resigned on account of ill health, but continued as assistant postmaster for three years more. Mr. Hodges belongs to the Baptist Church, in which he was a deacon. In politics he is a Republican, and for four years he served as constable, while still living in Kentucky. He belongs to the G. A. R. His experiences during the Civil War, in a state where the southern element was so strong, were very exciting and his loyalty to the Union was all the more praiseworthy in that it entailed so many personal sacrifices. With two of his brothers he was in the Union army and one brother was in the Confederate army.

HOEHN, Bernard, a retired farmer of Witt, and formerly prominently identified with the agricultural development of Montgomery Coun-

ty, belongs to an old and honored family of this section. He was born in Germany, August 19, 1836, a son of Ambrose and Acadaugh Hoehn. They were all Germans by birth, and they remained in Germany until 1847, when Ambrose Hoehn decided to bring his family to the United States. Upon their arrival they located in Clinton County, Ill., where he bought eighty acres of land, and lived on it until his death at the age of seventy-five years. After his death, the mother disposed of the farm and came to Montgomery County and lived with her children until her death. There were three children in the family of Ambrose Hoehn, namely: Andrew who is a retired farmer of Nokomis, Ill.; Bernard and John.

Bernard Hoehn attended the German schools, and later those of Clinton County, and grew up to be useful to his parents. In 1862 he was married to Isabelle Olswath, and located on a farm of sixty acres of land, to which he added until he now owns 343 acres of land, having made all he owns himself. He and his first wife had two children, namely: Joseph who is a farmer of Montgomery County; and Mattie who is the wife of Henry Ernest of Witt, Ill. The first Mrs. Hoehn died in 1866. In 1867 he was married (second) to Catherine Singler, who died October 21, 1917, and they were the parents of the following children: John, Fred, Anna, Elizabeth and Carrie. The family belong to St. Barbara's Catholic Church of Witt. In politics Mr. Hoehn is a Republican and he has been highway commissioner of Witt Township. In addition to his farm land, Mr. Hoehn owns stock in the Oland National Bank, of which he was a director for seven years, and also an interest in the hardware, furniture and undertaking business conducted by Stauder & Hoehn at Witt. A man of strong character, he has always upheld his opinions, and lived up to what he believed was right, and few men are as highly respected as he.

HOEHN, Fred, proprietor of the Hoehn garage at Witt, and distributor of the Studebaker car for this section, is one of substantial business men of Montgomery County. He was born near New Baden, Clinton County, Ill., January 11, 1878, a son of Bernard and Catherine (Singler) Hoehn. Bernard Hoehn was born in Germany, August 19, 1836, a son of Ambrose Hoehn. Ambrose Hoehn came with his family to the United States in 1847, locating in Clinton County, Ill., where he bought eighty acres of land, and on it he died at the age of seventy-five years. After his death the mother made her home with her children, two of whom are now living, namely: Andrew who resides at Nokomis, Ill.; and Bernard. Bernard Hoehn was educated in Germany and the United States. In March, 1862, he was married to Isabelle Olswath, and they had two children, namely: Joseph who is living in Montgomery County; and Mattie who is the wife of Henry Ernest of Witt, Ill. She died in 1866, and Bernard Hoehn

was married (second) to Catherine Singler, and they had the following children: John and Fred who are business men of Witt; and Anna, Elizabeth and Carrie.

Fred Hoehn was educated in the schools of Witt Township. He was married to Catherine Stauder and they became the parents of three children, namely: Anna who is living with her grandparents at Witt; William who is also with his grandparents; and Leo who died aged two years. The first Mrs. Hoehn died in 1903. In 1905 Mr. Hoehn was again married to Nellie Heitt and they have two sons, namely: Russell and Robert, both of whom are at home.

After growing up on the farm, Fred Hoehn came to Witt and operated a drug store for ten or eleven years. In 1913 he sold his property and went into the automobile business and has since been engaged in that line with considerable success. He and his wife belong to St. Barbara's Catholic Church of Witt. He is a Republican in national matters, but locally is independent, preferring to make his own choice of a candidate.

HOEHN, Henry F., cashier of the Oland National Bank of Witt, and one of the leading financiers of this section, whose sound advice and conservative policies have weight with business men, was born in Witt Township, October 10, 1885, a son of John and Catherine (Heinzmann) Hoehn, both of whom were born in Clinton County, Ill. They came to Montgomery County in 1882, locating on a farm in Witt Township. The father is now living retired from farm life, at Nokomis, Ill. He is a stockholder in the Oland National Bank.

Henry F. Hoehn was reared on his father's farm, and attended the schools in his district and the Central Normal school at Danville, Ind. Returning home he accepted a position in the Oland National Bank, and in 1909 was made its cashier, which position he still holds. The Oland National Bank was organized December 19, 1904, with a capital stock of \$25,000, and was opened for business in February, 1905. On March 5, 1910, the capital stock was increased to \$50,000. Its officials are: Robert Dixon, president; Dr. Charles H. Lockhart, vice president; H. F. Hoehn, cashier. Its board of directors is composed of the following: Robert Dixon, Linke C. Webber, J. W. Osborne, C. H. Lockhart, J. E. Hitt, H. F. Hoehn, and Fred Mitchell.

On May 25, 1909 Mr. Hoehn was married to Elizabeth Vincent, a daughter of J. M. Vincent of Irving, Ill. Mrs. Hoehn attended the public schools. There are three sons, namely: Vincent H., Raymond M., and Bailey J. The family belongs to the Catholic Church at Witt. Fraternally Mr. Hoehn belongs to the Knights of Columbus and the Modern Woodmen of America. He is a Republican, and is a member of the Republican Central Committee of the county, and present city treasurer. For his years, Mr. Hoehn has many heavy responsibilities, but has proven himself able to discharge them in

a capable and efficient manner, and without doubt the future holds higher honors in store for him.

HOEHN, John F., junior member of the mercantile firm of Stauder & Hoehn, dealers in hardware and furniture, and undertakers, of Witt, is one of the highly respected men of Montgomery County. He was born in Witt Township, Montgomery County, July 7, 1887, a son of Ben and Catherine (Singler) Hoehn. Ben Hoehn was born in Germany, but came to the United States when eleven years old with his father, Ambrose Hoehn, they locating in Clinton County, Ill. There his parents died. Ben Hoehn was married (first) to Isabelle Olswath and they had two children, namely: Joseph and Amelia. After her death in 1866, he was married (second) to Catherine Singler, and she was also born in Germany, came to Clinton County, Ill., with her parents, and was there reared to young womanhood. She died October 21, 1917, at Witt, Ill.

After his second marriage, Ben Hoehn and wife came to Nokomis Township, Montgomery County, and bought land, on which they lived for a short period, then returning to Clinton County, although they retained their farm. Once more they moved to Montgomery County, and located on the old Williams farm in Witt Township. In 1903 they retired, and moved to Witt, where they still reside. Mr. and Mrs. Ben Hoehn had five children, as follows: Anna, who is the widow of Frank Nieft, lives at Witt, Ill.; Elizabeth, who is the wife of Henry Stauder, of Witt, Ill.; Fred, who lives at Witt; Caroline, who is the wife of Philip Hartlieb, of Irving Township; and John F. By a former marriage, the mother of these children had two children, namely: Charles B., of Witt Township; and Mary, wife of John L. Huber, of Witt Township. The family belongs to St. Barbara's Catholic Church of Witt Township.

John F. Hoehn was educated in the district schools and those of Irving, and the Dixon Business College, at Dixon, Ill. He has always lived with his father. On November 7, 1909, he was married to Minnie V. Griffith, who was born in West Virginia, but was brought to Montgomery County, Ill., when eleven years old, and she was here reared, and attended the schools of Witt. Mr. and Mrs. Hoehn belong to St. Barbara's Catholic Church of Witt. He is a Republican. In 1906 Mr. Hoehn took a course in the American School of Embalming at St. Louis, Mo., and is a licensed embalmer. His skill and experience make him a valuable addition to the firm, and the last rites to the dead are given scientific attention when his services are called upon.

HOLBROOK, James L., now deceased, but formerly one of the prosperous men of Litchfield, was born in Montgomery County, Ill., September 27, 1836 and died March 16, 1910. He was a son of Jacob and Minerva (Cameron) Holbrook, natives of North Georgia, who were among the earliest settlers of North Litchfield

Township, where he entered over 300 acres of land, and developed it over sixty years ago. James L. Holbrook was married (first) in 1852, to Eliza Robb, who was born in Mississippi, and died in Illinois in March, 1887. After their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Holbrook were engaged in farming in Montgomery County. On March 5, 1865, Mr. Holbrook enlisted in defense of his country during the Civil War in the Thirtieth Illinois Cavalry, and was discharged October 10, 1865, during the latter part of his service being on the western frontier fighting Indians. He and his first wife had the following children: Martha, who is deceased; a son who died in infancy; Ida, who is Mrs. Jesse Driscoll of Long Beach, Cal., and Luella, who died in infancy.

On May 30, 1887, Mr. Holbrook was married (second) to Mrs. Glaphira (Spillman) Holbrook who was born in Allen County, Ky., August 14, 1841, a daughter of Thomas and Frances (Ferguson) Spillman, the former born near Lexington, Ky., and the latter in Albermarle County, Va. She was the widow of William Holbrook, who was a son of Amos and Susan (Painter) Holbrook, born in Montgomery County, Ill. By her first marriage Mrs. Holbrook had three children, namely: Frances S., who is Mrs. P. G. Keese, her husband being a contractor and builder of Litchfield; Laura, who died in infancy; and Lucella who is Mrs. Frank C. Buck, of Los Angeles, Cal. By her second marriage Mrs. Holbrook had the following family: Effie C., who is Mrs. Tony Stuttle, of Kansas City, Mo.; Minerva L., who is Mrs. A. R. Stansifer, of Litchfield, Ill.; Nellie A., who is Mrs. J. E. Schuhardt of St. Louis, Mo.; Jessie, who is Mrs. Robert Hodges, of Litchfield, Ill.; Hattie, who is Mrs. Jule Swafford of Kansas City, Mo.; James L., who is in Bloomington, Ill.; Nora, who is Mrs. Edward Wagner, of Bloomington, Ill.; and Charles W., who died at the age of two years. Mr. Holbrook was a Republican and was a member of the Methodist Church.

Mrs. Holbrook has a fine residence at Litchfield. She attended the common schools in Kentucky, Missouri and Illinois, and is a member of the Christian Church.

HOLDERREAD, Fred, one of the substantial business men of Litchfield, is one of the leaders in the harness trade of Montgomery County. He was born at Hillsboro, Ill., December 5, 1877, a son of Henry and Mary E. (Warren) Holderread, natives of Lebanon, Pa., and Hillsboro, Ill., respectively. The grandparents were Anthony Holderread who was born at Wurtemberg, Germany; and George L. and Susan E. (Gaither) Warren, natives of Indiana. Mr. Warren was a very early settler at Hillsboro, Ill., building a house in that city, in which he resided for over half a century. He and his wife were married sixty-eight years ago. By trade he was a carpenter.

After the parents of Fred Holderread were married at Hillsboro, the father engaged in



MR. AND MRS. CONRAD WELAR

work there at his trade of harnessmaking, being employed by Fred Weingand for fifteen years, and then for the subsequent three years they were partners. In 1887 he moved to Litchfield and bought the stock owned by William Ellimier, a harnessmaker. Mr. Holderread continued the business, carrying everything pertaining to the harness trade, and later added to the harness and saddlery line, poultry and stock remedies. He died February 27, 1914, his widow surviving him and making her home at Hillsboro, Ill.

Fred Holderread attended the grade and high schools of Litchfield, and when he was seventeen years old he began working for his father, continuing with him until his death, following which he bought out the other heirs with the exception of his mother, who retains her interest in the business. On August 3, 1907, Mr. Holderread was married to Mary C. Hughes, born at Staunton, Ill., a daughter of John J. and Mary (Motherway) Hughes, natives of Glasgow, Scotland, and Litchfield, Ill., respectively. Mr. and Mrs. Holderread have four children: John Henry, Charles, Fred and an infant. A Democrat, he is one of the leaders of his party. He has served as tax collector of Litchfield Township, and was city treasurer for one term, and for one term was a member of the Democratic County Central Committee. Fraternally he belongs to the M. W. A. and L. F. U. A man of sound principles and business ability, he has made a success of his undertaking and stands high in public esteem.

HOLDERREAD, Henry, now deceased, but for many years one of the leading business men of Litchfield, and highly respected for his numerous excellent traits of character, was born in Lancaster County, Pa., November 27, 1847, a son of Anthony and Frederika (Bauer) Holderread, natives of Germany and Pennsylvania, respectively. They were married in Pennsylvania, and after the close of the Civil War they came to Hillsboro, Ill., where he was engaged working at his trade as a brick and stone mason.

Henry Holderread attended the common schools in his native county, and came to Illinois with his parents, commencing to work on a farm east of Irving, owned by Levi Thum. After a few years he moved to Hillsboro, and worked for several years in the printing office of E. J. C. Alexander. He then learned the harnessmaking trade from Fritz Weindgan, at Hillsboro, remaining with him until January, 1885, on which date he moved to Litchfield, and established himself in a harness-making, saddlery and repair business, continuing it with marked success until his death on February 27, 1914, since which time his son Fred has continued the enterprise.

On January 21, 1874, Mr. Holderread was married to Mary Elizabeth Warren, born in Putman County, Ind., January 22, 1854, a daughter of George L. and Susan Ellen (Gaither) Warren, natives of Putnam County, Ind., where he was born April 1, 1831, and she

March 31, 1835. She survives and lives at East Hillsboro, but Mr. Warren died January 9, 1917. The Warrens came to Montgomery County in 1857, and for several years thereafter, Mr. Warren was engaged in farming, and he then worked as a carpenter as long as he was able to do so. The residence now occupied by Mrs. Warren was built by him in 1866. They had six children, four of whom lived to maturity, namely: Mary E., Robert H., John A., who is now deceased; and Edgar R. When the Warrens located in East Hillsboro there were a number of early settlers there, but three only now survive. Mrs. Holderread's father served his country as a soldier during the Civil War, having enlisted in Company E, under Paul Walters, First Illinois Cavalry, at Hillsboro, and he continued in the army until he was captured at Lexington, Mo. Within a short time he was paroled and returned home, and did not again enter the service. The maternal grandfather of Mrs. Holderread was a Revolutionary soldier who died April 14, 1832.

Mr. and Mrs. Holderread became the parents of the following children: Walter and Fred, who reside at Litchfield; Nellie, who is Mrs. J. R. Buell of Sterling, Kas.; Helen, who is Mrs. F. L. Maxey of Detroit, Mich.; Clara, who lives at St. Louis, Mo., was married to Austin Doyle; and George W., who is a licensed pharmacist of Litchfield. There was one more who died in infancy. Mr. Holderread attended the Lutheran Church and Sunday school, but his widow is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics he was a Democrat, and served in the city council as alderman from his ward.

HOOD, Humphrey H., M. D., now deceased, was for many years one of the efficient and beloved physicians of Litchfield, where he is still gratefully remembered by the older residents who were his patients. Dr. Hood was born at Philadelphia, Pa., September 19, 1823, a son of Lambert and Sarah (Evans) Hood, natives of Pennsylvania and Wales, respectively. Lambert Hood was a shoemaker in Philadelphia and in that vicinity he spent his entire life.

Humphrey H. Hood was graduated from Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, and then came to Illinois, starting in practice at Jerseyville, but soon moved to Hardinsburg, now Litchfield, where he remained in active practice for many years, although during the latter part of his life he retired from his profession, keeping active however, as secretary of the Oil City Building and Loan association. During the Civil War he enlisted for service in defense of the Union, in Company I, One Hundred and Seventeenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, as surgeon, being later promoted to be division surgeon, and had charge of the military hospital at Memphis, Tenn., until the close of the war. Returning to Litchfield he resumed his general practice.

Dr. Hood was married at Jerseyville, Ill., about 1855, to Matilda Woodhouse Jackson, born at Philadelphia, Pa., and died in 1867. Their

children were as follows: Charles, who died in infancy; George P., who lives at Grand Rapids, Mich.; and Sarah Frances and Annie Hughes, who live at home. On July 7, 1869, Dr. Hood was married to Abigail Elvira (Torrey) Paden, born at Millbury, Mass., a daughter of Joseph and Abigail (Sibley) Torrey. Mr. Torrey came to Springfield, Ill., from Sutton, Mass., at an early day and was a trader. Mrs. Paden was the widow of Sylvester F. Paden, a merchant of Springfield, who died in 1860, leaving no children. Dr. and Mrs. Hood had two children: Harold H., who was born May 27, 1872, lives at Litchfield; Abigail Louise, who was born April 4, 1877, is Mrs. Bernard F. Rahmeyer, of Seattle, Wash.

Mrs. Hood's father was a strong Abolitionist and temperance man. Her maternal grandfather, Reuben Sibley, was a captain in the American Revolution, and his oldest son, Reuben Sibley, was a soldier in the War of 1812. Elijah Torrey, Mrs. Hood's grandfather on her father's side, was also a Revolutionary soldier. Through these ancestors, Mrs. Hood is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Springfield Chapter. She is a charter member of the Woman's Club at Litchfield, and served it as president for two years, and she also belongs to the Illinois State Historical Society. She is a member of the Presbyterian Church as was Dr. Hood. In politics a zealous Republican, he was an early leader and attended the convention that nominated Abraham Lincoln the first time, and wrote a most interesting account of the same which was published in Publication No. 9 of the Illinois State Historical Library, Transactions for year 1904, fifth annual meeting of the society. During later years he was often called upon to hold important offices, served as alderman, and always took a deep and abiding interest in local affairs. His death occurred February 22, 1903, and in his passing Litchfield lost one of its most representative men.

HOOG, Kasper, one of the retired farmers of Litchfield, is enjoying the fruits of his labors as a farmer in this county for many years. He was born in Baden, Germany, January 1, 1836, a son of Plausus and Lena Hoog, who in 1850 came in a sailing vessel to New York City, and thence by rail to Pittsburgh, Pa. They then took a river boat to Alton, Ill., and settled near Mt. Olive, Ill., on land entered from the government. For some years they lived under the most primitive conditions, having few implements and no luxuries. The grain was threshed by the feet of the horses, home-made tallow-dip candles furnished the light at night. Two miles south of Litchfield there was a carding machine for cotton that was first operated by hand, but later a horse-wheel was attached to this machine. To it cotton in bulk was taken to be carded and the thread was spun by the women and later woven into cloth.

Kasper Hoog attended the public schools in Germany, but was too busy to do so after com-

ing to this country. He lived with his parents until about 1854 when he went to the present site of Edwardsville, and entered forty acres of land for which he paid \$1.25 per acre, from the government, and later bought forty acres more for which he paid \$2.50 per acre to \$3.00 per acre, improving the property and living on it for forty years. His father died in Macoupin County, Ill., about 1886. His mother had bought property in Montgomery County and lived among her children until her death about 1902.

On April 24, 1864, Kasper Hoog was married to Rosalia Cnshman, whose parents died in Germany, and they have had the following children: Edward, Emil and Otto, who live with their father; Mary, who was Mrs. Litchuh, of Litchfield, now deceased; Alice, who lives at Litchfield; and Rosa, who is Mrs. Edward Knetzer, lives on her father's farm.

After marriage, Mr. Hoog lived near Mt. Olive, in Montgomery County, on land which he had bought in partnership with his parents and brothers in 1862. The land was improved according to the standards of those days. He then bought a farm of 200 acres on Section 31 of North Litchfield Township, and he also owns twenty acres of timber land in Macoupin County. From 1886 to 1904 Mr. Hoog was engaged in operating his farm, and then in March of the latter year he rented it, bought property at Litchfield to which he moved, and here he has since lived in retirement. He is a member of the Catholic Church, and in his political views he is independent of party lines. A man of sound ideas and upright life, he is a good citizen and worthy addition to his community.

HOOPER, John, one of the retired farmers of Litchfield, was for many years very industrious and worked and saved with such good results that he can now live in leisure and enjoy life. He was born in Somerset, England, January 9, 1836, and his father, who was an officer in the English army, was killed in China before his birth. In 1845 the mother was married (second) to Thomas Quarterly.

When he was sixteen years old John Hooper came to the United States and was apprenticed to the carpenter trade, working at it until March, 1866, when he came to Macoupin County Ill. For a time after his arrival he worked as a carpenter, and then bought 160 acres in Honey Point Township, which was well improved, and he lived on it until 1902, when he retired from his farm and moved to Litchfield, where he bought a residence, and has there lived retired ever since but still has his farm.

On February 14, 1861, he was married in England to Annie Burnell, of England, a daughter of James and Elizabeth (Cain) Burnell. Mr. Burnell died in England, but Mrs. Burnell came to the United States in 1865, and died at the home of Mr. Hooper at Litchfield. Mr. and Mrs. Hooper became the parents of the following children: Mark B., who lives at Litchfield; Eva A., who is Mrs. Fred Groves, of Los Angeles, Cal.; Fred J., who is at home; Stella K.,

who is Mrs. William H. Fuller, of Macoupin County; Lucy M., who is Mrs. R. H. Nell of Hillsboro, Ill.; Henry J. who lives at Litchfield; Frank, who died in July, 1915, aged thirty-six years; Edwin Robert, who lives at Milwaukee, Wis., and two died in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Hooper are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he has served on the local board of his church since 1866, and held all of the other church offices. He is a Republican in politics and has served for a number of years as a school director. He has always been a man of business capacity and he worked to good purpose. His present financial independence is well deserved.

HOWELL, Albert M.,—promoter of many business interests which have important bearing on the substantial development and progress of Hillsboro and Montgomery County, was born at Bunker Hill, Macoupin County, Ill., June 23, 1854. The family is of Welsh lineage and the ancestors of Mr. Howell located in the American colonies at an early day and became especially prominent in New Jersey. During the Revolutionary War General Richard Howell from that state was credited with many fine soldierly qualities. He was one of the early governors of New Jersey and Albert M. Howell of Hillsboro is a direct descendant.

The founder of the family in America was Thomas Howell, who came from Wales in 1726-7 and settled at Newark, on the Delaware River. One of his sons, Ebenezer Howell, born in 1726-7, died in 1787, was a judge in Cumberland County, Del., during the War of the Revolution and was an ardent patriot. He was born during the voyage to America. Governor Richard Howell of New Jersey, 1792-1800, was born in 1754 and died in 1803. He was a major serving under General Maxwell at the battle of the Brandywine. He married Keziah Burr. The second Richard Howell was born in 1784. He married Rebecca Augusta Stockton, who was a niece of John Cummings, who was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. The paternal grandfather of Albert M. Howell was George Howell, who was born in 1766 and died in 1848. He was a farmer and lived in Cumberland County, New Jersey. In 1801 he married Anna Mulford, who died in 1845, and they had the following children: Lewis, Richard, Charles, George, Ebenezer and Sarah.

Dr. Ebenezer Howell, father of Albert M., was born in New Jersey April 10, 1810 and lived in that state until 1835, when he emigrated westward and settled at Bunker Hill, Macoupin County, Ill., where he engaged in the practice of medicine, continuing for fifty years. He was widely known as a practitioner and attained to eminence. In 1893 he came to Hillsboro, where his death occurred in the following year November 1, 1894 when in his eighty-fifth year. He secured a competency through his professional skill and the careful husbanding of his resources. He was trusted and beloved in many households as a family physician but his

generous and kindly spirit led him to give freely his professional services in the cause of charity and benevolence. He was an earnest Republican in his political views but desired no political offices. He was honored and respected and his name is yet enshrined in the hearts of many who knew him. In early manhood he married Almira Cake, April 10, 1837 who was born at Deerfield, N. J., January 2, 1815, and died in Illinois, October 28, 1835 at the age of seventy years. Her parents were David and Margaret Cake, natives of New Jersey but of Welsh descent. The father followed an agricultural life and both he and wife died in New Jersey. They had the following children: Richard, Joseph, George, Frank, Almira, Rebecca, Phoebe, Sarah and Cordelia. To Dr. and Mrs. Howell four children were born, namely: George, now deceased, who was the first white child born at Bunker Hill, Ill.; Frank and Alfred, who are both deceased; and Albert M.

Albert M. Howell spent his boyhood at Bunker Hill and enjoyed many early advantages because of his parents' social position and also because of their determination to afford him abundant educational opportunities. After completing the public school course he attended Blackburn University at Carlinville, and later continued his studies at Notre Dame University. His first business position was that of bookkeeper in a wholesale house in St. Louis, Mo., where he remained for eighteen months and then returned to Bunker Hill, shortly afterward accepting a clerical position in a dry goods store.

In the following year Mr. Howell went to the South and for six months was a lumber inspector in a sawmill, going then to Jersey City, N. J., where he opened a lumber yard as a dealer in yellow pine. He continued in that business for four years and then returned to Illinois and entered the employ of D. P. Woodman, a lumber merchant at Litchfield, and acted as bookkeeper for the next four years. Still interested in lumber, Mr. Howell then went to New Douglas, Ill., and in 1883 established a retail lumber yard and conducted the business there for two years. In 1885 he sold the enterprise and removed to Florence, Kans., where he was again proprietor of a lumber yard for two years, conducting the same under the firm name of Dean & Howell. When he sold his interest he returned to Illinois and purchased and conducted a lumber yard at McLean, for six years. Finding a chance to sell advantageously he disposed of his interest at McLean and moved to Litchfield where he bought an interest in a lumber business owned by Edward Rice. The Rice-Howell Lumber Company was thus organized and a successful period of business expansion followed. In 1893 Mr. Howell sold again and purchased the lumber business of E. Y. McKnown, at Hillsboro, and continued alone in the conduct of the business until 1904, when he sold a half interest to Howell M. Dorsey, of Gillespie, Ill. The firm name became Howell & Dorsey and a large and profitable

business resulted, the firm carrying a very large stock of both dressed and undressed lumber. February 1, 1917, Mr. Howell sold his lumber interest to his partner, Mr. H. M. Dorsey and retired after forty-three years in the lumber business.

While Mr. Howell has won great success as a lumber merchant, he has been additionally interested and has been the promotor of various stable enterprises which have contributed to the commercial and industrial activity of the county and have brought commensurate prosperity. In 1895 he was one of the four organizers of the Montgomery County Telephone Company, of which he is now president. In 1901 he was instrumental in forming the Commercial Club and from the beginning was its president for four years. He is one of the largest stockholders in the Hillsboro Hotel and was one of the promoters of the Kortkamp Coal Company. A man of excellent business ability, executive force and keen discernment, he has carried forward to successful completion whatever he has undertaken, and while he has promoted his individual prosperity he has opened up avenues for general prosperity and at all times has been honest, upright and trustworthy.

Mr. Howell was married June 23, 1886, to Miss Carrie S. Macknett, who was born at Girard, Ill., a daughter of Daniel and Rhoda (Clark) Macknett, her father being in the lumber business there and at Carlinville. Mr. and Mrs. Howell have three children: Almira R., who was born December 25, 1889, was married November 12, 1913, to Erschell C. Constans, who was born August 28, 1889; Alberta Macknett, who was born October 5, 1891, was married June 23, 1914, to Brewer H. Dammann, born November 30, 1891; and C. Annell, who was born July 7, 1894. An interesting bit of domestic history is that Mr. Howell was married on his birthday which was also the anniversary of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Macknett. Mr. Howell's daughter, Alberta M., was married on the same date, celebrating several other important events. Mr. Howell is very prominent in the Masonic fraternity. He belongs to Mount Moriah Lodge No. 51, F. & A. M.; Hillsboro Chapter, Staunton Council, Springfield Consistory. He is a member of Ansar Temple and has attained the Thirty-second degree. In his political views he is a Republican.

HUBER, Herman, owner of the reliable general store at Harvel that bears his name, is one of the older merchants of Montgomery County, and one whose name stands for honorable dealing and reasonable prices. He was born at St. Louis, Mo., November 13, 1856, a son of Anton and Elizabeth (Gebhard) Huber, both natives of Baden, Germany, born in that country before the present empire was founded. They took the same ship to America, and during the long voyage an affection developed between them that materialized in marriage after they had landed in New Orleans. Both very poor, their united capital amounting to sixty cents, they

faced the world together with undaunted front, and worked to accumulate sufficient funds to take them up the Mississippi River to St. Louis, Mo. In time they arrived at their goal, and started a small grocery.

In the meanwhile the Civil War broke upon their adopted country, and with self-sacrificing patriotism Anton Huber enlisted in its defense, but owing to physical disability was honorably discharged soon thereafter and returned to his wife and family. By 1865 the little grocery had so prospered that it was sold for a sufficient amount to enable the family removal to Prairie-ton, Madison County, Ill., where another store was bought, and successfully carried on until 1878, when a farm was purchased south of Bunker Hill, comprising 320 acres of land, and on it Anton Huber lived until 1882, when he went into business at Bunker Hill, with a partner, and for six years was actively occupied, and then retired altogether, living at Bunker Hill. He and his wife had seven children, namely: Andrew, who died in 1900; Herman; Caroline, who is unmarried; Charles, who lives at St. Louis, Mo.; Louisa, who married Rev. August Guebert, a German Lutheran minister of Bunker Hill; Henry, who lives at Bunker Hill, and one who died in childhood.

Herman Huber lived at home and assisted his father and attended the local schools until he was twenty years old, when he took charge of the farm. On December 7, 1882, he was married to Mary C. Schoeber, born in Ft. Russel Township, Madison County, Ill., to which locality her parents came from Germany. Until 1890 Herman Huber and his wife remained on the farm, and then moved to Harvel, and on February 10, he bought Henry Niehau's general store which he has operated ever since, building up a large and valuable trade. The children of Herman Huber and his wife are as follows: Mary C., who married A. C. Jordan of North Dakota; John A., who is a banker of Harvel; Louisa S., who married W. F. Zimmerman; Henry C., who lives in Granite City, Ill.; William H., who is manager of the Harvel Lumber Company; August A. H., who is with his father in the mercantile business; and Caroline F., who married George C. Weber of Granite City, Ill. The family belongs to the German Lutheran Church of Harvel. The political views of Mr. Huber make him a Republican, and he served Harvel Township as supervisor for two and one-half years, although this township is strongly Democratic, his personal popularity causing him to run way ahead of his ticket.

HUBER, John A., cashier and member of the banking firm of H. H. Zimmerman & Company or Harvel, Ill., is one of the sound financiers of Montgomery County, and a man widely known and universally respected. He was born near Bunker Hill, Ill., July 6, 1885, a son of Herman and Mary (Schoeber) Huber. Herman Huber was born at St. Louis, Mo., a son of Anton and Elizabeth Huber, both of whom were born in Germany and came to the United States by way

of New Orleans, La. They were very poor, and while they remained in New Orleans they both worked so as to raise the money to get to St. Louis. Although Anton Huber enlisted for service during the Civil War he was soon afterward honorably discharged on account of disability. They remained at St. Louis until after the close of the Civil War, and then moved to Prairieton, Madison County, Ill., where he operated a general store. Still later removal was made to Bunker Hill, Ill., where he engaged in a general merchandising business for a few years and then retired from active life.

From Prairieton Herman Huber went on a farm which lay between Prairieton and Bunker Hill, and was there married. The parents of his wife were of German birth, both coming to the United States at an early day. Herman Huber and his wife lived on their farm for about eight years and then moved to Harvel, where he bought the business owned by Henry Nichaus, general merchant, and since February, 1891, has been engaged in conducting it. He and his wife have had seven children, namely: Mary, who is Mrs. A. C. Jordan of Driscoll, N. D.; John A.; Mrs. Louise F. Zimmerman, who lives in Christian County; Henry C., who lives in Granite City, Ill.; William H., who is manager of the Harvel lumber yards; August A. H., who is with his father in the mercantile business; and Mrs. Caroline S. Weber, who lives at Granite City, Ill.

John A. Huber attended the Harvel schools, being graduated from the high school, and was then employed by his father as a clerk until 1903, when he came into the banking firm with which he is still connected, holding the position of a clerk for three years, when he was made assistant cashier. He then bought stock and since 1913 has been cashier of the institution, and is one of the partners.

On January 24, 1912, Mr. Huber was married to Miss Robena Buchanan, daughter of H. M. Buchanan of Morrisonville, Christian County, Ill. Mr. and Mrs. Huber have two daughters and one son namely: Helen L., Esther M., and Howard W., all of whom are at home. The family belongs to the Trinity Lutheran Church of Harvel. In politics Mr. Huber is a Republican, and has served as township clerk and village treasurer, being elected to the latter office as soon as he attained his majority, and holding the same office continuously ever since. In addition to his banking interests, Mr. Huber is a stockholder, director and secretary and treasurer of the Harvel Lumber Company, and is a very able and reliable business man and desirable citizen.

HUBER, John L., one of the prosperous farmers of Witt Township, owns and operates 130 acres of valuable land on Section 21. He was born in St. Genevieve County, Mo., April 30, 1861, a son of Paul and Mary (Manly) Huber. Paul Huber was born in Baden, Germany, where he lived until twenty-nine years old. He then came to the United States, reaching here in 1854, and

remained in Ohio for four years, when he went to St. Genevieve County, Mo. In the meanwhile he had been married, at Gallipolis, Ohio, his wife being also a native of Baden, Germany, who had come to this country with two sisters, their father being deceased. Buying a farm in their new location, Paul Huber and wife lived upon it until 1894, when they came to Witt Township, Montgomery County, and here she died February 13, 1907, and he died April 8, 1908. They had eleven children, of whom six grew to maturity, and four of them still survive: John L.; Martin, who died in 1910, at St. Mary's Mo.; Anna, who was the wife of August Geiler, died in 1892, in St. Genevieve County, Mo.; Agnes, who is the wife of Andrew Huber of Witt Township; Amelia, who is the wife of Joseph Geiber, lives at St. Mary's Mo.; and Henry, who is a farmer of East Fork Township, this county. The family belonged to the St. Louis Catholic Church of Nokomis. In politics the father was a Republican, and took an intelligent interest in local affairs.

John L. Huber was reared in his native county, and received a German and English education. When he was twenty years old he began working for himself, and came to Montgomery County. For the subsequent seven years he worked among the farmers. On November 26, 1889 he was married to Mary Hoehn, born June 10, 1868, a daughter of Charles and Catherine (Singler) Hoehn. Mrs. Huber was born in Clinton County, Ill., but her parents were of German birth, and after her father's death when she was a child, her mother married (second) Bernard Hoehn, and he now lives at Witt, Ill., she being deceased. Following their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Huber rented land in Witt Township, and then he bought his present farm, which he has improved considerably. They have three sons, namely: Charles P., born March 22, 1891, attended the schools of Witt Township, and a Decatur Business College, and is at present with the Illinois Central Railroad, now in Evansville, Ind., married Byrdie Wade of Kentucky; Harry J., born January 3, 1897, who is attending Brown's Business College of Decatur, Ill.; and Leo J., born May 7, 1906, who is attending school. The only daughter, Oliva, died when fifteen months old, born April 29, 1893, died August 3, 1894. The family belong to St. Louis Church of Nokomis. In politics he is a Republican, and was collector for two years, and assessor for three years, and he has served as township treasurer for seventeen years. Mr. Huber is a stockholder in the Oland National Bank of Witt. He is a stockholder and director and treasurer and president of the Magnetic Iron and Coal Company of Johnson City, Tenn., now known as Crab Orchard Iron and Steel Company, a \$5,000,000 corporation, with main offices at Chicago, Ill. In his farming Mr. Huber raises cattle and hogs and a diversified line of crops. He and his brothers are well known in their several communities, and his sons are particularly brilliant and promising, the youngest, although only ten

years old, being already in the seventh grade at school.

HUESCHEN, Diedrich, formerly supervisor of Rountree Township, and one of the leading farmers of this vicinity, is operating a fine farm on Section 5. He was born in Germany, November 27, 1857, a son of John and Lena (Renken) Hueschen, both natives of Germany. There they were reared, went to school and married. They came to the United States in 1878 and located in Iowa, where they lived for some years. While in Germany John Hueschen was a carpenter and contractor, and worked at his trade after coming to this country, and was also engaged in farming. Both he and his wife died in Iowa, and they were members of the Lutheran Church. They had six children, five of whom survive, namely: Fred, who lives at Danville, Iowa, is a retired farmer; John, who is a retired farmer of Platte County, Neb.; Lena, who is the wife of Henry Frerichs, lives at Davenport, Iowa; Mary, who is the widow of Herman Fenske; Diedrich; and Sophia, who was married to Conrad Pilgram, is deceased, as is her husband.

When he came to the United States, Diedrich Hueschen was twenty years old, having been educated in the public schools of his native land. Leaving school when he was fourteen years old, he worked on a farm for two years, and then in a brickyard. After coming to this country he worked on a farm in Iowa for four years and then came to Illinois, working in a Macoupin County coal mine for four years more. In 1886 he settled on a farm in the northeast corner of Raymond Township, Montgomery County, and rented it for a year, and then went to a farm in Rountree Township, that he occupied for eleven years. In the spring of 1901, he bought 150 acres of land, later adding to it eighty acres across the road in Christian County, which is his present farm, and on it Mr. Hueschen raises full blooded Jersey hogs and a good grade of other stock, he being a very progressive farmer.

On March 3, 1886, Mr. Hueschen was married to Johanna Trauernicht of New Douglas, Madison County, Ill., born March 10, 1867, and they have had ten children, namely: William, Marie, Rosie, Emil, Anna, Lena, Ida, Luella, and two who died in infancy. William married Josephine Fesser, and Rosie married Albert Miller. The family belong to the Lutheran Church of Harvel, Ill., which Mr. Hueschen serves as secretary. In politics he is a Republican, and in 1912 he was elected supervisor of the township, serving for two terms. He is treasurer of a drainage ditch, and a stockholder and a director of the Farmers Grain Company, and of the Harvel Lumber Company, both of which he helped to organize. A capable man, he has fairly earned his success, and stands high in the esteem of the neighborhood.

HUSMAN, H. A., cashier of the Farmers Bank of Ohlman, and one of the sound, reliable and

responsible men of Montgomery County, stands very well in public esteem. He was born in Audubon Township, this county, November 3, 1887, a son of John and Susan (Dahler) Husman, the former of whom was born near Mt. Olive, Macoupin County, Ill., and the latter in Switzerland. She came with her parents to the United States when she was one year old, and the family located near Rosemond, Montgomery County, Ill., where she grew to womanhood and was married. John Husman and his wife then located on what is known as the Husman farm, where they lived until his death, in February, 1906, she surviving. He was a member of the German Evangelical Church. In addition to the 112 acres of land near Ohlman, John Husman owned seventy-nine acres comprising the homestead. He was a quiet, unassuming man, who impressed others favorably, and inspired confidence. His three sons were as follows: Henry F., who is married and lives on a farm; Herman A.; and Fred J., who died in March, 1915.

Herman A. Husman was reared on the homestead, and attended the public schools of Ohlman, being graduated from the grammar grade. Until he was twenty-one years old he remained at home, and then took a civil service examination and for two years was in the railroad postal service. He then became cashier of the Farmers Bank at Ohlman, and from February, 1912, has held that responsible position. This bank is a strong financial institution, its officials being as follows: Harvey D. Gossmann, president; John Pieper, vice president; Herman A. Husman, cashier; Edward C. Dahler, assistant cashier. The board of directors is composed of the following: Harvey D. Gossmann, John Pieper, H. A. Husman, Henry Zimmerman, J. C. Dahler, Henry F. Schmidt, Andrew Zeifang, Rudolph Buse and L. A. Scherber.

On June 9, 1911, Mr. Husman was married to Edna D. Pyle, born in Nokomis Township, and educated in the common schools of the county, and the Nokomis High school, and prior to her marriage she was a school teacher. Mr. and Mrs. Husman have one child, Donald, who was born June 19, 1914. Mr. Husman is a Democrat in politics, and is justice of the peace of his township. Fraternally he belongs to Nokomis Lodge No. 436, A. F. & A. M., and Pana Chapter, R. A. M. In addition to his other interests he owns 185 acres of land in the Yazoo Valley, in Mississippi.

JENSEN, Martin, one of the leading creamery men in this section of the state, is treasurer and general manager of the Litchfield Creamery. He was born in Denmark, September 2, 1877, where both his parents passed away. From the time he was fifteen years old he has worked in a creamery, and prior to leaving his native land, in 1904, he took a course in an agricultural college, specializing on creamery work, and in that year after coming to Quebec, Canada, he took a further creamery course in that city, following it up still later with one at Urbana, Ill. In 1905 he arrived in the United States, and for



JAMES G. WELSH AND PLACE OF BUSINESS

the subsequent four years was employed at Clinton, Iowa, by the Iowa Cold Storage Company, leaving that city in 1909 for Flora, Ill., where he took charge of a creamery. His work in this special line attracted attention and favorable comment and in 1913 the Litchfield Creamery Company secured his services, and since then he has been its treasurer and general manager. The company manufactures butter, ice cream and condensed milk, and ships milk and cream. During 1916 the business aggregated \$400,000, although that of 1912 was only \$50,000. The volume of business shows a healthy and steady increase. The creamery plant is a new, modern building, and all the equipment is of the latest pattern, and is valued at \$80,000. Employment is given to about twenty men, four of whom are in the office.

In November, 1906, Mr. Jensen was married to Johanna Hanson, who was born in Denmark, and they have three children, namely: Henry, Alma and Helen. In politics Mr. Jensen is a Republican. He belongs to the English Lutheran Church. Believing in organized action, he belongs to all the creamery associations, and his expert knowledge is often called upon, for he is recognized as one of the best and most highly trained creamery men of central and southern Illinois.

JOHANNES, Rev. Clement, pastor of St. Louis Catholic Church at Nokomis, was born at Quincy, Ill., April 10, 1860, where he was reared and spent his early life. From 1879 to 1884 he attended the seminary of his church at Montreal, Canada, and his first pastorate was at Mound City, Ill., but he was soon transferred to Bloomfield, Adams County, Ill., where he remained for three years, and was then stationed at Liberty, Ill., where he remained from 1888 to 1892. From the latter year until 1897 he was in the northern part of Calhoun County, Ill., from whence he was sent to Nokomis. His long and varied experience enabled him to take hold of his parish in an efficient manner, and he has made some very important changes. During his pastorate the present beautiful church edifice has been erected, and also the fine rectory and school, both in close proximity to the church, the entire property not only being valuable, but very artistic. He is a very courteous and genial man, a devout churchman and scholar of rare attainments, and he not only is beloved by his own people, but is also held in the highest esteem by his fellow citizens in the city where he has labored so long and ably, and his advice is often sought by those who are looking for civic uplift regardless of religious lines.

JOHNSON, Charles Warren, M. D., now deceased, was one of the eminent physicians and surgeons of Montgomery County, with residence at Litchfield. He was born at Hong Kong, China, June 10, 1845, a son of Rev. John Johnson, a Baptist minister and missionary in China. When he was fourteen years old Dr. Johnson was sent home to the United States in care of a Miss

Williams, and on the voyage was captured by a pirate boat crew and kept in captivity for some time. After his release, he went to live with an uncle, Rev. Ryarson, a Baptist minister of East Vachars, Me. After being carefully educated in some of the leading eastern medical colleges, he returned to Maine, and there was engaged in an active practice. There he was married to a lady who later died leaving one son, Dr. Simeon Johnson, of Divernon, Ill. Soon after his first marriage, Dr. Johnson moved to Litchfield and was there engaged in practice until his death January 23, 1915.

In February, 1907, Dr. Johnson was married (second) to Mrs. Bell (Long) Hayes, a daughter of Alvin W. and Sarah A. (Norton) Long, natives of Ohio and Bond County, Ill., respectively. Mrs. Johnson at the time of her marriage to Dr. Johnson was the widow of Orrin Hayes, born at St. Louis, Mo., of English parentage. Mr. and Mrs. Hayes had one daughter, Ada, who became Mrs. A. W. Coddington, but is now deceased. Dr. and Mrs. Johnson had no children. Mrs. Johnson was born at Litchfield, where she now resides, having in her charge the infant daughter, Mary Bell, of her own daughter, Mrs. Coddington. Dr. Johnson was a member of the Christian Church. Politically he was a Republican, while fraternally he was a Mason, having been raised to the Thirty-second degree. A skilled physician and upright man, Litchfield suffered in his death, a loss not easily replaced, and his memory is held in high esteem.

JANSSEN, Frank, grower of Shorthorn cattle and owner of 240 acres of as fine land as can be found in Montgomery County, is located on Section 26 Rountree Township. He was born on this farm, October 23, 1874, a son of John E. and Emma (Walters) Janssen. John E. Janssen was born in Court-leer, Germany, and there he grew to manhood, attending the public schools and learning how to cultivate the soil. After coming to the United States, he found employment on farms, working by the day in the vicinity of Mt. Olive, Macoupin County, Ill., and then came to Montgomery County. After his arrival, he met and was married to Emma Walters. She was born in the same neighborhood as he in Germany, and was brought to Montgomery County by her parents. After their marriage, John E. Janssen and his wife rented land for four years, and then bought eighty acres of land in Rountree Township, and to his original farm of eighty acres added to his holdings until at the time of his death he owned 240 acres of land. He died, October 11, 1897, she surviving until June 6, 1913. They had five children, namely: Sarah, who was married to Henry Schlachter of Nokomis Township; Frances, who died in childhood; Frank; Minnie, who is deceased; and Mary, who was married to August Meier of Rountree Township. They were members of the German Lutheran Church. In politics he was a Democrat.

Frank Janssen was reared in his native township, and attended both the public and German

private schools. He remained at home and on March 21, 1909, he was united in marriage with Miss Tillie Mindrup of Roundtree Township. Her parents were natives of Germany. Mr. and Mrs. Janssen have four children, namely: John E., who was born February 10, 1910; Emma, who was born March 17, 1912; Martha, who was born October 11, 1913; and Freida, who was born July 31, 1915. The family belong to St. Paul's German Lutheran Church, and Mr. Janssen is a member of the official board of the church and is one of its elders. When he took charge of the homestead in 1909, Mr. Janssen started specializing on Shorthorn cattle of good grade, and he raises a number of them annually. Understanding thoroughly every detail of his work, he has forged ahead, and is one of the leading agriculturalists of this section, and because he has been so devoted to his business he has had no time for public office. He votes the Democratic ticket.

JONES, Alva W., supervisor of Raymond Township, and a man widely known and universally respected, is living on his valuable farm on Section 10, Raymond Township. He was born on this farm, January 17, 1872, a son of Joel and Mary C. (Blackwelder) Jones. Joel Jones was born at Bunker Hill, Macoupin County, Ill., April 11, 1836, a son of Simeon Jones, who organized the Jones settlement in Macoupin County.

Joel Jones grew to manhood in his native county, living there until 1868, when he came to Raymond Township, settling here before the railroads were built. His original purchase was sixty acres of land and he soon afterwards bought eighty acres of land on Section 11, and on this he made his home. Subsequently he bought a forty and a fifty-acre tract, so that he owned 230 acres of excellent land, and it is still kept intact in the family, not having been divided. His wife, who was born in Cabarrus County, N. C., came to Montgomery County with her family, settling near St. Johns, in Irving Township. After their marriage, Joel Jones and his wife spent the remainder of their lives in Montgomery County, with the exception of a few years when he was in Idaho. They had seven children, of whom four grew to maturity: Alva W.; Jesse V., who died at the age of twenty-seven years; Charles E., who died at the age of eighteen years; Eugene Daniel, who died at Boise City, Idaho, at the age of twenty-seven years; Emily A., who is the wife of Wesley W. Briggs, of Boise City, Idaho; Willis M., who died at the age of six years; and one who died in infancy. Joel Jones was a member of Blue Mound Baptist Church, and took an active interest in it. In politics he was a Democrat.

Alva W. Jones attended the schools of Raymond Township until he was twenty-one years old. For a year prior to his marriage, he was engaged in farming for himself, and lived in Hillsboro Township on a farm of 160 acres for some six years more, and then returned to the homestead which he now owns. On it he is

engaged in raising Shorthorn cattle and other high grade stock. In addition to his farm interests, he owns stock in the Farmers' Grain and Supply Company of Raymond, which he is serving as secretary and treasurer.

In April, 1890, Mr. Jones was married to Mary F. Hamilton, of Atwater, Macoupin County, Ill., and they became the parents of five children, as follows: Mary Ruth, who was graduated from the Raymond High school in 1915; Joel Ross, who was graduated from the Raymond High school in 1916; Alva Eldon, who was graduated from the Raymond High school in 1917; Gladys Elizabeth, who is attending the Raymond High school; and Daniel Emmett, who is the youngest. Mr. Jones belongs to Raymond Lodge No. 692, A. F. & A. M.; Elliott Chapter No. 120, R. A. M., of Litchfield; Staunton Council No. 99, R. & S. M.; St. Omar Commandery No. 30, K. T., of Litchfield, and he is past master of the Blue Lodge. He also belongs to the Raymond Chapter of the O. E. S., and his daughter Ruth is a member of this order. Politically he is a Democrat, being very prominent in his party, and was chairman of the county board of supervisors in 1915, and is now serving his third term as a member of this board.

JORDAN, Alpheus C., proprietor of Maple Grove Farm, on Section 6, Harvel Township, is one of the substantial farmers of Montgomery County. He was born in Trumbull County, Ohio, January 10, 1841, a son of William and Catherine (Rummel) Jordan. The father was born near Philadelphia, and the mother in Maryland, and they were married in the latter state, later migrating to Trumbull County, Ohio. In 1844 the father came to Illinois and engaged in farming in Greene County on rented land, and on leaving Greene County, he spent a year in Macoupin County, and in the spring of 1852 he entered land in Harvel Township, Montgomery County, moved on it in 1854, on which he lived until his death. The mother is also deceased, passing away at the home of her son, A. C. Jordan. Of the ten children born to the parents, A. C. Jordan is the only survivor.

Alpheus C. Jordan grew up amid rural surroundings, and remained at home until he enlisted for service in Company D, Thirty-third Illinois Volunteer Infantry in response to President Lincoln's first call for 300,000 soldiers at the outbreak of the Civil War, for three years, and was assigned to the southwestern army. In 1864 he was honorably discharged at Washington, D. C. During his period of service he was wounded first at Port Gibson, and again in a charge against Vicksburg in May, 1863, both being only slight wounds. After his discharge Mr. Jordan returned to his old home and resumed his farming.

On August 6, 1873, Mr. Jordan was married to Martha C. Cresswell, who was born in Calhoun County, Ill., August 8, 1855. Mrs. Jordan was reared in Calhoun and Macoupin counties, her parents living in both counties. After their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Jordan located on the

160-acre farm he had bought, which has continued to be their home ever since. Mr. Jordan continues to look after his farm, and is recognized as one of the leading agriculturalists of this section. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Jordan have been as follows: Alpheus C., Jr., who is a farmer of North Dakota, married Mary Huber and they have two children, Cordelia and Huber; Robert P. who is at home; Dott E. who married F. W. Kastern, who is a hardware merchant at Morrisonville, Ill. has one son, Keith J.; Alice C., who married Stephen F. Bonnett has one child, Merl L.; Fred, who is on a farm in North Dakota; Blanche F., who was graduated from the Morrisonville High school, is a school teacher, of Hillsboro, Ill.; Grace J., who was also graduated from the Morrisonville High school is a student of Domestic Art in a Normal school, although she has already taught school; Lulu I., who is attending a high school; and Mattie E., who is a graduate from the common schools, resides at home.

During the Civil War Mr. Jordan was a Republican but later became identified with the Greenback party, and is now independent in politics. He has served as a school director for twenty-five years, was supervisor of Harvel Township in 1869, and highway commissioner, and always has been a capable and conscientious official. Mr. and Mrs. Jordan are quiet, unassuming people of solid worth, and Mrs. Jordan and her daughters are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

KABURICK, Edward C., one of the representative attorneys of Montgomery County, who is actively engaged in a general practice at Hillsboro, is recognized as one of the ablest lawyers of this part of the state. He was born in East Fork Township, this county, April 16, 1879, a son of William and Margaret (Klein) Kaburick. The father was born in Bohemia, and the mother near Crown Point, Lake County, Ind. They had nine children, as follows: Edward C., who lives at Hillsboro; Mary, who is the wife of Ferdinand Schaubert, of Hillsboro; Matilda, who is the wife of Eugene Fath of Fillmore Township; Lucy, who is the wife of Henry Huber, of East Fork Township; Margaret, who is the wife of Shirley Saunders of Fillmore Township; Theressa, who is at home; Frank, who is also at home, and two who died when young.

William Kaburick has been a farmer since coming to America when only fourteen years old, with his parents. He spent a few years in St. Clair County, Ill., and then removal was made to Montgomery County, soon after the close of the Civil War. Until he attained his majority, William Kaburick remained at home, and after his parents' death, he inherited an undivided one-fourth of the old homestead, consisting of 160 acres. He bought the interests of the other heirs, and still resides on his farm. Both he and his wife are Catholics. The paternal grandfather was Jacob Kaburick, being a native of Bohemia. Jacob Kaburick was a farmer in Bohemia, and also a police magis-

trate, and after coming to America he continued to farm. He was killed by a street car when about eighty-four years old, his wife having died prior to that time, when either seventy-two or seventy-four years old. They had four children, namely; Catherine, Mary, Frank and William. The maternal grandparents, Jacob and Margaret Klein were natives of Germany, being born near the Rhine River. They lived in Lake County, Ind., for many years, and died there well advanced in years. Their family was as follows: Jacob, Jr., Joseph, Peter, Philip, Bernard, Louis, Margaret, Mary, Matilda, Theressa, Catherine, Frank and several others whose names are not known.

Edward C. Kaburick was reared on his father's farm and sent to the district schools, and Jacob Taylor's Academy at Coffeen, Ill., and also to the public schools. Later he attended the law department of Dixon College, and subsequently the Kansas City (Mo.) School of Law, from which he was graduated in 1903, and was admitted to the bar that same year. He practiced at Chillicothe, Mo., for about eight years, and then came to Hillsboro, and has continued in an active practice ever since. Mr. Kaburick is a Catholic and a member of the Knights of Columbus. In politics he is a Democrat. Scholarly, able, and an excellent judge of human nature, Mr. Kaburick has forged to the front in his profession and is held in the highest esteem by all who have the honor of his acquaintance.

KARNES, Thomas Frederick, one of the prosperous general merchants of Hillsboro, is a man widely known in Montgomery County as he has been a merchant in this section for a number of years. He was born at Litchfield, Ill. June 30, 1872, a son of William and Caroline (Garver) Karnes, he born in 1828 in Macoupin County, Ill., and she in South Carolina, from whence she was brought in childhood to Macoupin County, Ill. After their marriage in Macoupin County, William Karnes and his wife moved to Montgomery County, and there he worked as a painter for some time, but they later moved back to Macoupin County, and there he died in 1884. His widow survives and makes her home at Hillsboro.

Thomas Frederick Karnes attended the common schools of Macoupin County until he was nineteen years old, at which time he moved to Walshville and handled agricultural implements for several years, then he embarked in a grocery business and continued it from 1901 to 1911, when he moved to Hillsboro, and bought an old established general merchandise business and has operated it ever since, building up a very desirable trade and valuable connections.

In March, 1908, Mr. Karnes was married to Emma C. Ferguson, born in Walshville Township, a daughter of Thomas and Mary E. (Cubertley) Ferguson, she having been born at Chicago. Mr. and Mrs. Karnes have two children, namely: Charles A. and Russell E. In 1914 Mr. Karnes was elected one of the Hillsboro commissioners under the city commission form

of government on the Democratic ticket. He is a Baptist and belongs to Walshville Lodge No. 475, A. F. & A. M. A man of high principles, he stands well in his community, and his rating is an enviable one.

KEESE, Pilcher Goldsmith, the leading brick contractor of Montgomery County, with headquarters at Litchfield, is one of the substantial men of this section. He was born at Hillsboro, January 9, 1861, a son of Albert Charles and Victoria Viola (Simmons) Keese, natives of New York City and Hillsboro, respectively. The paternal grandfather, Capt. James Keese, was born in England, while the maternal grandparents, Wesley and Elizabeth (Nelson) Simmons, were natives of Kentucky and Ohio, respectively, and very early settlers of Hillsboro. Here Wesley Simmons was a farmer and hotel-keeper.

Albert Charles Keese was a carriage builder. He died in 1861, the father of two children: Charles, who died in infancy, and Pilcher Goldsmith. The mother of Pilcher Goldsmith Keese, after the death of Albert Charles Keese, was married to John W. Chamberlain and they moved to Litchfield where he was a brick contractor and there he died in 1907, Mrs. Chamberlain still surviving him and living at Litchfield. By her second marriage she had four children, namely: William S., who is deceased; Anna, who is Mrs. Marshall Titsworth of Los Animas, Cal.; Lucy, who is Mrs. William Wallace of Lincoln, Cal.; and Nathaniel, who lives at Litchfield.

Pilcher G. Keese learned his step-father's trade of a brick mason, beginning his apprenticeship when seventeen years old, and when he was twenty-two years old he became his partner, this association continuing until Mr. Chamberlain's death, when his step-brothers William and Nathaniel, became his partners, the firm name being Keese & Chamberlain Bros., and so continued until William Chamberlain's death, the firm doing brick contract work in a territory that reaches out from Litchfield for many miles in every direction. The present firm name is Keese & Chamberlain. This firm is the oldest in its line in the county, and has done the brick work on nearly all of Litchfield's buildings.

On June 22, 1887, Mr. Keese was married to Frances S. Holbrook, born in Macoupin County, Ill., a daughter of William and Glaphasia (Spillman) Holbrook. Mr. and Mrs. Keese have the following children: Frances Alberta, who is a public school teacher and is principal of the Madison Park School; Mabel, who is at home; Albert William, who lives at Cleveland, Ohio; and Homer Goldsmith who lives at Litchfield, married Victoria May and they have one daughter Elizabeth May, born August 27, 1917.

Mr. Keese is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, having been trustee of his church for twelve years, and a member of its official board for over thirty years and Mrs. Keese is a member of all the church societies and is secretary of the official board of the church. She has been a teacher in the Sunday school since 1890,

and both she and Mr. Keese are very active in all kinds of church work. She belongs to the Woman's Club, and is president of the Litchfield High School Alumni Association, having held that office for many years. In politics Mr. Keese is a Republican, and has served on the school board for two years, and as alderman from the Third Ward two terms. He belongs to the Masonic order, the Modern Woodmen of America and the Lincoln Fraternal Union.

KELLENBERGER, August, now deceased, was a retired farmer of Litchfield, and was highly respected in the section where he had lived for so many years. He was born in Lucerne, Switzerland, August 8, 1863, where his parents died. He attended the schools of his native land and learned the carpenter trade, but after coming to the United States, he worked on a farm in Harvel Township, Montgomery County for an uncle, Joseph Bowri. On August 21, 1882, he was married to Maria Lange, born in Westphalia, Germany, a daughter of Frank and Louise (Wolterman) Lange. Mrs. Lange died in Germany, and Mr. Lange brought his family of four children, to Montgomery County, Ill., later spending two years in Christian County, Ill.

After marriage, August Kellenberger and wife lived on rented land near Harvel, Ill., until they could buy eighty acres of land near Harvel, on which they resided for eight years. The next purchase of land was a 120-acre farm in North Litchfield Township, and there Mr. Kellenberger farmed until 1903. In 1913 he bought a residence at Litchfield, and renting the farm, moved to the city and lived there in comfortable retirement until his death.

Mr. and Mrs. Kellenberger had the following children: August, who lives in North Litchfield Township; Joseph, who lives in Macoupin County, Ill.; Anna, who is Mrs. Benjamin Matli of North Litchfield Township; Frank, who is on the homestead; Christina, who is Mrs. Ellis Hess of Macoupin County, Ill.; John, who is also of Macoupin County; Minnie, who is Mrs. Kenneth Smith of Thomasville, Ill.; and William, Cecelia and Benjamin, who are at home. Mr. Kellenberger was a Catholic. He belonged to the Elks, Red Men and Modern Woodmen of America. In April, 1913, he was elected a justice of the peace. For three years served as manager of the Mutual Telephone Company, and was a very capable business man and public-spirited citizen. His death, which occurred March 20, 1916, took from Litchfield he served as deputy sheriff. For several years he was one of its most respected and trustworthy men.

KELLOGG, William, manager of the O. H. Pad-dock Lumber Yard at Ohlman, and one of the substantial men of Audubon Township, was born in this township, July 6, 1865, a son of Reuben L. and Rachael (Cottingham) Kellogg, the former born in Sciota County, Ohio, near Portsmouth. There he grew to manhood, and came to Audubon Township, Montgomery County, Ill., in 1886. In 1860 he bought eighty acres of government land and located on that

farm. In 1862 he enlisted for service during the Civil War, in the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and served until the close of the war, being mustered out in 1865. Returning home he resumed farming, and lived on his Audubon property until his death June 22, 1893, his wife having died in 1878. They were the parents of three children, all of whom survive: Ella, who lives at Nokomis, Ill.; William; and Fred, who lives at Assumption, where he is manager of the O. H. Paddock Lumber Company at that place. The father was a Republican in politics, and a quiet, unassuming man personally, not much given to public demonstration.

William Kellogg attended the district schools of Audubon Township, and lived at home until he was twenty-two years old, at which time he began working for himself. In 1889 he went to Kansas and from December of that year until 1901 he was in southern Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas and New Mexico, working for the Santa Fe and the Rock Island railroads. He filed a homestead in Comanche County, Okla., and proved it up in 1902, it comprising 160 acres of land. Returning to the Rock Island Railroad in 1902, he remained with it until 1904, when he came back to Illinois and in August of that year went to Assumption to engage with the O. H. Paddock Lumber Company, and was at that point until 1907, when he was sent to Arkansas by the company, and in December, 1911, he was put in charge of the company yards at Kimmunity, Marion County, Ill., where he remained until March, 1914, at which time he was made manager of the Ohlman yards, where he has since remained.

On March 6, 1907, he was married to Clara M. Huckins, a daughter of George and Lydia Huckins, of Horton, Kas. Mr. Kellogg is a member of Kimmunity Lodge No. 398, A. F. & A. M. In politics he is a Republican. Not only is he a sincere member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, but he has been superintendent of the Sunday school for the past year, and is a member of the official board and a steward of the church.

KELMEL, Charles, one of the prosperous farmers of Raymond Township, owns 530 acres in Montgomery County, and is one of its leading men. He was born in Bois D'Arc Township, this county, May 30, 1863, a son of Philip and Elizabeth (Rice) Kelmel, the former of whom was born in Germany. He came to the United States in 1846, and after a year or two located in Jersey County, Ill., where he remained until 1854. In that year he sold his farm and went to California, and worked there for three years. He then returned to Illinois and located on a farm in Bois D'Arc Township, which comprised 240 acres of land entered from the government, and on it he lived until his death in April 1, 1904. In the meanwhile he had bought eighty acres more, all of which he made very valuable through his own efforts. In the spring of 1860, Philip Kelmel was married to Elizabeth Rice, a daughter of Solomon Rice, a pioneer of Jersey

County. They had four children, namely: Charles; Edward, who is a retired farmer of Morrisonville, Ill.; Mary, who is the wife of William Fettig of Tacoma, Wash.; and one who died in infancy.

Charles Kelmel spent his boyhood on the farm where he was born, and he attended the district schools when he had the opportunity. After he was twenty-two years old he rented land. He had about \$200 in cash when he was married, and he now owns 530 acres of land, having made all his property himself, excepting 160 acres he inherited. He helped to organize the Farmers Grain and Supply Company at Raymond, Ill., serving as its first treasurer, and is one of its directors at present, and he is also a stockholder in the Harvel Elevator Company.

On November 16, 1886, Mr. Kelmel was married to Miss Lugard Beeler, a daughter of Valentine Beeler. She was born in Macon County, Ill., April 9, 1868, where she was reared and attended the district schools.

Mr. and Mrs. Kelmel became the parents of five children, four of whom survive, namely: Mary, who is the wife of Fred Weitkamp; Anna, who is at home; Clarence C., who is also at home; and Earl N. who is a student of the Raymond High school; Frances died in infancy. The family belong to St. Raymond's Catholic Church, and Mr. Kelmel has been one of its trustees for the past ten years. A Democrat, he takes an active part in politics, and served for four years as highway commissioner in Bois D'Arc Township, and for four years as supervisor of Raymond Township. An excellent farmer and business man, Mr. Kelmel is one of the leading citizens of Montgomery County, and no one stands any higher in his community than he.

KEMPTON, C. H., a druggist at Nokomis, and one of the substantial business men of this locality, has been in the drug line in this state for the past thirty-eight years, and first located at Nokomis in 1890. He was born at Contoocook, N. H., March 17, 1858, a son of Warren M. and Oryntha (Howard) Kempton, both of whom were born in New Hampshire, and there grew up. They were married in their native state, where their families had lived for several generations, migrating originally from England and Scotland.

C. H. Kempton grew to manhood in New Hampshire and he learned the manufacture of woodenware in his father's factory, and also was engaged in merchandising. When he was twenty-two years old, in 1880, he came to Griggsville, Ill., and worked in the drug store of Thomas Shoemaker, being in his employ until 1890, when, having served his apprenticeship, he came to Nokomis and bought the drug store owned by Neisler & Preston, the business continuing as Preston and Kempton. In 1893 Mr. Kempton became the sole proprietor. In 1897 Mr. Kempton sold his drug store and went into a poultry business at Morrisonville, Ill. After a year he went to LaGrange, Ill. for a year, there conducting a drug store, and then returned

to Nokomis, and purchased back his old store that he has since conducted.

On September 21, 1887, Mr. Kempton was married to Eliza Goodhue, born at Epsom, N. H. Mr. and Mrs. Kempton have had two children: an infant that died unnamed; and Warren. Mr. Kempton is a member of Nokomis Lodge No. 456, A. F. & A. M.; Sherman Lodge, I. O. O. F. at Nokomis, Ill. Not only is he a member of the Presbyterian Church, but he is an elder of that body, and a very important factor in advancing its good work. Independent in politics, his ideas incline toward the doctrines of the Republican party. In addition to his other interests he is a director in the Nokomis Building Association, and in that as in every other connection, he is reliable, trustworthy and capable, and he stands very high in his community.

KEPPER, Herman, now living retired at Hillsboro, was formerly one of the leading farmers and stockmen of Montgomery County. He was born at Beardstown, Ill., October 27, 1857, a son of Herman and Philipina (Breck) Kepper, he was born in Prussia-Germany, and she in Nassau, Germany. They were married at Beardstown, Ill., where he worked as a carpenter until 1865 when he moved to Alton, Ill., and thence to a farm where he lived until his death in 1869. His widow and children continued to live on the farm until 1878 when they moved to Christian County, Ill., and there the mother died in 1882.

On February 22, 1883, Herman Kepper was married to Lucinda Vannatta, born in Madison County, Ill., a daughter of Jacob and Frances (Bevill) Vannatta, natives of Ohio and of Madison County, Ill. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Kepper rented a farm for eight years, and in 1892 he bought eighty acres of land near Harvel, this county, residing on this farm until 1904, when he sold it and bought 241 acres in Butler Grove Township, to which he moved, and continued to farm it and raise stock until 1907, when he rented his farm to his sons, moved to Hillsboro, and bought a fine residence where he now lives in comfortable retirement.

Mr. and Mrs. Kepper became the parents of the following children: Edgar, who lives on the homestead, was married to Bessie Haywood, and they have four children, Lester, Wendell, Mildred and Kenneth; Ray, who was married to Florence Major, has one son, Clifford; Mertie, who is the twin sister of Ray, was married to John Shinn, has one daughter, Dorcas of Witt, Ill. Both Mr. and Mrs. Kepper attended the district schools. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and she a member of the Christian Church. In politics he is a Republican, and served for two terms as a school director of Harvel Township, and is now on the drainage board of his district. Fraternally he belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America, at Butler, Ill. A man of sound principles and wide experience, his advice is often sought and his judgment taken on matters of public moment.

KERR, Charles H., one of the prosperous merchants of Nokomis, is handling hardware, furniture and implements, and is enjoying a large and profitable trade. He was born in Witt Township, August 10, 1872, a son of Alfred D. and Lucinda M. (Sides) Kerr. Alfred D. Kerr was brought to Illinois from his native state of Ohio by his parents, and they located at Nokomis, and he was reared on a farm south of the city. After his marriage he located on a farm. His wife was born in Pitman Township, this county, where she was reared. For the eight years succeeding their marriage, the parents lived in Witt Township, and then came to Nokomis, where they still reside, the father conducting a harness business. Charles H. Kerr has one brother and one sister: Geo. A. Kerr, who is a physician and druggist in northern Illinois; and Lucy, who is the wife of Fred Kellogg, of Assumption, Ill.

Charles H. Kerr was graduated from the Nokomis High school. He early began to earn money by selling newspapers, and did so well in that line that he continued in it for fifteen years. Then he began working for G. R. Spangal a hardware merchant of Nokomis, and in after years bought out the firm of the Spangal Hardware & Furniture Company and continued his prudent saving of money until, in 1916, he was able to buy out the business of J. S. Griffin, and has conducted it alone ever since. Mr. Kerr is a member of the Lutheran Church. In politics he is a Republican. In addition to his mercantile interests, he is vice president and a stockholder and director of the Nokomis State Bank, and is a very sound and reliable man in every respect.

On September 30, 1903, Mr. Kerr was married to Dora S. Fricke, a daughter of Christian and Dorothy (Eppers) Fricke. Mrs. Kerr's father was born in Germany from whence he came in young manhood to St. Louis, Mo. As he had no trade he worked on the Mississippi River boats for a time, later returning to Germany for his bride, who also was born in Germany where she lived until her marriage at the age of eighteen years. They settled in St. Louis, where they lived for seven years, and then came to Marine, Madison County, Ill. This continued to be their home until 1861, when they made another change, buying land in Raymond Township, Montgomery County, on which he died in 1892. After his death the family continued to live on the homestead until 1901, when Mrs. Fricke and her daughter Dora came to Nokomis, where two years later the latter was married to Charles H. Kerr. Mr. Fricke was a Republican, and always took an active interest in local affairs. He belonged to the German Lutheran Church. Mr. and Mrs. Fricke had eight children, as follows: Augusta, who is the widow of Herman Rosenthal of Rountree Township; Albert, who lives at Hillsboro, Ill.; Harry, who lives in Rountree Township; William who lives in Raymond Township; Gustav, who also lives in Rountree Township; Mrs. Kerr; Fred, who died at the age of seven years; and Sophia, who died at the age of six years. Mr. Fricke



MRS. JOSEPH A. WHITE



JOSEPH A. WHITE

became an extensive landholder, owning 850 acres of land in Raymond and Rountree townships, all of which was accumulated through his own efforts.

KIDD, John W., vice-president of the Litchfield National Bank, of which he is one of the organizers, and one of the prominent men of Montgomery County, was born in Frederick County, Va., September 28, 1833, a son of Benjamin and Hannah (Reese) Kidd, natives of Virginia. In 1834 the family came overland with teams to Peoria County, Ill., then to Macoupin County, Ill., and about 1837 moved to Montgomery County, becoming pioneers of this section.

In the early days educational opportunities were limited, so the only chances for attending school given Mr. Kidd were those afforded by the subscription schools which were held at intermittent periods in his locality, but he made the best he could of his opportunities, and has added very much to his store of knowledge by observation and contact with men of affairs. In 1856, having been married, he began farming in Macoupin County, Ill., where he remained until his enlistment in the fall of 1862, in Company K, Ninety-first Illinois Volunteer Infantry for service during the Civil War, at Greenfield, Ill., and was assigned to Kentucky. He was captured by General Morgan's forces and paroled and sent to Benton Barracks, St. Louis, where he was exchanged a few months later, and returned to military duty at New Orleans and participated in the campaigns in that vicinity. His honorable discharge took place in December, 1863, on account of disability. Returning then to Macoupin County, Mr. Kidd resumed his farming, but in 1869 moved to Raymond Township, this county, and bought land, owning at one time with his sons 400 acres. In 1893 he retired from business and moved to Litchfield, which has continued to be his home ever since. Here he owns city property and stock in the Litchfield National Bank of which he is vice president.

On September 3, 1856, Mr. Kidd was married to Mary Henderson, born in Macoupin County, Ill., August 1, 1838, a daughter of David and Hannah (Steidley) Henderson, natives of Virginia. On September 3, 1918, they will have spent sixty-two years together. Mr. and Mrs. Kidd have had the following children born to them: Albert R., who died at the age of fifty-three years, left a widow Emma (Moore) Kidd, who resides at Litchfield and two children, Minnie who married G. D. Frazer, and Walter A.; and John Lincoln, who is a farmer of Macoupin County, Ill., married Bessie Hart and they have two children, E. Sterling and Glenn. Mr. Kidd is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and has been superintendent of the Sunday school for many years. In politics he is a Republican. A Mason in good standing he has risen through the various orders to the Knight Templar degree. Phillips Post No. 379, G. A. R., receives his enthusiastic and

loyal support. A man of high principles and upright living, he commands universal respect, and is recognized as one of the leading men of his community.

KIMBALL, Zeb Vance, M. D., a prominent physician and surgeon of Hillsboro, and a man widely and favorably known throughout Montgomery County, was born at Statesville, N. C., October 26, 1879, a son of John C. and Lucretia A. (Gheen) Kimball, natives of North Carolina. They had the following children: Charles W., who is deceased; Mary Belle, who is the wife of Dr. C. G. Aven of Bristol, Tenn.; Joel L., who lives at Hillsboro, Ill.; Edward H., who died at the age of eighteen years; Mattie Florence, who is deceased, was the wife of R. L. Snyder; Zeb Vance; Clarence M., who lives at Decatur, Ill.; Daisy L., who is the wife of O. R. Snyder of Knoxville, Tenn.; Lorena, who lives at Detroit, Mich.; Pearl G., who was married to A. L. Watson, lives at Washington D. C.; two who died young, George and Major.

John C. Kimball, the father of these children, was reared in North Carolina, and came to Hillsboro in 1903, dying two years later in this city, at the age of sixty-five years, but the mother survives, and lives at Tampa, Fla. The father was a farmer and he and his wife early joined the Methodist Church. During the Civil War he served in the Confederate Army, and lost two fingers of his left hand in service. The paternal grandfather was Joel Kimball and he was married to Sarah Lentz. They were natives of North Carolina, where he was engaged in farming, and there both died, he when eighty-two and she when ninety-four or ninety-six. Their children were as follows: Henry J., Louisa, John Calvin, Laura, Chrissie Ann, Wiley, deceased, William, Joel La Fayette, and Monroe, who was killed by accident in childhood. The maternal grandfather was George Gheen, and his wife bore the first name of Sarah. They were natives of North Carolina and farming people. Their children were as follows: David, Jennie, Thomas, Hampton, Lucretia Ann, and Sarah.

Dr. Zeb Vance Kimball was reared at Statesville, N. C., and there attended the public schools. In 1895 he came to Hillsboro and attended its public schools, following which he took a course in the Marion Sims-Beaumont College of Medicine at St. Louis, Mo., from which he was graduated in 1902. Immediately thereafter he established himself in a general practice at Hillsboro, in which he has since continued with gratifying results. Professionally Dr. Kimball belongs to the Montgomery Medical Society, of which he is president; and he also belongs to the Illinois State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. In politics he is a Democrat, and he belongs to the Evangelical Lutheran Church. Fraternally he belongs to Mount Moriah Lodge, No. 51, A. F. & A. M., Hillsboro Chapter No. 197, R. A. M.; Sullivan Council, R. & S. M.; Springfield Consistory, and he is a

Thirty-second degree Mason. He is also a member of Ansar Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Springfield.

KING, Franklin P., who owns and operates his homestead of forty-seven acres on Section 11, Irving Township, also owns twenty acres in this same township and was born on this homestead January 14, 1857, a son of John W. and Julia (Dryer) King. John W. King was born in North Carolina, a son of Andrew and Hannab (Gaddis) King. When John W. King was still an infant the family moved to Tennessee, and when he was sixteen years old, another change was made which brought them to Illinois. Andrew King with his son John W., and some of the Kelley family, rode from Tennessee to Montgomery County on horseback, and the Kings entered land now owned by Robert Weller, and on it Andrew King spent the balance of his life. After they had secured a suitable location, the families followed. Julia Dryer, whom John W. King married was born in Montgomery County, a daughter of William Dryer.

After their marriage, John W. King and his wife settled on their farm in Irving Township and lived there the rest of their lives, she dying when Franklin P. King was a baby, and he many years later. In addition to Franklin P., there was another child, but the latter is deceased. After the death of his first wife, John W. King was married (second) on July 12, 1860, to Elizabeth Grantham, and they had the following children: Jasper, who died in infancy; Robert, who is deceased; Julia who is the wife of William Courtar of Irving, Ill.; Harriet, who is deceased; Lucretia, who is the wife of William Lowe of Colorado; and Charlotte, who is deceased. After the death of the second Mrs. King, John W. King was married (third) to Nancy Jane Nuesman, but they had no issue. Mr. King was a member of the Lutheran Church and took an active part in its good work. A well educated man, Mr. King was looked up to and his advice was often sought. He was a strong factor for good in his community, and always supported educational movements, serving for forty years as a school teacher, and for several terms was county superintendent of schools. In politics he was a Democrat, and was school treasurer of his township for many years, but he never sought the office, and only accepted it when he was convinced that his neighbors needed him.

Franklin P. King was reared on the homestead and was sent to the local schools. On April 4, 1882, he was married to Elizabeth S. Schwing, who was born near Quebec, Canada, September 13, 1857, a daughter of Conrad and Mary (Froelich) Schwing. Both of the parents were born and reared in Germany, coming as young people to Canada, where they were married. For fourteen years after their marriage they lived in Canada, and then came to Mt. Olive, Macoupin County, Ill., where they spent the balance of their lives. Mr. and Mrs. Schwing had eight children, namely: John, who

is deceased; and Catherine, Mrs. King, Mary, Lydia, John (II), Martha, and Augusta. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. King settled on their present farm where they have since resided. They have four children, namely: Mary Pauline, who is the wife of Herbert Lipe, of Irving Township; Oscar David, who lives in Irving Township, married Lola Meacham; Walter W., who married Chloe Wright, lives in Irving Township; and Etta E., who is a graduate of the Irving High school, is a teacher in Irving Township. Mr. King belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America of Irving Township. The family belong to the Irving Lutheran Church. In politics Mr. King is a Democrat, but he has never taken any active part in public life.

KNIERY, Michael William, who is supervisor of the old line of the Big Four Railroad from Hillsboro to East St. Louis, Ill., with headquarters at Litchfield, is one of the substantial men of Montgomery County. He was born at Litchfield, Ill., February 7, 1870, a son of Simon and Margaret (Quinlan) Knieri, natives of County Clare, Ireland. They were married in Montgomery County, Ill. The father was a section foreman of railroad construction work. He died January 2, 1900, and the mother died October 28, 1901. Prior to her marriage with Simon Knieri, the mother had been married to a Mr. Merritt, by whom she had a daughter, Ellen, now Mrs. John Motherway, of Litchfield. By her second marriage she had the following children: Mary, who died in infancy; Margaret, who is Mrs. Daniel Brennan of Mt. Olive, Ill.; Michael William; James, who lives at Litchfield; Mary, who is deceased, was Mrs. Joseph Toohey; Agnes, who is deceased; Josephine, who married J. P. Doran of Staunton, Ill.; and Joseph, who lives at Litchfield.

Michael William Knieri attended St. Mary's parochial school, and when he was twelve years old he began working, carrying water on the railroad construction work. He was then a railroad laborer for the Illinois Central, and when he was eighteen years old he was made a foreman of a section gang, and also ran an entire gang on the railroad track. In 1896 he was with the Big Four Railroad at Alton, Ill., on the St. Louis division, and in 1904 was appointed supervisor of the cutoff of the Big Four at Hillsboro, and in December of that year was transferred to Mattoon, Ill., to hold the same position at that point. On August 15, 1905, he was transferred to his present position.

On November 26, 1890, Mr. Knieri was married to Elizabeth Kelly, born at Mt. Olive, Ill., a daughter of Michael and Mary (Ford) Kelly, he born in County Galway, and she in County Clare, Ireland. Mr. and Mrs. Knieri have the following children: Edward, who is now in the United States army; Rosalie, who is employed in the First National Bank of Litchfield; Mary, who is at home; and Joseph, who is employed by the Litchfield Foundry & Machine Company. Mrs. Knieri attended the district schools and the Catholic convent at Litchfield. Mr. Knieri

belongs to St. Mary's Catholic Church of Litchfield, of which he has been a trustee since 1913. He is a Democrat and served on the school board for two years. He belongs to the Catholic Order of Foresters and is chief ranger of that order; to the Knights of Columbus, of which he has been a trustee for six years, and he is an efficient and capable man in every respect.

KRAGER, John C., owner of 240 acres of fine land on Section 16, Harvel Township, is one of the progressive farmers of this county. He was born in Ricks Township, Christian County, Ill., November 15, 1877, a son of John and Paulina (Baker) Krager. John Krager was born in Germany, and lived there until he was eighteen years old, at which time he came to the United States, stopping in Pennsylvania for a few years, and then going on west to Macoupin County, Ill. He had nothing when he came to this state, and so worked for others until he was able to secure land for himself. Upon coming to Montgomery County, he spent some time in Bois D'Arc Township. After some changes, during which period he rented land, he finally bought 160 acres of the present old homestead in Harvel Township, on which he lived until his retirement, at which time he moved to Raymond, Ill., and there died September 18, 1915. His wife died in 1895. They were the parents of six children, four of whom grew to maturity, namely: Joseph, who lives in Raymond Township; John C.; Elizabeth, who is the wife of E. Baumann, of St. Louis, Mo.; and Frank, who lives in Harvel Township. The other two died in infancy.

John C. Krager lived at home through boyhood and youth, and was sent to the local schools. On August 21, 1912, he was married to Elizabeth Bedinghaus, a daughter of Bernard and Catherine (Kruthaupt) Bedinghaus, he born in Germany and she in Indiana. Mr. and Mrs. Krager have had four children: Paulina E., born July 18, 1913; Catherine C., born August 21, 1914, who are living, and two, John and Lawrence, who died in infancy. The family belongs to St. Isadore Catholic Church at Brown Settlement. In politics Mr. Krager is a Democrat, and has served as tax collector, is now drainage commissioner for his township, and after serving on the school board of the Mt. Vernon school for three years, was re-elected in 1917 for three years. While carrying on farming, Mr. Krager specializes on feeding cattle, and operates forty acres of rented land in addition to his own farm of 240 acres, so that his interests are heavy and important.

KRUMMEL, Frederick W., one of the substantial merchants of Donnellsen, is held in the highest respect by all who know him. He was born in Elleringhausen Waldeck, Germany, June 29, 1847, a son of George and Katherine (Schluckebier) Krummel. The father, who was a farmer by occupation, died when his son Frederick W. was only five years old, and when

he was nine years old he left home for the farm of his guardian, with whom he lived until he was fourteen years of age, during which period he attended school. When he was fourteen he was bound out to a man in Mengerlinghausen, Germany, to learn the cabinetmaking trade, and learned it, including all kinds of inside work and the making of coffins, serving two years and six months at his apprenticeship. At that time a brother, who had been to the United States, came back to Germany on a visit, and when he returned to his adopted country he took Frederick W. with him, paying his employer for the time he had not yet served.

The brothers came by the way of Bremen, where they spent two weeks, and then on to New York City. From there they came west to St. Louis, Mo., and Frederick R. Krummel went to Belleville, Ill., to work for a blacksmith, and remained there for two years. Returning to St. Louis, he worked at the cabinetmaking trade, and when the cholera epidemic raged he made coffins for the victims. After two years in St. Louis he left for St. Catherine, Mo., where he made wagons, having learned the wagonmaking trade. After two years there he came to Harristown, Macon County, Ill., and established himself in a wagon shop of his own, conducting it for about two years. In 1871 he came to Donnellsen, and until 1884 conducted a wagon-making shop, when he added the handling of furniture and undertaking, making a number of the coffins he used in his business. In 1896 his son Charles took the wagonmaking part of the business under his charge. Since 1908 Mr. Krummel has not given much attention to undertaking, but prior to that was the leading man in this line in this section. He made use of the first hearse in the county, making it himself, and he was the promoter of a number of innovations. His furniture and variety store in Donnellsen is now conducted under the name of F. W. Krummel & Son.

On December 19, 1872, Mr. Krummel was married to Alvina Augurstein, who was born in Germany in August, 1851, and when one year old was brought by her parents to the United States. For two years the family lived at Carlinville, Ill., and then moved on the Phillips farm in Butler Grove Township, later going to the farm north of Panama, in Grisham Township, where she was reared. Mrs. Krummel was living with a sister, Mrs. Henry Bergfeldt, at Hillsboro, Ill., at the time of her marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Krummel became the parents of the following children: Albert, who died at the age of nineteen years; Fred, who married Lottie Hechel, is a farmer of Grisham Township; Charles, who was married to Ida Dockery, is a carpenter and contractor; Emelia, who is the wife of Dr. A. B. Cary, was a teacher at East St. Louis, Ill.; Grace, who was graduated from Lincoln College, at Lincoln, Ill., is a high school teacher of East St. Louis; Mary, who is the wife of Dr. E. T. Turner of Hillsboro; Harry, who served four years in the United States navy, is with his father, and he was married to Zula

Jett; and Kenneth, who died at the age of nineteen months. The family are Presbyterians. Mr. Krummel is a Republican, and he served as mayor of Donnellson for several years, was supervisor of Grisham Township, and is a member of the school board, and helped to build the handsome school of Donnellson. In 1868 Mr. Krummel was made a Mason in King Solomon Lodge No. 90 at St. Catherine, Mo., and he is now a member of Donnellson Lodge No. 255, A. F. & A. M.

LAGER, Leo B., one of the leading jewelers of Montgomery County, has been in this line of business at Litchfield for a number of years. He was born at St. Louis, Mo., in December, 1887, a son of August J. and Christina (May) Lager, natives of St. Louis. The paternal grandparents, Leo and Anna Lager, were born in Germany, and the grandfather founded the Lager Bros.' Clothing, Tailoring and Furnishing Company that was in business at St. Louis for over sixty years. The father died in 1900, but the mother survives and lives at St. Louis.

Leo B. Lager attended parochial schools in St. Louis and the St. Louis University, and when sixteen years old he began working for the Whelan-Achle-Hutchinson Jewelry Company of St. Louis, with which concern he learned his trade and continued for eight years. He then came to Litchfield and was employed by the C. W. Beardsley Jewelry Company for six months, when in November, 1911, he and his brother, John Lager, embarked in a jewelry business under the firm name of Lager Brothers. This association continued for three years, and then Leo B. Lager bought the interest of his brother, and since then has continued alone, his establishment being one of the leading ones in this section. He carries a full line of jewelry and does watch and clock repairing.

On June 23, 1914, Mr. Lager was married to Bernice Wiegrefe, born at Litchfield, a daughter of Fred and Delia (Lynch) Wiegrefe, natives of Montgomery County. Mr. and Mrs. Lager have one daughter, Eva Marie, who was born November 4, 1915. Mr. Lager is a Catholic. In politics he is a Republican, and fraternally he belongs to the Elks and Knights of Columbus, both of Litchfield.

LANE, Judge Edward, one of the distinguished figures in the legal history of Montgomery County, was for years engaged in an active practice at Hillsboro, and that city was also the scene of his triumphs as a jurist. He was born at Cleveland, Ohio, March 27, 1842, one of five children born to John and Catherine (Barry) Lane. The father died during the infancy of his son Edward, and the mother during his boyhood.

Only sixteen years old when he arrived at Hillsboro, Edward Lane from then on had the best interests of the county seat at heart. Forced to earn his own living, he was not too proud to accept any honest work, and being ambitious he studied at the Hillsboro Academy and spent five years in this admirable institu-

tion as a close student, at the same time earning the money to pay his tuition and living expenses. Like many men before and after him, upon leaving the schoolroom as a pupil he re-entered it as an instructor, and taught school for a term, and then began the study of law in the office of Davis & Kingsbury of Hillsboro, and in 1864 he was admitted to the bar, and began the active practice of his profession in partnership with his former preceptor, Mr. Davis, this connection being maintained for two years, being severed by the death of Mr. Davis. Until 1882 Edward Lane continued alone, and then took into partnership with him George R. Cooper, and they remained together from 1882 to 1912, when Judge Lane died. In 1886 he was elected city attorney of Hillsboro, and in 1869, when but twenty-seven years old, he was elected county judge, and in 1886 was elected to Congress, where he served for eight years, and during that period was on the judiciary committee and made his influence felt in that body. Judge Lane was a farmer upon quite an extended scale and took a deep interest in supervising his farming properties. The Hillsboro National Bank had the advantage of his services as vice president and director, and he was one of its organizers and a heavy holder of its stock, and also owned stock in the Montgomery County Loan and Trust Company. His beautiful residence at Hillsboro was always a source of pride to him, and he delighted in entertaining his many friends in it.

In 1870 Judge Lane was married to Miss Tucie Miller, a daughter of Samuel K. Miller, of Lawrenceville, Ill., where she was born in 1850. Two children were born to Judge and Mrs. Lane, namely: Guy C.; and Bessie, who is the wife of Howard Boogher, an attorney of St. Louis. Judge and Mrs. Lane belonged to the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Hillsboro, of which he was an official for forty years or more. Fraternally he belonged to Mount Moriah Lodge No. 51, A. F. & A. M. Mrs. Lane came of Kentucky stock, her father having been born in that state, but her mother was born in Illinois, and they were very early settlers of Lawrenceville. They had a good-sized family.

Judge Lane was associated with all the substantial development of his time and locality and could always be depended upon to support measures that had for their object civic improvement and moral uplift. As lawyer, judge and citizen, Judge Lane measured up to the highest standards of manhood, and in his death Montgomery County lost one of its ablest representatives.

LANE, Guy C., senior member of the law firm of Lane, Dryer & Brown, of Hillsboro, is one of the able men and successful attorneys of Montgomery County. He was born at Hillsboro, Ill., August 6, 1874, son of Judge Edward and Tucie (Miller) Lane. Guy C. Lane has spent his life at Hillsboro and is very proud of his native city. Here he took the public school courses, and prepared for Yale, from which he was graduated in 1897. Studying law, he was

admitted to the bar in 1899, and for the past seventeen years he has been in an active practice at Hillsboro. He is now in partnership with Judge John L. Dryer and McLin J. Brown, under the caption of Lane, Dryer and Brown. Mr. Lane is vice president and a director of the Hillsboro National Bank, and a director of the Southern Illinois Light and Power Company.

In politics Mr. Lane is a Democrat, but has never cared to hold office, his large law practice taking all of his time. Fraternally he belongs to Mount Moriah Lodge No. 51, A. F. & A. M. He and his mother live together. There are few members of the legal profession who stand higher than Mr. Lane, and he is generally accepted as a credit to his calling and his community.

LANE, Timothy L., president of the Fillmore State Bank and proprietor of a general merchandise business at Fillmore, is one of the substantial men of Montgomery County. He was born on the present site of the village of Fillmore, in Fillmore Township, March 24, 1850, a son of J. Bowers and Sarah (Harris) Lane. J. Bowers Lane was born at Keene, N. H., on the bank of the White River, September 10, 1826, a son of Timothy L. Lane, a physician and surgeon, who prior to coming to Illinois in 1838 was engaged in a general practice in New Hampshire. Upon coming to this state he remained at Galesburg until 1839, in that year moving to what is now the village of Fillmore, and entered 400 acres of land. He practiced medicine, and he lived in a little cabin which stood until 1914, and continued to follow his calling until his death. Dr. Lane and his wife had two children, namely: J. Bowers; and Mary J., who married A. J. Richmond, is deceased.

J. Bowers Lane was reared on his father's farm, and spent his entire life in Fillmore Township, developing into a successful man and large land owner. He was one of the first in his precinct to cast his vote for Millard Fillmore for president of the United States, and later he became a Republican. Fraternally he was a Mason, joining the Hillsboro lodge, later demitting to the Fillmore lodge. A man of religious sentiment, he was very closely identified with the Lutheran Church in Fillmore, which he helped to establish. He held all of the local offices and was for years an associate judge of the county. Few men were better known in his day than he and he was universally respected. Later he founded the store, in 1861, now owned by his son, Timothy L. Lane, and conducted it until his death, March 16, 1891. He and his wife had the following children: T. L.; R. M., who married Rev. H. L. Gregory, of California; Florence A., who is Mrs. A. A. Cress, of Hillsboro; Ora, who is deceased; Carrie M., who married Jesse Whitten, of Fillmore; Elsie V., who lives at Wood River, Ill., married Asa Ludewick; and Ella, who married Sherman Downs of Fillmore, Ill.

Timothy L. Lane studied at the district

schools, the Hillsboro High School and the old Hillsboro Academy. He lived at home, assisting his father on the farm and in the store until he was practically grown, and after his father's death he bought out the other heirs and continued the business. On October 31, 1872, Mr. Lane was married to Minerva C. Barringer, of Fillmore Township, a daughter of Alfred and Mary Barringer. They have three children: Corby E., who is in business with his father; Lottie May, who is the widow of Homer Alexander of Fillmore; and Orville B., who is also in business with his father.

Mr. Lane was one of the organizers of the Fillmore State Bank, and has been its president and one of its directors since its organization. In addition to the Fillmore store, Mr. Lane owns a farm north of Chapman, and for four years has also conducted a store at Chapman, which he bought of V. L. Wright. He has been a notary public for twenty-four years and clerk of the school board for seventeen years. For four years he served as president of the Montgomery County Sunday School Association, and takes an active part in Sunday school work. A man of unusual capabilities, he has made good use of his opportunities and is justly numbered among the leading men of his county.

LANDERS, Charles E., who is one of the leading men of Montgomery County, now living at Fillmore, has served both as supervisor of his township and treasurer of the county. He was born in Fillmore Township, September 12, 1868, a son of John W. and Ruth (Hill) Landers. John W. Landers was born near Bowling Green, Ky., in 1836, and was brought to Montgomery County by his parents, who lived here two years and then moved to Boone County, Mo., where the grandfather died. John W. Landers returned to Montgomery County about 1865, and became a merchant at Van Burensburg, the oldest town in the county. Later he sold his business and located on a farm, where he rounded out his life. He was a religious man and a Democrat in politics, and held various local offices, being active in his party. A man of considerable prominence, he became well known in this locality. He and his wife had six children, namely: Joseph S., who is a graduate of the teachers' and the scientific courses at Valparaiso, Ind., and is engaged in educational work at Denver, Col.; Charles E.; Sarah A., who was a student in the Valparaiso University, is now the wife of J. W. Wright of Fillmore Township; Jennie, who is deceased, was a teacher, and was the wife of J. H. Hickman of Barkada, Ark.; Alice M., who is the wife of G. E. Harvey of Fillmore Township; and John H., who is a farmer at Albany, Ore.

Charles E. Landers was reared on a farm and attended the schools of his district. Being ambitious to secure a collegiate education, he entered Valparaiso University, and took the teachers' and the business courses and a part of the scientific course. For the subse-

quent ten years he was engaged in teaching, and at the same time operated a 140-acre farm. A Democrat, he is very active in politics, and for twelve years he served Fillmore Township as supervisor. In 1910 he was elected county treasurer and served four years. Although he now lives at Fillmore, he continues to look after his farm.

On March 17, 1896, Mr. Landers was married to Etha G. Webb, who was born October 11, 1878, and reared in Montgomery County, and they became the parents of seven children, namely: Grace, who is a graduate of the Fillmore High School, and Ada, George, Ula, Ralph, Roy and Wayne, all of whom are at home, and Raymond, who is deceased. Mrs. Landers is a member of the Baptist Church. Fraternally Mr. Landers belongs to Fillmore Lodge No. 670, A. F. & A. M., and Fillmore Lodge, I. O. O. F., of which he was noble grand.

LANGEN, John, who conducts his fine farm of 400 acres of land, located on Section 20, in Harvel Township, is one of the substantial men of Montgomery County. He was born in Ricks Township, Christian County, Ill., July 25, 1868, a son of Theodore and Elizabeth (Brockamp) Langen. Theodore Langen was born in Germany, where he grew to manhood, according to the law specified serving his time in the German army, following which he came to the United States, and spent some time in Greene County, Ill., where he met and was married to Elizabeth Brockamp. She was also a native of Germany, and came to this country with her parents when a child, and was reared in Greene County. After their marriage Theodore Langen and his wife lived for some time in Greene County, and then moved to Christian County, where he died in August, 1876. They had the following children: Henry, who lives in Ricks Township, Christian County; Catherine, who was married to Tony Lentz of Morrisonville, Ill.; Mary, who is the wife of Herman Todt; William, who lives at Morrisonville, Ill.; Eleanor, who is deceased, was the wife of F. A. Todt; John; Elizabeth, who is deceased; and Helena, who is the wife of Henry Donnelly of Morrisonville, Ill. After the death of the father the mother and her family lived on the farm for some years, but she later moved to Morrisonville, which continues to be her home.

John Langen attended the local schools, and for one year was in school at Teutopolis, near Effingham, Ill. He was seventeen years old when his mother left the farm, and he and a brother managed it until John Langen was twenty-one years old, when he began farming on his own account. On September 30, 1891, Mr. Langen was married to Margaret A. Todt, a daughter of John H. and Marie Todt, a history of whom appears elsewhere in this work. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Langen lived with her parents for some years, and then bought 160 acres of land in Bois D'Arc Township, but after two years on that farm sold it and bought

160 acres of their present farm. From 1895, when he made his first purchase, until today Mr. Langen has been adding to his holdings until he now has 320 acres on Section 20, forty acres on Section 18, and forty acres on Section 19, all in Harvel Township. Mr. and Mrs. Langen became the parents of eight children, namely: John L., who was educated in the schools of Quincy, Ill.; Ralph H., who was educated at Chaminade College at Clayton, Mo., and Marie F., who attended the Academy of the Sacred Heart at Springfield, Ill., are at home; Catherine G., who attended the Ursuline Convent at St. Louis, Mo., is now in school; and Albert W., Irene E., Louise B. and Evelyn H., who are at home. The family belong to St. Raymond's Catholic Church at Raymond. In politics Mr. Langen is a Democrat, but does not participate actively in public matters. In addition to his farming interests, he has stock in the Farmers' Grain Company at Raymond, Harvel and Morrisonville, and is admittedly one of the leading men in his line in this section.

LEAHAN, Thomas R., vice president of the First National Bank of Farmersville, is also one of the substantial agriculturalists of Montgomery County, and is living on his fine farm one-half mile east of Farmersville, on Section 34, Bois D'Arc Township. He was born near Girard, Macoupin County, Ill., August 14, 1863, and is a son of John and Margaret (Murphy) Leahan. John Leahan was born in County Waterford, Ireland, and in early manhood came to the United States, remaining in the East for a year after landing, and then traveling on to Illinois. He married Margaret Murphy, who was born in Ireland, and came by herself to this country and to Illinois. After their marriage John Leahan and his wife resided in Macoupin County for five years, and then moved to Bois D'Arc Township, which continued to be their home until death. Both were consistent members of St. Mary's Catholic Church at Farmersville. Of their six children, four now survive, namely: Thomas R.; John C., who lives in Chicago, is in the employ of the Illinois Central Railroad Company; W. H., who lives in Bois D'Arc Township; and Matthew, who is at Farmersville, Ill.

Thomas R. Leahan was reared on the farm, attended the local schools, and remained at home until his marriage, which took place April 27, 1897, when he was united with Margaret McGrath, a daughter of Morris McGrath, of Bois D'Arc Township. Both her parents were born in Ireland. Mr. and Mrs. Leahan have three children: John; Nellie, who is attending the Ursuline Convent at Springfield; and Mary. At the time of their marriage, Mr. Leahan and his wife settled on the 160 acres of land he now owns and have lived here ever since, and he raises and feeds cattle and hogs, and is very successful in his undertakings. In addition to his agricultural interests, Mr. Leahan is a member of the board of directors and is vice president of the First National Bank of Farmers-



Chas. Zimmer + wife

ville. In politics he is a Democrat. He belongs to St. Mary's Catholic Church of Farmersville. In addition to his land in Bois D'Arc Township, he and his son John own 265 acres of land in Walshville Township, this county. He is influential not only because he is a man of ample means but also because of high personal standing in his community and county.

LEAHAN, William H., owner and operator of a fine 160-acre farm in Bois D'Arc Township, is one of the prosperous agriculturalists of Montgomery County. He was born on the old Leahan homestead, one and one-half miles east of Farmersville, in Bois D'Arc Township, July 1, 1871, a son of John and Margaret (Murphy) Leahan. A sketch of the Leahan family will be found elsewhere in this work.

William H. Leahan was reared in his present township and attended the local schools, remaining at home until June 6, 1900, when he was united in marriage with Katie Hoisington, a daughter of Charles and Margaret (Hunter) Hoisington. Mrs. Leahan was born in Walshville Township, this county, October 5, 1871. Her people were of Scotch birth, who came to the United States and lived at St. Louis, Mo., for a time before coming to Walshville Township, Montgomery County, Ill., where she was reared and educated. After marriage Mr. and Mrs. Leahan moved to their present farm, where they have since resided. They have the following children: Margaret E., who is attending school at the Ursuline Convent at Springfield, Ill.; and Thomas R., Catherine E., Mable E., Martha Marie, and William Matthew, all of whom are at home. The family belongs to St. Mary's Catholic Church, of Farmersville. Mr. Leahan is a Democrat politically, and was township clerk for eight years, and in 1896 was elected circuit clerk of the county and held that office for four years, following which he represented his township on the county board of supervisors for two years. At present he is school trustee of his school district. In his farming he handles a good grade of stock, and has been very successful in his work, for he understands his business in every detail.

LEBECK, Otto W., postmaster of Harvel, and one of the leading men of his community, was born in King Township, Christian County, Ill., December 15, 1889, a son of August and Elizabeth (Hanken) Lebeck. His father was born in Germany and came in young manhood to this country, being then about nineteen or twenty years old. He located in Christian County, Ill., where he was married, and he and his wife located in King Township, and there she died when Otto W. Lebeck was quite young. They had the following children: Anna, who married James H. Fraley of Harvel Township; John, who lives in Butler Township; Otto W.; and Ella, who married Grover Wilson and lives at Harvel, Ill. In 1896 August Lebeck moved to Harvel Township, where he still resides. He belongs to St. Jacob's Lutheran Church, as did his wife.

Otto W. Lebeck was reared and educated in Harvel Township and the high school of Harvel, following which he attended the Charleston Normal, and then the Illinois State Normal at Normal, Ill. For the subsequent three years he was an instructor in the Union school of Raymond Township, from which he went to Prosperity school, in Christian County, Ill., for one year more. His next engagement was in the King school in the same county, where he taught a year, and on July 3, 1915, he was appointed postmaster of Harvel, which office he still holds. Mr. Lebeck is a member of the Christian Church of Harvel. In every respect he is a desirable citizen, and his scholarly tastes and training give him an advantage and make him an excellent adviser upon matters pertaining to the civic advancement of Harvel.

LEWEY, Christopher Columbus, one of the well known men of Montgomery County and a substantial farmer in Hillsboro Township, was born in this township, one and a half miles distant from his present farm, December 10, 1855. His parents were Oliver and Jane (Stephenson) Lewey, the former of whom was born in North Carolina and the latter in Tennessee. They had a family of seven children, namely: William H., deceased; Albert R., of Hillsboro; Mary S., wife of John Grassel of Butler Grove Township; Christopher C.; Martha L., wife of R. C. Paden, and two who died young.

Oliver Lewey remained in his native state until he reached manhood and then came to Montgomery County, Ill., locating on Section 28, Hillsboro Township. He purchased a farm of ninety acres and mainly reared his family there and bought a second farm, situated in Section 21, containing 133 1-3 acres, and on this place he died in January 10, 1886, when aged seventy-two years. His wife died October 11, 1872, when about fifty years of age. They were members of the Presbyterian Church, Mr. Lewey being an elder. Oliver Lewey was reared on a farm in Guilford County, N. C. Although he never served an apprenticeship to either trade, he became proficient as a shoemaker and as a carpenter. He was numbered with the honored early settlers of the county. He and wife lived on their first farm until 1860. His political support was given to the Republican party. A man of many good qualities, he won and retained the respect of all who knew him. His parents died in North Carolina, his father being a farmer and distiller. He was the oldest of the following children: Oliver; Katy, wife of Addison McLain; Sarah McLain; Nellie Clotfelter; David, John, Reuben, Isaac and William A. Lewey, and Belle, wife of Wiley McCaslin. The Stephensons were also early settlers in Hillsboro Township, and the maternal grandparents of Christopher C. Lewey survived to be quite aged.

Christopher C. Lewey was mainly reared on the farm he now owns, which at present comprises 170 acres of finely improved land. He has spent his entire life in Montgomery County, continuously concerned with agricultural activi-

ties, and may justly be numbered with the very successful farmers here. After completing his public school education he applied himself intelligently to the work he had in hand, and because of his industry and good judgment has greatly prospered. With the exception of eleven months passed at Hillsboro, Mr. Lewey has lived on his present farm since he was five years old. He had, in addition to his home farm, eighty acres in the same township in Section 25, which he sold, and he devotes all his land to general farming and stockraising. His place is situated on the Greenville and Jacksonville road, three miles south and one mile west of Hillsboro. Mr. Lewey takes a natural amount of pride in his well-managed farm, and an air of thrift and comfort is noticed everywhere, whether his fields, stock or substantial farm buildings are considered, or whether attention is centered on his handsome modern residence. Its appearance is attractive and it has been equipped with modern conveniences and is lighted by gas. It is one of the beautiful rural homes of the township.

Mr. Lewey was married April 4, 1883, to Miss Mary Blackburn, daughter of Jabez and Mary (Smith) Blackburn, of Litchfield Township. The father of Mrs. Lewey was born in England, November 7, 1823, and was brought to America when eight years old by his parents, that being in 1831. After two years in New York they removed to St. Louis, Mo., where they remained until 1853, and then came to Montgomery County, Ill., settling in Litchfield. In 1866 removal was made to a farm in Hillsboro Township, where they resided a number of years, when Mr. Blackburn retired and died at Hillsboro January 5, 1895, having passed his seventy-first birthday. The mother of Mrs. Lewey was born in St. Clair County, Ill., May 1, 1830, and died in 1910, when lacking two weeks of being eighty years old. They had seven children, as follows: Deborah A., William W., James R., J. Frank, Mary E., Nettie M. and Ida R.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewey are members of the Woodsboro Methodist Church, in which he is one of the stewards and is also a church trustee. Politically he is a Republican, but has never been willing to accept any public office, except in connection with public education. For nine years he was a school trustee and for fifteen years has been a school director. Mr. Lewey is a stockholder in the Hillsboro National Bank. Both he and wife have a wide circle of friends.

LEWEY, Prof. Everett A., county superintendent of schools for Montgomery County, with headquarters at Hillsboro, is one of the leading educators of this part of the state, and a man whose erudition and scholarly attainments mark him as one worthy of special distinction in his profession. He was born in Hillsboro Township, March 19, 1881, a son of Albert and Sarah Lavina (Beeler) Lewey, natives of Montgomery County. They had seven children, as follows: Oliver, who is of Sunburst, Mont.; Camilla, who is the wife of Dr. R. A. Hamilton, of Hillsboro; Charles, who is of Coffeen, Ill.; Laura, who is

deceased; Everett A.; Jesse, who is deceased; and Daniel, who lives on the old homestead. Albert Lewey was born, reared and has always lived in Montgomery County, where he has spent his mature years as a farmer, now owning a homestead in Hillsboro Township, a portion of which he inherited from his father. The paternal grandfather of Professor Lewey, Oliver Lewey, was married to Martha Jane Stevenson. He was a native of North Carolina. They became early settlers of Montgomery County, where he developed a fine farm, and here they died when quite old as residents of Hillsboro Township. They had five children, as follows: William, Albert, Christopher, Mary and Martha. The maternal grandparents were William and Margaret Bureaw Beeler, and they, too, were early settlers of Montgomery County, but later moved to Indiana, where they died. Their children residing in Montgomery County were as follows: Mrs. Sarah L. Lewey, Mrs. John Logsdon and Joseph Beeler, deceased.

Everett A. Lewey was reared on his father's farm. After attending the schools of his district he attended the Hillsboro High school, and then was graduated from the Central Normal school at Danville, Ind., and later attended Valparaiso University. In the fall of the year that he was nineteen years old he began teaching school and taught for thirteen years. In the fall of 1914 he was elected county superintendent of schools, which office he is still filling.

On June 7, 1910, Professor Lewey was married to Miss Retta Ault, a daughter of William and Mary (Corlew) Ault, and they have one son, Everett Harold. Professor Lewey is a member of Witt Lodge No. 943, I. O. O. F., and Hillsboro Lodge, A. F. & A. M., and both he and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church. In politics he is a Democrat and is active in the party. The family residence is at No. 944 S. Jefferson street.

Mrs. Lewey was born at Hillsboro. Her father came to Montgomery County from Grant County, W. Va., after the close of the Civil War, in which he served as corporal in the Army of the Potomac for three years, and during this time took part in some of the hard-fought battles, such as the battle of Missionary Ridge, Lookout Mountain and Gettysburg. By his own efforts he accumulated several hundred acres of land in Hillsboro Township. He died in 1896. Her mother was born and reared in Montgomery County. She was a daughter of Rev. and Mrs. William Corlew, pioneer settlers, and she survives. They had six children, as follows: Anna, Daisy, Margaret, Retta, Verna and Vena.

LEWEY, William A.—One of the most highly respected and thoroughly esteemed residents of Montgomery County, is William Addison Lewey, who, for a half century has resided on his farm of eighty acres situated on Section 17, Hillsboro Township. He made all the fine improvements on this place and has a well developed property. He devotes his attention to general farming and in his business activities displays excellent judgment, and in his neighborhood life sterling traits

of character which make him valued as a citizen, a neighbor and a friend.

William A. Lewey was born in Guilford County, N. C., September 25, 1835. His parents were John and Pena (Clapp) Lewey, who were natives of Germany. The names of the paternal grandparents have not been preserved in the family, both having died long ago in Germany. They had three sons, John, Jacob and Frederick. The maternal grandfather of William A. Lewey bore the name of Barney Clapp. He came from Germany after marriage and settled in North Carolina, followed milling and also was a planter and owner of slaves. His children were: David, Emanuel, Pena, Nellie, wife of John Low, and Polly, who never married. John Lewey, father of William A., was reared in North Carolina and became a farmer in Guilford County, where he died in 1860, when about eighty years old. He was a Lutheran in religious faith. His first wife, who was a German Reformed Presbyterian, died in 1842. She had been the mother of the following children: Polly Wheeler, Oliver, Katie McLean, Isaac, Nellie Clotfelter, David, John Alfred, Sarah McLean, Reuben, Isabel McCaslin, William Addison, and two who died young. John Lewey married a second time and four children were born to that union: Emily Jane; Dora, who married Rufus Hines; Josiah; and a daughter who died in infancy.

William Addison Lewey was reared in Guilford County. In boyhood he attended a subscription school held in an old log cabin that was heated by fire in a huge fireplace, but later he had public school advantages. At the age of twenty-one he came to Montgomery County and secured farm work by the month and so continued until the second year of the Civil War, when he enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He served for three years lacking five days. He was in many serious battles and for his gallantry was promoted to the rank of corporal. Mr. Lewey was honorably discharged from military duty in August, 1865. Although he fortunately escaped injury through wounds, he suffered from illness and passed some unhappy months in a hospital at La Grange, Tenn., and later at Jacksonville, being absent on this account from his regiment for almost a year. It was at Jacksonville that he received his promotion, in 1863. A part of the time of service he had been employed in guarding railroads and supply posts. During the first year following the close of the war he operated his brother's farm, but in 1867 he bought eighty acres of his present farm and has lived here ever since. He planted all the trees which give fruit and shade here and has made more improvements than the majority of his neighbors.

Mr. Lewey was married first on April 26, 1867, to Miss Rachel Griffith, who died in 1878. Her parents were John and Harriet (Piatt) Griffith. In 1879 Mr. Lewey was united to Mrs. Rebecca Chamberlain, who died in 1888. On October 28, 1890, Mr. Lewey was married to Miss Lurena D. Thacker, who was born in East Fork Town-

ship, Montgomery County, Ill. Her parents were Allen and Sarah Rebecca (McCaslin) Thacker. Allen Thacker was born in Kentucky and died in Illinois in 1902, aged seventy-six years. He was a blacksmith by trade and also was a farmer. He married Sarah Rebecca McCaslin, who was born in Kentucky in 1832, and died in Illinois, April 12, 1912. They had ten children, as follows: Robert Thacker, now deceased, was a very prominent man; Timothy and Mrs. P. I. Warlick, who both live near Greenville, Ill.; Logan, who lives in Nebraska; Finis F., who lives at Sorento; Edward and Mrs. William A. Lewey, both of whom live in Hillsboro Township; Preston, who is principal of the Nokomis public schools; Heston, twin brother of Preston, who is a dentist at Brazil, Ind.; Fred, who lives near Donnellson, and Bertha, who lives in that village. The parents of Mrs. Lewey were members of the Presbyterian Church, the father having been an elder for many years. The paternal grandparents were Allen and Harriet (Vaughn) Thacker, natives of Virginia, residents of Kentucky and early settlers in Bond County, Ill. Both died in Bond County in extreme old age, the grandfather being ninety-seven and the grandmother ninety-five years old, they being separated in death but five days. Their children were: Martin, William, Elijah, Fielding, Hezekiah, John Allen, Mary Jett, Nancy Harkey and America Hittle. The maternal grandparents of Mrs. Lewey were William Gray and Sarah (Robinson) McCaslin, natives of Kentucky, farming people and early and permanent settlers in Bond County, Ill. They had seven children, namely: Elizabeth Jane Barr, Mary Martha Laws, Cinderella Gwinn Smith, Serena Frame, Sarah Rebecca Thacker, William G. and Wilburn.

Mr. Lewey has always shown an interest in community affairs and has done everything in his power to promote the welfare of his township and is especially active along the line of its moral development. He is and has been for many years an ardent temperance man and for some years was identified with the Prohibition party but is now affiliated with the Republican party. He is found an advocate of all movements which he believes will elevate mankind and prove of real benefit to his community. He is an active and valued member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and for many years was a class leader and at present is a member of the board of stewards. His life has been honorable and upright and is worthy of respect and emulation. He has lived in this county for sixty years and has witnessed its growth and development. He is affectionately known as "Uncle Billy," and his good wife as "Aunt Renna," who is equally admired and beloved.

LITTLE, Sam, editor of the Hillsboro Journal, was born in Hillsboro, Ill., September 10, 1881, a son of John H. and Hannah (Burnett) Little, natives of Illinois and New Jersey, respectively. The mother has lived at Hillsboro since she was eighteen months old. They had three children,

namely: Oliver, who died at the age of twenty-one years; Sam, whose name heads this article; and Cecelia, who died at the age of six years. The father was reared on a farm, but for the past twenty-five or thirty years has been engaged in sheet and metal work, and is now senior member of the firm of Little & Hendricks at Hillsboro. He and his wife are Presbyterians. The paternal grandfather was Arthur A. Little, who with his wife became an early settler in the vicinity of Staunton and Mt. Olive, Ill. They were farming people, and he died on his farm and she at Hillsboro. They had three children, namely: John H., Samuel and William. The maternal grandfather was John O. Burnett, a native of New Jersey. He came to Hillsboro sixty years ago and died when past middle life. The grandmother lived to be eighty-five years old. Their children were as follows: Henrietta Young, Hannah J. Little, George M. and Emma Phillips.

Sam Little was reared at Hillsboro and was graduated from its high school in 1900. He then went into the newspaper business, and since 1907 has been publisher of the Hillsboro Journal, with which he has been connected since 1901. It is a semi-weekly Republican newspaper, and he also carries on a general job printing business.

On April 22, 1908, Mr. Little was married to Miss Florence R. Adams, a daughter of Clayton H. and Mary E. (Willis) Adams. Mr. and Mrs. Little are members of the Presbyterian Church. He belongs to the Odd Fellows and Moose fraternally, and in politics is a Republican. Mrs. Little was born at Harvel, Ill., April 5, 1881. Her father was born in Ohio, but lived practically all his life in Illinois. Her mother was born at Carmi, Ill., and died in 1903, but the father survives and lives at Riverton, Wyo. They had three children, namely: Charley Willis, who died in infancy; Florence Rosanna, and Willis. The paternal grandfather of Mrs. Little was John Adams, and he was married to Sarah Kelsey. The maternal grandfather was James E. Willis, and he was married to J. Rosanna Short. He was born in New Hampshire and she in North Carolina, and they became early settlers of Macoupin County, Ill. They had a family of six children.

LIVINGSTON, John T., now living retired at Litchfield, was at one time one of the leading agriculturalists of Montgomery County. He was born in Butler Grove Township, September 10, 1848, a son of Benjamin and Lucinda (Goodall) Livingston, born in New York state, who a short time after their marriage moved to Ohio, and in the early forties came to Butler Grove Township, this county. Still later they moved to Hillsboro Township, where both died. Their children were as follows: Lucinda and Annso-phira, who are both deceased; Mary, who is Mrs. Joshua Caulk of Terre Haute, Ind.; Isaiah, who is deceased; Lorena, who is the widow of Robert Arkley, lives at Danville, Ill.; and John T., who was the youngest.

John T. Livingston attended the schools of his

district and resided with his parents until they died, the father on January 11, 1892, and the mother in 1894. He then bought a farm of 140 acres in Hillsboro Township, ten acres of which had been owned by his parents. On January 7, 1875, he was married to Martha Masters, born at Cincinnati, Ohio, November 11, 1857, a daughter of Stephen and Phoebe (Quick) Masters, natives of Kentucky, who in 1870 came to Butler Grove Township, where they lived until the death of Mr. Masters, July 7, 1907. The mother survives and lives at Litchfield.

Mr. Livingston added to his farm until he owned 140 acres of land, which he operated until 1913, doing general farming and stock raising, when he sold and bought a small place just east of Litchfield, where he has since lived in retirement. Mr. and Mrs. Livingston have had the following children: Carrie, who is Mrs. Frank Gilbert, of Macoupin County, has three children, Pearl Silby, Mary Beatrice, and Francis LeRoy; Nettie Otis, who is Mrs. William B. Lay, of South Litchfield Township, has one child, Edith Maude; Harry Oscar, who married Mary Berry, has two children, John B. and Margaret A., and lives in South Litchfield Township; and Mary, who died, aged four months. Mrs. Livingston belongs to the Christian Church. In politics Mr. Livingston is a Democrat and has served on the school board. His fraternal affiliations are with the Litchfield Camp No. 352, M. W. A., and Mrs. Livingston belongs to Litchfield Camp No. 197, Royal Neighbors. Mr. Livingston has always been industrious, and his success in life is but the result of his hard work and thrift. Having done his full duty in his younger years, he is entitled to the rest and comfort he is now enjoying.

LOUNSBURY, J. B., owner of eighty acres of valuable land in Witt Township, is a highly esteemed resident of Witt Village. He was born in Dearborn County, Ind., April 5, 1850, a son of Joseph and Palmira (Herrick) Lounsbury, the former of whom was born at Baden, N. J., a son of Isaac Lounsbury, who lived and died in New Jersey, having been a Revolutionary soldier. Joseph Lounsbury came as far west as Ohio when twenty years old, and later to Dearborn County, Ind., where he married as his second wife Palmira Herrick. She was born and reared in New York state, which she left at the age of fifteen years, coming with her mother and step-father to Dearborn County, Ind. After their marriage Joseph Lounsbury and his wife lived in Dearborn County, Ind., until 1875, when they came to Illinois and located in the center of Witt Township, and there they both later passed away. Joseph Lounsbury had thirteen children, the following surviving: Elizabeth, who is the widow of Thomas McDowell, a soldier of the Civil War; Mary J., who is the wife of Josiah Cook of Dearborn County Ind.; Rachel, who is the wife of M. V. Eubank of Florida; John, who is a farmer of Dearborn County, Ind.; and J. B.

J. B. Lounsbury was reared on a farm in

Dearborn County, Ind., and attended its local schools. In 1871 he was married to Mary L. Smith, who was born and reared in Indiana. They located on a farm in Dearborn County, where they lived until 1877, and then came to Witt Township, settling on a farm that they rented until they bought eighty acres. This continued the family home until 1912, when removal was made to Witt. Mr. and Mrs. Lounsbury have four children, namely: William T., who is a farmer of Witt Township; Mark, who is a farmer of Alberta, Canada; Ira R., who is a farmer in Witt Township; and John, who is assistant cashier in the Witt Bank. William and John were both graduated from the Danville (Ind.) Normal school, and John took a further course in the Agricultural College at Urbana, Ill. The family belongs to the Methodist Church. Fraternally Mr. Lounsbury belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America. In politics he is a Republican and served as supervisor of Witt Township for two terms and is very prominent in his party.

LYERLA, E. A., veterinary surgeon and farmer, owning a fine farm on Section 27, Irving Township, is one of the leading men of his locality. He was born in Fayette County, Ill., January 18, 1861, a son of Jacob and Millie (Allen) Lyerla. Jacob Lyerla was born in Union County, Ill., and Millie Allen was born in Virginia, coming to Illinois with her parents, who located in Fayette County, and there she was reared and married. In 1862 Jacob Lyerla and his wife came with their family to Irving Township, this county, and settled on a farm east of Irving, where they lived until 1894, when he went to Texas, and died in Eastland County, that state, and his widow died one year later. He was a Democrat and was prominent in local and county politics. They had ten children, namely: Mattie, Maria, Jacob, Solomon, Millie, E. A., Wilson, Annie and two who are deceased.

E. A. Lyerla was reared on his father's homestead and attended the common schools, remaining at home until he was married, December 30, 1879, to Nancy E. Stewart. She was born in Tennessee, February 7, 1859, and came to Irving Township with her parents, and there she was reared and attended the common schools. Doctor and Mrs. Lyerla became the parents of these children, namely: Susie, who is the wife of Frank Stafford; Ruby, who was graduated from the Irving High school, is the wife of Carl Carriker, and they have the following living children: Virginia; Berges, who was married to Viola Cress, and their children are: Wanda V., Dorothy M. and Katherine R.; and Edna, who was married to Lon Mellmon and they have one child, born February 26, 1918, named Dona Norene.

For two years following his marriage, Doctor Lyerla rented land, and then worked for some years on railroad construction work, and during all this time he was studying veterinary surgery, and received his license to practice from the state board in February, 1892, and since then has built up a large practice. Doctor

Lyerla has invested in land to the extent of 400 acres in Irving Township, and fourteen acres in the city of Irving. In politics he is a Democrat, and was the candidate of his party for sheriff in 1914. He has been assessor of Irving Township for six years, and is a very capable man. Fraternally he belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America and the Yeoman of America. Both as a man and a veterinary practitioner, Doctor Lyerla stands very high, and he and his wife are very popular in their neighborhood, as they deserve to be, for they are estimable people.

LYLES, E. N., one of the successful agriculturalists of East Fork Township, lives on his farm, which is situated south of Coffeen. He was born in East Fork Township, March 18, 1863, a son of A. T. and Mary F. (Young) Lyles. A. T. Lyles, the father, was born in Kentucky, where he was also reared, but he left his native state in the fifties and came to Montgomery County, Ill., where he bought a tract of land. He married Mary F. Young, who was also born in Kentucky, and was brought to Montgomery County by her parents, who located at Donnellson, and there they rounded out their worthy lives.

After their marriage, A. T. Lyles and his wife located on his farm, where they lived until 1865, when they moved to Macon County, Mo., and bought a farm, on which he died May 23, 1916, his wife passing away in 1892. They had the following children: Margaret S., who is the wife of R. P. Aspley, of Britton, Okla.; Keturah, who is the wife of Y. A. Vestal, of Macon County, Mo.; Anna, who is the wife of J. W. Marshall, of Callao, Mo.; Wesley D., who also lives at Callao, Mo.; E. N.; Ella, who is the wife of J. L. Reynolds of Durant, Okla.; Emma, who is the wife of Cole Landree of Bevier, Mo.; Mary F., who is the wife of C. L. Pool, of Macon County, Mo.; and one who died in infancy. During the Civil War A. T. Lyles was president of the Union League and took an active part in raising money for military necessities in East Fork Township. He belonged to the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which his father was an ordained minister who filled charges in Kentucky. A well read man and well informed, although entirely self taught, Mr. Lyles taught school at one time, and was an influence for good in the several communities in which he lived. His advice was often sought and taken. His political views made him a Republican, and he did not allow himself to be swerved from his allegiance to that party.

E. N. Lyles was reared in Missouri and attended the local schools, leaving that state when he was twenty-three years old and coming to Montgomery County, Ill. On January 10, 1886, he was married to Olive Nichols, who was born March 23, 1867, a daughter of Gordon and Jemima (Robinson) Nichols, natives of Kentucky, who came to Montgomery County in the early fifties, and spent the remainder of their lives in East Fork Township. They had

six children, of whom five reached maturity and four are now living: Clarissa, who is the widow of S. S. White, of Coffeen, Ill.; W. C., who lives on the homestead in East Fork Township; Cyrus, who died when six years old; Catherine J., who is the wife of C. F. Edwards of Coffeen, Ill.; Sarah H., who was the wife of R. W. Young of Donnellson, Ill., is deceased; and Mrs. Lyles.

After their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Lyles moved on their present farm, which has continued to be their home. They now own 540 acres of valuable land which they have purchased with money earned through their own efforts. Their five children, all living, are as follows: Augusta, who is the wife of James Linville, of East Fork Township; Angie, who is the wife of Charles Ellington, of Hillsboro, Ill., has three children, Glen R., Mary Welma, and Dolores; Elsie, who is the wife of Lonnie Melton, of East Fork Township, has a son, Clyde L.; and Mary Esther and Olive Loretta, both of whom are attending school. The family belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church of Coffeen, Ill. Mr. Lyles belongs to the Horse Thief Association of Illinois. In politics he is a Republican, but has never sought office, his time and attention being fully occupied with his farming.

LYONS, John, one of the substantial farmers of Harvel Township, whose methods of conducting his farm on Section 31, are such as to commend him to the favorable attention of his neighbors, is one of the representative agriculturalists of Montgomery County. He was born in Ireland, in 1843, a son of John and Bridget (Quinlan) Lyons, both of whom were born, reared, and died in Ireland.

John Lyons spent his boyhood in his native land, where he was given but few educational opportunities, but having the keen wit and intelligence of his people, he has acquired a general line of information which has stood him in good stead. A sister of Mr. Lyons had gone to the United States, and she sent for him to join her at Hillsboro. The lad started out alone on the long trip, and immediately upon his arrival at Hillsboro, secured employment as a water-boy to the section hands working on the railroad. It was not long before he was able to pay back to his sister the money she had lent him to pay his fare to the land of promise. Later he went on a farm in the vicinity of Bunker Hill, and worked during the three succeeding years for \$25 per annum. Following that he entered the railroad shops at Litchfield, and worked there until he had saved some money, and this he invested in 400 acres of land, all in Harvel Township. He also owns stock in the Harvel Grain Company, and is now a man of independent means, having made everything he possesses himself.

In 1880 Mr. Lyons was married to Mary Bushel, who was born in Ireland, April 14, 1848, and was brought to the United States when four years old. Mr. and Mrs. Lyons have four chil-

dren, namely: James, who is married; John, who is unmarried, lives at home; Margaret L., who is at home; and Catherine, who is the wife of John T. Langen of Christian County, Ill. The family belongs to St. Raymond's Catholic Church of Raymond, Ill. Mr. Lyons is a Democrat in politics.

MADDOX, Dan Wilson, who, during his service as judge of the City court of Litchfield, was the youngest man on the bench in the state of Illinois, won that dignity through both native ability and sound knowledge of law. He was born in Fillmore Township, September 29, 1885, a son of Wilson and Amanda Jane (Brown) Maddox, natives of Indiana and of Montgomery County, Ill. The grandparents, Samuel L. and Elizabeth (Pool) Maddox, natives of North and South Carolina, respectively, moved from Kentucky to Indiana, where they resided until within a few years of the outbreak of the Civil War, when they came to Illinois, and lived in Marion County until the grandfather's death, when the grandmother moved to Montgomery County. The maternal grandparents were Alzare and Louisa (McAdams) Brown, natives of Ohio and of Montgomery County, respectively. The McAdams were very early settlers of Montgomery County. After their marriage the parents of Judge Maddox located in Fillmore Township, where the father is still engaged in farming. Their children are as follows: Mary E., who is Mrs. Shelby G. Fuller, of Fillmore Township; Edna L., who is at home; Samuel L., who lives at Fillmore, Ill.; Gladys A., who is Mrs. Taylor Joyce, of Fillmore Township; and Dan Wilson.

Dan W. Maddox attended the public and high schools of Fillmore, Ill., and the Normal school of Danville, Ind., and when only nineteen years old began teaching school in Montgomery County, so continuing for two years, and at the same time pursued his law studies in the office of L. V. Hill, of Hillsboro, Ill. In December, 1908, he was admitted to the bar, and practiced at Hillsboro for a year, and then went to Chicago where he was associated with the firm of Winston, Payne, Strawn & Shaw. In October, 1910, he came to Litchfield and formed a partnership with J. Earl Major, this connection being terminated in December, 1912, after which Judge Maddox continued alone. In March, 1914, he was elected judge of the City court of Litchfield and filled the office with entire efficiency, until November 1, 1917, when he resigned upon being commissioned a first lieutenant in the United States Army, and is now located at Camp Lee, Va. Politically, Judge Maddox is active in the Republican party. He is a member of the Christian Church. He is identified fraternally with the Masons, belonging to Chapter and Consistory, and is also a Shriner; and with the Odd Fellows and the Elks.

On December 25, 1917, Lieutenant Maddox was married to Ola B. Oller, daughter of the late Judge and Mrs. Amos Oller, who resided in Richmond, Va.

MAJOR, James Earl, state's attorney of Montgomery County, and one of the most fearless prosecutors this section has ever possessed, as well as an able and forceful lawyer, is living at Hillsboro. He was born at Donnellson, this county, January 5, 1887, a son of Charles and Emma (Jones) Major, natives of Missouri and Minnesota, respectively. They had seven children, namely: James Earl, who lives at Hillsboro; Edgar, who lives at Norman, Okla.; Joseph, who lives at Hillsboro; Russell, who lives at Donnellson and Mary, Charley and Samuel, all of whom are at home. The father was reared in Montgomery County, being brought here from Missouri when a child, by his parents, who located in East Fork Township, and there he grew to manhood, and has always followed farming, owning a farm of 140 acres, which he has improved, and on which he has reared his family, still making it his home. The mother died in 1906, aged forty-two years. He is a member of the Christian Church, and she was a member of the Methodist Church. A man of some importance he is serving his township as supervisor.

The paternal grandfather of State's Attorney Major was James Major, and his wife bore the first name of Catherine. They were natives of Kentucky, but moved to Missouri when young, and at the close of the Civil War came to Montgomery County, where they later died, he when about sixty-six years, and she at the age of eighty-two years. They had eight children, as follows: John, Allen, Joseph, Benjamin, Charles, Mary Dunham, and Hattie Major. The maternal grandfather was Joshua Jones and he married Mary Keel. They came to Montgomery County soon after the close of the Civil War, and located in Grisham Township, where they engaged in farming, and both died in this county at an advanced age. They had four children, namely: Stephen, Horace, Reuben and Emma.

J. Earl Major was brought up on his father's farm in Grisham Township, and attended the district schools. Later he took a commercial course at Brown's Business College, Decatur, Ill., and a law course in the Illinois College of Law, at Chicago, from which he was graduated in 1909, being admitted to the bar in December of that year. He began practicing early in 1910, at Hillsboro, and has been here ever since. A Democrat, he was elected state's attorney on his party ticket in 1912 and was re-elected in 1916.

On August 13, 1913, Mr. Major was married to Miss Ruth Wafer, a daughter of C. Lewis and Nettie (Ross) Wafer. They have one child, Dorthy Jean, a girl, born April 4, 1917. Mr. and Mrs. Major are members of the Presbyterian Church, in which he is a deacon. He belongs to Mount Moriah Lodge No. 51, A. F. & A. M., and to the Montgomery Lodge of Odd Fellows, and the Litchfield Lodge of Elks. Mrs. Major was born in Bond County, Ill., near Donnellson, January 20, 1889. Her parents were natives of Bond County, Ill., and both are now living on a farm

in Bond County. They have four children, namely: Dwight, Clare, Ernest, and Ruth.

MANN, Robert H.—Perhaps there is no one better known in Montgomery County nor more highly respected than Robert Hardin Mann, now living retired in his comfortable home at No. 413 West Dearborn Street, Hillsboro. He was born in East Fork Township, Montgomery County, Ill., two miles east of the courthouse in Hillsboro, January 1, 1831. His parents were John and Euphemia (Hancock) Mann. John Mann was born in North Carolina and removed to Kentucky with his father, Robert Mann, when twelve years old. He was married in April, 1824. Robert Mann, the grandfather of Robt. H. was born in North Carolina, came to Montgomery County in 1827 and died here in 1845 at the age of seventy-two. His wife, Rachel (McMullen) Mann, died in June, 1846, at the age of seventy-seven years. They had children as follows: John, Samuel, William, Nancy, wife of George H. Anderson, Elizabeth, wife of Zacharia Wiley, Jane, wife of George Lohr, and Susanna, wife of William Grantham.

John Mann accompanied his father to Montgomery County in 1827. They located in East Fork Township, the father entering nearly 300 acres of land, seventy of which was later sold to George W. Anderson. John Mann died on his home farm January 24, 1838, when aged but thirty-seven years. He married Euphemia Hancock, who was born in Henderson County, Ky., in 1806, and died October 18, 1867. She was a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, while her husband rather leaned toward the Free Will Baptists. They had seven children, namely: Samuel H., who died at Duval's Bluff during the Civil War; Henry Jackson, who died in 1902; Margaret Elizabeth, deceased, who was the wife of Isaiah Grantham; Robert Hardin; Mary J., who was the widow of Frank Houchens, died December, 1916; Rachel C., deceased, who was the wife of Edward S. Burns; and William W., who died unmarried at the age of twenty-two years. The maternal grandparents of Robert H. Mann were Micajah and Margaret (Hardin) Hancock, the latter being known all her life as "Peggy." She was an aunt of Officer John J. Hardin, who fell in the Mexican War, and her father, also John J. Hardin, was a great Indian fighter. The Hancocks and Hardins were notable people in Kentucky. These grandparents of Mr. Mann died in 1837 just four weeks apart.

Robert H. Mann has lived in Montgomery County for eighty-seven years and has seen and taken part in its wonderful development. He grew up a farmer boy and spent about thirty-seven years in tilling the soil. He has been otherwise engaged however, for twelve years carrying on brickmaking on his farm, and later was in the mercantile business for six years at Hillsboro. He then returned to the farm but in April, 1867, came back to the town and has lived here ever since.

Mr. Mann was married August 1, 1854, to Miss

Emeline C. Brown, a daughter of James and Martha (Blair) Brown. Mrs. Mann died May 25, 1856. His second marriage took place February 25, 1861, to Miss Sarah D. Brown, a daughter of John and Sarah (Craig) Brown. Seven children were born to this marriage as follows: Emma, Robert E., Mollie E., Ella F., Albert Henry, Illinois Euphemia and Jessie Hardin Mann. Emma married Robert J. Schoenebaum and they lived and died at East St. Louis, Ill., leaving two children, Jessie and Charles. Robert E. resides at San Antonio, Tex. Mollie E. married Jacob Young and they live in East Fork Township and have four children: Blanche, Esther, Frank and Evelyn. Ella F. and Illinois Euphemia reside with their father. Jessie Hardin is the wife of George Hawkins and they live at Springfield, Ill. Mrs. Robert Mann was born in East Fork Township, Montgomery County, February 8, 1837. Her parents came from Kentucky in 1830 and spent the rest of their lives here. They had the following children: Oliver C.; Artimesia, who married Asa Prater, and died in East Fork Township, Ill.; Fannie, who married Martin Kinsley and both died in Colorado; Sarah D., who is the wife of Robert H. Mann; Elisha M., who died at Fort Worth, Tex.; Elizabeth, who married George B. Linxwiler; and John and Anna, twins, the latter being the wife of Thomas Card living at Lemoore, Cal. The paternal grandparents of Mrs. Mann were Richard and Sarah Brown, and their children were: John, Elisha, Daniel, Hiram, Harrison, Elizabeth and Charlotte. The maternal grandparents were Larkin and Frances (Brown) Craig, and their children were: Jesse, Larkin, James, Sarah, Elizabeth and Mildred. Mrs. Mann died January 26, 1917.

Mr. and Mrs. Mann were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics Mr. Mann is a staunch Democrat. He served several years as school director and as trustee of East Fork Township, and for three years was a member of the city council at Hillsboro, was also city marshal for one year and for a protracted period was constable. Always a man of temperate habits he has been a good influence and for a number of years was a member of the organization known as the Sons of Temperance.

MANNING, Joseph L., president of the Nokomis State Bank, and one of the most efficient and substantial of Montgomery County's financiers, is held in the highest esteem at Nokomis. He was born near Oshawa, Ontario, Canada, April 18, 1857, a son of Lawrence and Sarah (Smith) Manning, the former of whom was born in Devonshire, England, in 1829. He came to Canada, and in 1859 left the Dominion for the United States, locating at St. Louis, Mo., where he was employed by a manufacturer of brick. Feeling that he owed his adopted country military service he enlisted in the Third Missouri Cavalry, and for eighteen months fought for the preservation of the Union during the Civil War. After his honorable discharge, he returned to St. Louis, and resumed brickmaking, so continuing to work until 1868, when he came to Noko-

mis, Ill., and was engaged in brickmaking here, until 1885, when he retired. A Republican and active in his party, he was a strong factor in local politics. He and his wife had nine children, of whom seven survive, namely: William and Luther, who are in the poultry and grain business at Morrisonville, Ill.; Robert, whose wife is deceased; Margaret, who is the wife of W. J. Durham, of Salem, Ore.; Maude, who is the wife of Wells M. Tooley of Walla Walla, Wash.; Joseph L., and Amanda, who is the wife of Millard Willoughby of Alton, Kas.

Joseph L. Manning attended the public schools of Nokomis, and a business college at Keokuk, Iowa, where he remained for two terms. In 1887 he took a position as bookkeeper and assistant cashier in the Nokomis National Bank, holding these offices until January 1, 1914, when he organized the Nokomis State Bank, of which he was elected president. His associates in the bank are: C. H. Kerr, vice president; V. C. Single, cashier; B. F. Zimmermann, assistant cashier. The board of directors is composed of the following capitalists: J. L. Manning, V. C. Single, C. H. Kerr, P. A. Kennedy, O. Brakenhoff, W. Redeker, J. H. Row, W. G. Webster and S. A. D. Hall.

On February 26, 1887, Mr. Manning was married to Sarah G. May. They have no children. They belong to the Evangelical Lutheran Church. Fraternally Mr. Manning is a member of Nokomis Lodge No. 456, A. F. & A. M., which he joined twenty-seven years ago, and for twenty-four years he has served it as secretary. He has been city treasurer of Nokomis for a number of years and also has been on the board of education. A man of broad outlook and unusual capabilities, he has made excellent use of his opportunities, and stands very high among his associates and fellow-townsmen.

MANSFIELD, Charles C., cashier of the State Bank of Dounellson, and one of the reliable and conservative bankers of Montgomery County, was born near Hillsboro, Ill., April 3, 1862, a son of George W. and Harriet (McAdams) Mansfield, the former of whom was born near Hillsboro, and the latter in Montgomery County, in 1833. The McAdams family was the first to settle in Montgomery County, and the first court was held in the home of Joseph McAdams. George W. Mansfield and Harriet McAdams were reared in Montgomery County, where they were married. She survives, and lives on the homestead which was entered from the government by the great-great-grandfather of C. C. Mansfield and has never been out of the Mansfield family. She and her husband had seven children, five of whom survive, namely: J. B., who lives at Ardmore, Okla.; Illinois, who is living with her widowed mother; C. C.; George M., who lives at Columbia Falls, Mont.; and Clara A., who is the wife of a Mr. Holmes and lives at Fort Smith, Ark.

Charles C. Mansfield was reared on the Mansfield homestead, and attended the schools of his district, and for three years was a student at Dixon College, a year at the Hillsboro

Academy, and one term in the English department at Jacksonville, Ill. For fourteen years he was a teacher in Montgomery County, and four years of this period he was in the graded schools of Donnellson, and for one year taught in Wisconsin. In 1903 he embarked in a banking business at Donnellson, Ill., operating a private bank at that point. In May, 1913, the bank was reorganized as a state bank with a capital stock of \$30,000. Mr. Mansfield has been the cashier since its re-organization, and his associates are: Dr. W. A. Allen, president; Charles L. Laws, vice president; and W. D. Boon, and John H. Shutt, directors.

On August 23, 1894, Mr. Mansfield was married to Jessie C. Scott, and they have seven children, namely: Ruth I. who was graduated from the Donnellson High school, and from Hardin College, Mexico, Mo., became the wife of L. R. Staffelbach; Frank S., who was graduated from the Donnellson High school, and then commenced a course in commercial finance at James Millikin University, but on March 26, 1917, was called from school to the service of his country, and is now stationed at Houston, Texas; Charles W., who is a graduate of the Donnellson High school; and La Vern, Kenneth, Paul and George. The family belongs to the Lutheran Church. Mr. Mansfield is a member of Donnellson Lodge No. 655, A. F. & A. M., and Montgomery Lodge, I. O. O. F. In politics he is a Democrat.

MARBURGER, Edward C., a prosperous general farmer of Walshville Township, was born in this township, October 11, 1865, a son of Jacob and Sophia (Ernest) Marburger, natives of Prussia-Germany, and Wurttemberg, Germany. The father came to the United States on a sailing vessel and landed at New Orleans, and was married in Macoupin County, Ill., in 1850. He settled first near Mt. Olive, Ill., and after a few years moved to Section 6 Walshville Township where he bought thirty-five acres of land, adding thirty-five acres more located in Sections 6 and 5. Still later he bought eighty acres on Section 31 South Litchfield Township, to which he added eighty acres on Section 31. He improved all of this land and his property was considered a model farm in his day. On May 7, 1895, he moved to Mt. Olive where he died June 27, 1895. The mother has continued to live with her son Edward C. since the death of the father.

On February 12, 1893, Edward C. Marburger moved to his present farm of 141 acres, seventy acres of which are in Walshville Township, and seventy acres are in South Litchfield Township. He also owns forty acres on Section 31 South Litchfield Township and carries on general farming. His residence is a very handsome and modern one, and kept in fine repair. His marriage occurred February 12, 1893, to Minnie Uchtmann, born in Macoupin County, Ill., a daughter of William and Minnie (Grosenhider) Uchtmann, natives of Germany. Mrs. Marburger died February 12, 1903, having had three children, namely: Matilda, born October 9, 1894;

and Harry, born September 8, 1898, both of whom are living with their father, and Henry who is deceased. Mr. Marburger is a Lutheran. He has served as a road commissioner for two terms, or six years in all, and is a Republican in politics.

MARTIN, Frank, one of the progressive farmers of Pitman Township, owns and operates eighty acres of land on Section 1. He was born in Hanover, Germany, January 4, 1857, a son of Richard and Rebecca (Johnson) Martin, born, reared and married in Germany. The father was a farmer by occupation, but he and his wife never left Germany, and both died there.

Frank Martin came to the United States by himself when eighteen years old, and located in Montgomery County, Ill. At first he worked for farmers, and then rented land in Harvel Township for four years. Going to Greenwood Township, Christian County, Ill., he continued to rent land for a time, later returning to Harvel Township, where he remained until he bought his present farm, on which he has since resided, with the exception of eighteen months spent at Farmersville. Mr. Martin specializes in raising good grades of stock. In addition to his farm, he owns stock in the First National Bank of Farmersville, of which he is a director.

On February 27, 1881, Mr. Martin was married to Margaret Wilson, a daughter of William Wilson, who was reared by an aunt in Bois D'Arc Township. Mr. and Mrs. Martin became the parents of eight children, seven of whom survive, namely: Mary, who is Mrs. Nicholas Bohler of Pitman Township; Anna, who is Mrs. Art Clark, of Bois D'Arc Township; Maggie, who is Mrs. Frank Flegel of Morrisonville, Ill.; Rebecca, who is the wife of Joe Bohler of Zanesville Township; Ella, who is the wife of Patrick Whealon of Macoupin County, Ill.; Carrie, who is Mrs. William Biddinghaus of Bois D'Arc Township; and Leo who is with his father. He married Jane Coen and they have three children, James, Ruth and an infant. The family belongs to St. Mary's Catholic Church of Farmersville. Mr. Martin belongs to Farmersville Council No. 1152, K. C. In politics he is a Democrat. An excellent farmer and good citizen, Mr. Martin stands high in public favor.

MATTIX, Prof. Jacob H., principal of the Waggoner public schools, and a man of scholarly attainments, was born at LaFayette, Ind., July 25, 1888, a son of Thomas and Mary (Brugh) Mattix. The father was born in Butler County, Ohio, December 7, 1828, and the mother was born near LaFayette, Ind., September 14, 1846. During the Civil War, the father enlisted for service at the first call in the Eighteenth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and re-enlisted in the One Hundred and Eightieth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, serving in all five years. After its organization, he was a member of John A. Logan Post, G. A. R., at LaFayette, Ind. In politics he was a Republican and served Fairfield Township, Tippecanoe County, Ind., as a trustee. Of the nine children born to him, three are now

surviving, namely: Hannah, who is the wife of Joseph Passnadt, of Freeland Point, Ind.; John J., who is a farmer; and Jacob H.

Jacob H. Mattix attended the grade and high schools of LaFayette, Ind., and later the State Normal school, from which he was graduated in 1908. Since then he has taken post-graduate courses in the University of Washington. For three years he was a teacher in the public schools of Perry Township, Tippecanoe County, Ind., and then was instructor of history in the Romney High school, and was principal of the Abraham Lincoln school, Utah, Ind. In 1914 he came to Illinois, and was an instructor of history in the Morrisonville schools, and in 1916 was appointed principal of the schools of Waggoner. Believing firmly in the value of manual training, he has exerted himself to have this course introduced in the schools with which he has been connected. He belongs to the Knights of Pythias. In politics he is a Republican.

MAXEY, John P., whose large operations as a merchant, at Witt, entitle him to a place among the worth while men of Montgomery County, was born in Witt Township, this county, October 13, 1870, a son of Wilson M. and Sarah A. (Batsley) Maxey. Wilson M. Maxey was born in Kentucky in 1829, and was brought by his parents to Montgomery County, Ill., in 1836, and here he was reared, living in Witt Township until his death. He married Sarah A. Batsley, who was born in Virginia, and came first to Ohio, and later to Illinois. Her death occurred in 1913. They were the parents of four children: Della, who is the wife of R. R. Calleson, of Springfield, Mo.; Charles W., who lives at Springfield, Ill.; John P., who lives in Witt Township; and Jessie, who is the wife of John Calleson of Witt Township.

John P. Maxey was reared on his father's farm, and he attended the local schools, living at home until he was twenty-three years old. He then moved to Witt and learned the carpenter trade and followed it for three years, following which he was engaged along different lines until his marriage, which occurred June 1, 1900, when he was united with Luella Dixon, born August 1, 1872, a daughter of Robert Dixon of Witt, Ill. Mr. and Mrs. Maxey have two children: Nina B., who was born September 27, 1905; and Buford W., who was born June 1, 1909. They are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he is on the official board, and served as chairman of the building committee of that congregation, during 1916. Fraternally he belongs to the Twin City Lodge No. 661, K. P.

After his marriage Mr. Maxey worked for Robert Dixon in his grain and lumber business for four years, and then embarked in his present undertaking, forming a partnership in February, 1905, the firm being Carriker & Maxey, dealers in groceries and hardware. The stock and display rooms occupy two floors, 40x80 feet, and a warehouse, 45x80 feet, and a very fine trade is enjoyed. Mr. Maxey is a

Democrat, but not an office holder. In addition to his Witt business interests, he owns land in Montana.

McCULLOCH, Samuel R., a prosperous farmer of Grisham Township, living on Section 13, and one of the substantial men of Montgomery County, was born in the house where he now lives, March 3, 1867, a son of William J. and Harriet (Young) McCullough. William J. McCullough was born in Montgomery County, and his wife was born in Grisham Township, Montgomery County. Both are now deceased, but during their lifetime they owned 250 acres of land and always lived, after their marriage, on the farm now owned by Samuel R. McCullough. Mr. McCullough belonged to the Grange, and was a Democrat, in politics. He acted as the first supervisor of Grisham Township. He and his wife had five children, namely: Jennie, who is the wife of Dr. Nelson A. Wright of Manito, Ill.; Samuel R., and three who died in infancy.

Samuel R. McCullough was reared on his present farm and attended the local schools, and those of Donnellson. Returning to the homestead, he took charge of affairs for his mother, and at her death in 1904, he became its owner. Mr. McCullough belongs to Donnellson Lodge No. 255, A. F. & A. M., and has served it for four years as treasurer. A Democrat in politics, he has however, never cared for public office. Mr. McCullough owns 264 acres of land in Grisham Township and seventy acres in East Fork Township. He is a breeder of double standard Polled-Durham cattle, and his herd is headed by Victor No. 468414, Short-horn, and Durham No. 12994. He is also a breeder of O. I. C. swine, his herd being headed by Bill Cleo No. 4765. His Merino sheep are also considered very fine and he markets all his stock at private sales. His success as a stock breeder comes of experienced operations, and his advice is often sought as he is a recognized authority upon such matters.

McDANIEL, George E., one of the enterprising manufacturers of Montgomery County, is conveniently located at Litchfield, where he is recognized as one of its substantial citizens. He was born at Windsor, Ill., January 13, 1873, a son of J. H. and Sarah (Moore) McDaniel, he born near Windsor, Ill., and she in Coles County, Ill. Reared on a farm, the father after his marriage became a blacksmith, and later traded a large farm for a flour mill which he operated at Windsor for eight years. Selling the mill, he then acquired an implement business at Windsor, and conducted it until 1892, and he was also interested in the manufacture of windmills for a stock company known as the McCaslin Manufacturing company. Two years later the business was closed, and then in 1895, with his son, George E. McDaniel, he resumed manufacture, and added the production of supplies for country water systems. His death occurred in December, 1914, since which time his son, George E. McDaniel, has conducted the business, in 1914 enlarging the articles manu-

factured to include all kinds of windmills and tanks and he handles various stationary appliances. The business is operated under the old style of McDaniel & Sons, he having his son, John Clinton in partnership with him. In addition to his other interests, Mr. McDaniel in partnership with Earl Stocker, conducts a plumbing shop at Wood River, Ill., in Madison County.

On April 29, 1902, George E. McDaniel was married to Myrtle Gaskell, born in Macoupin County, Ill., April 7, 1887, a daughter of Ira Franklin and Aderine Isabel (Fardell) Gaskell, natives of Rahway, N. J., and Macoupin County, Ill., respectively. Mr. and Mrs. McDaniel have two children, namely: Ruth, who was born March 13, 1903; and John Clinton, who was born June 6, 1906. Mr. McDaniel belongs to the Christian Church. He is a Democrat, and has served on the Litchfield school board, being a friend of the public schools as he received his educational training in them. Fraternally he belongs to Litchfield Lodge No. 517, A. F. & A. M., and Litchfield Lodge, B. P. O. E.

McDAVID, Frank Lee, assistant cashier of the Montgomery County Loan and Trust Company of Hillsboro, and one of the enterprising men of this county, comes of an old and honored family of this section. He was born in East Fork Township, this county, August 20, 1877, a son of John T. and Melinda (Snell) McDavid, natives of Illinois. Frank Lee McDavid is the only child of his father's second marriage. John T. McDavid's first marriage was with Edna Jane Knight, and their children were: Alvin B., who died in 1916; William, who died in 1914; John T., Jr., who lives at Irving, Ill.; Joel K., who lives at Hillsboro; Augustus B., who lives in Arkansas; and James L., who lives at Hillsboro. For many years John T. McDavid was a farmer of East Fork Township, where he owned and operated 640 acres of land, but he later became a resident of Irving, and there he passed away in 1905, when over eighty-three years old, having been an earnest member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. He held several county offices, among them being sheriff, deputy sheriff and assessor. His parents were William McDavid and Elizabeth (Johnson) McDavid, both being natives of Tennessee, the father dying when a little over middle life, but the mother living to be over eighty years of age. They were farmers, and had the following children: William C., James B., John T., Jesse, Thomas W., Nancy, Emily, and Melinda. The second marriage of John T. McDavid was to Melinda Snell, who died at her residence at Hillsboro, June 24, 1909, aged sixty-seven years seven months and twenty-eight days. She was a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

Frank Lee McDavid was two years old when his parents moved to Irving, and there he lived until he attained his majority, and he was graduated from the public schools of that place. He then attended Lincoln University, at Lin-

coln, Ill., and Brown's Business College, at Decatur, Ill., and for a time thereafter was employed at Decatur as a stenographer and bookkeeper. In October, 1899, he came to Hillsboro, and took a position with the Montgomery County Loan and Trust Company, as bookkeeper, and since 1901 he has been assistant cashier of the bank. On October 15, 1902, Mr. McDavid was married to Miss Erma Raffety, who was born near Rightsville and Greenfield, Ill., January 16, 1882. Her father, Thomas Raffety, was a native of Illinois and both he and the mother of Mrs. McDavid are deceased as is her one sister, Pearl, who died when a young lady. After the death of his first wife, Mr. Raffety was married (second) to Miss Carrie Kleckner, and they had a son, Clive. Mr. and Mrs. McDavid have one son, Clarence.

Mr. and Mrs. McDavid are members of the Presbyterian Church. He is a Democrat in politics. Mr. McDavid owns a farm in Hillsboro Township, and other farm land, in addition to his fine residence at Hillsboro and has stock in the Montgomery County Loan and Trust Company.

McDAVID, Joel Knight, president of the Montgomery Loan and Trust Company at Hillsboro, is one of the wealthy and representative men of Montgomery County, and one whose opinion and advice are sought by many who appreciate their value. He was born two and one-half miles east of Hillsboro, Ill., October 31, 1853, a son of John T. and Edna Jane (Knight) McDavid, natives of Illinois, and pioneers of this county. They had six sons, namely: Alvin B., who died in 1916; William, who died in 1914; John T., Jr., who lives at Irving, Ill.; Joel K., who lives at Hillsboro; Augustus B., who lives in Arkansas; and James L., who lives at Hillsboro.

John T. McDavid, the father, was a farmer in East Fork Township, this county, where he at one time owned a farm of 640 acres, which he improved from raw prairie land, and on which he reared his family. Later on in life he moved to Irving, Ill., and lived there some twenty years, looking after his farms, and there he died in 1905, when nearly eighty-three years old. The mother died in 1870, aged about forty-two years. They were members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. For one term he served as sheriff of the county, and was deputy sheriff for a number of years, and also was assessor of the county. The paternal grandfather of Joel K. McDavid was William McDavid, and he was married to Elizabeth Johnson, both of them being natives of Tennessee, and farming people. He died when past middle life, and she when over eighty years old. Their children were as follows: William C., James B., John T., Jesse, Thomas W., Nancy, Emily and Melinda. The maternal grandfather was William Knight, and his wife bore the maiden name of Bostick. They were pioneers of Montgomery County, and farming people, who died in this county when over middle life. Their children were as follows:

John E., William L., Elijah, McGee, Frank, Erving, Edna J., Ann and Jerusha.

Joel K. McDavid was reared on his father's farm, and attended the district schools and the old Hillsboro Academy. Later he went to Lincoln University at Lincoln, Ill. He then studied law with Rice and Miller, and was admitted to the bar in 1880, and began practicing law at Hillsboro, continuing his practice for about ten years. Since then he has devoted himself to looking after his farms, principally located in East Fork Township. He raises stock upon a large scale. For many years he has been connected with the Montgomery County Loan and Trust Company, which was organized in 1870. On March 21, 1901 he was elected its president, and has held that office ever since.

On September 16, 1879, Mr. McDavid was married to Miss Emma Tiffin, a daughter of William and Elcinda (Blackwell) Tiffin, and they became the parents of one son, Edward T. The latter is a farmer but lives at Hillsboro. He was married to Josephine Thompson, and they have two children, namely: Emma Kathryn, and Edward. Mr. McDavid is a Democrat. He and his wife belong to the Presbyterian Church in which he is an elder. Mrs. McDavid was born in Madison County, Ill., October 7, 1860. Her father was born in Ohio, and her mother in Virginia, and both are now deceased. They had several children, all of whom with the exception of Mrs. McDavid, died young.

John T. McDavid, father of Joel K. McDavid was twice married, his second wife being Melinda Snell, and they had one son, Frank L. McDavid, who is assistant cashier of the Montgomery County Loan and Trust Company at Hillsboro. He was married to Erna Rafferty, and they have a son, Clarence. A sketch of Frank L. McDavid appears elsewhere in this work.

McDAVID, John Russell, junior member of the reliable law firm of Miller & McDavid at Hillsboro, is a member of one of the old and representative families of Montgomery County. He was born in Irving Township, this county, April 19, 1887, a son of Rev. William J. and Bencie S. (Foster) McDavid, natives of Montgomery County, Ill., and McDonough County, Ill., respectively. They had eight children, as follows: Anna, who is the wife of Robert Kelly of Irving, Ill.; Dr. Jesse T., who is in practice at Decatur, Ill.; Eva N., who is the wife of Dr. L. T. Rhoads, of Lincoln, Ill.; Linda E., who is the wife of Owen Meriwether, lives at Raymond, Ill.; John R.; William F., who lives at Decatur, Ill.; Joel F., who lives at Chicago; and Inez, who died in infancy.

William J. McDavid was reared in Montgomery County, and was a Presbyterian minister. He was graduated from Lincoln University, Lincoln, Ill., with the degree of A. M., and for over thirty years he was in charge of the Presbyterian Church at Irving, and was elected county superintendent of schools in 1898 and

served for eight years. His death occurred August 26, 1914, when he was about sixty-five years old. His wife survives him and still lives in the home place at Irving. They had been classmates at Lincoln University.

The McDavid family record has been well preserved. The paternal great grandfather of John Russell McDavid, was William McDavid, and he was married to Elizabeth Johnson, both being natives of Tennessee, and they were among the first settlers of Montgomery County. He was a farmer and trader, and a man of considerable strength of character and of local importance. The grandfather was John T. McDavid, and he was married to Mary J. Knight, and both of them were born in Illinois. For many years he was a farmer, but he was also a man of public usefulness and served Montgomery County as sheriff, deputy sheriff and assessor. His death occurred when he was about eighty-three years old, but the grandmother died when forty-two years old. There were six sons of this marriage, namely: Alvin B., William J., John T., Joel K., Augustus B., and James L. After the death of his first wife, the grandfather was married (second) to Melinda Snell, and they had one son, Frank L. The maternal grandfather of John R. McDavid, was Henry W. Foster and his wife bore the maiden name of Eliza Ann Kilpatrick. Both of them were born in Illinois, where he spent his life engaged in farming. Their children were as follows: John T., Bencie S., Dora Johnson, Sell Foster, William Foster, and Emma Moody. The Fosters lived in McDonough County, Ill. for years, but later moved to Logan County. Mr. Foster died at Hillsboro, but his wife died at Lincoln, Ill.

John Russell McDavid lived in Irving Township, Montgomery County, until he was eleven years old, and then came to Hillsboro, where he was graduated from the high school in 1906. He then entered James Millikin University, Decatur, Ill., and remained for a year, when he entered the law department of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, Mich., from which he was graduated in 1910, with the degree of LL. B. He was assistant advertising manager of the Decatur Review until his admission to the bar in February, 1911, when he formed a partnership with Judge Amos Miller and his son, Rice Miller, which association still continues.

On September 27, 1911, Mr. McDavid was married to Miss Alta Witherspoon of Catlin, Ill., a daughter of Lawrence M. and Milda (Finley) Witherspoon. Mrs. McDavid died March 24, 1913, at the age of twenty-one years, leaving one son, Frederick C. She was a member of the Presbyterian Church of Hillsboro, to which Mr. McDavid also belongs. She was born at Jamaica, Ill., June 11, 1894. Her parents were natives of Illinois, and her father died in April, 1914, aged fifty-four years, but her mother survives, and is living at Danville, Ill. Mr. and Mrs. Witherspoon had four children, namely: Elsie Rowand, Gertrude Taylor, Alta McDavid, and Clyde. Mr. McDavid was married to Miss

Ruth Irene Tiley, April 26, 1917, daughter of G. W. Tiley, of Champaign, Ill.; and niece of Judge J. F. Dryer, Hillsboro, Ill. Mr. McDavid belongs to Mount Moriah Lodge No. 51, A. F. & A. M.; Hillsboro Chapter, R. A. M. Sullivan Council and he is also a member of the Odd Fellows, the Encampment of that order, the Moose, and the Litchfield Lodge of Elks. In politics he is a Democrat.

McDAVID, Mrs. Ollie R., widow of Lester T. McDavid and one of the highly respected residents of East Fork Township, was born on her present farm, in 1880, a daughter of William H. and Martha E. (Newberry) Wilson. William H. Wilson was born on Section 1, East Fork township, July 1, 1846, a son of Joshua and Emma (McDavid) Wilson. Joshua Wilson was born in Louisville, Ky., and when eighteen years old he came to Montgomery County, locating on Section 1, East Fork Township, where he died September 17, 1873. He was married in Montgomery County, his wife being a daughter of William McDavid, who then owned the farm now owned by T. W. McDavid, on which he settled when coming to this locality. Joshua Wilson and his first wife had two children. After her death he was married (second) to Sarah Hutchinson, of Greenville, Ill., and they had four children. She died some years before he passed away.

William H. Wilson was reared in East Fork Township and attended the Hillsboro Academy, and then the Lincoln, Illinois schools. In young manhood he settled on the east half of the old homestead but only remained there a short time, then moved on another farm which continued his home the remainder of his life, and there he died January 13, 1908. On December 9, 1869, William H. Wilson was married to Martha E. Newberry, who was born in Macoupin County, Ill., February 23, 1849, a daughter of Cornelius and Miranda Newberry. Mrs. Wilson was brought to Irving, Ill., by her parents when she was a small child, and here she lived until her marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson had two children, namely: Cornelius, who died when three months old; and Ollie R.

Mrs. Ollie R. McDavid attended the Coffeen High school and the old Coffeen Normal school, and later was graduated from the Beethoven Conservatory of Music, at St. Louis, Mo. On April 19, 1905, she was married to Lester T. McDavid, who was born on the McDavid farm, October 31, 1878, a son of T. W. and Louisa McDavid, and a grandson of William McDavid who came to Montgomery from Tennessee and settled on the land where Lester T. McDavid was born. This property has never been out of the McDavid family. Mr. McDavid was graduated from the Coffeen High school and the Coffeen Academy, and taught in the country schools for a few terms in his locality. Mr. and Mrs. McDavid became the parents of one son, Thurman Wilson, who was born August 10, 1909, and is now attending school. Mr. McDavid belonged to the Coffeen Presbyterian Church, in which he was an active worker, an

elder and superintendent of the Sunday school. In politics he was a Democrat, but never desired public preferment. Mr. McDavid was engaged in overlooking the large farm of over 1200 acres of land, and was interested in raising high grade stock, continuing in the same lines as William H. Wilson. On September 4, 1911, he died, and in his passing his neighborhood lost a good and efficient citizen, and his family and friends a beloved member. His life was a short one, but it was filled with kindly deeds and thoughtful actions, and his community was made better by his all too brief span of existence.

McDAVID, Hon. T. J., County judge of Montgomery County, and one of the most highly esteemed residents of Hillsboro, is a man who well sustains the dignity of the bench and upholds the standing of the legal profession. He was born in East Fork Township, near Coffeen, Montgomery County, August 27, 1849, a son of William C. and Lydia C. (Wilson) McDavid, natives of Montgomery County and Indiana, respectively. They had three children: Thomas J., who is of Hillsboro; Emily E., who is the wife of D. C. Neisler, lives at Boulder, Col.; and John L., who is a farmer living near Coffeen.

William C. McDavid spent practically all his life in Montgomery County, conducting his farming operations in East Fork Township, where he owned about 250 acres of land, and there he died in 1899, aged seventy-nine years. His wife died in 1904, aged seventy-nine years. They were consistent members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, in which he was an elder. For a number of years he was a justice of the peace and always a representative man in every respect. His parents were William and Elizabeth (Johnson) McDavid, the former being a native of Virginia, and the latter of Tennessee, and they became pioneers of Montgomery County, acquiring their land from the government in 1819. Farming people, they died in East Fork Township, at an advanced age, having had a good sized family, namely: William C. James B., John T., Jesse J., Thomas W., Emily J., Melinda and Nancy M. William McDavid served his country as a soldier in the War of 1812, and also in the Black Hawk War. The maternal grandfather of Judge McDavid was John Wilson, who married Rachel Wilburn, and they came from Kentucky to Illinois and located in Montgomery County, where the grandmother died, the grandfather passing away in Missouri. They were pioneer farming people, and had fifteen children, among whom were the following: James, Joshua, John B., Jacob, Lydia C. and Ruth.

Judge Thomas J. McDavid has spent his entire life in Montgomery County, with the exception of two years when he was in Missouri, and was reared upon a farm, and sent to the district schools, Hillsboro Academy, and McGee College in Missouri. Following this he took a course in the law department of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, and in the Illinois

Wesleyan University. In order to secure the funds to prosecute his studies, he taught the district schools for five or six years, but after his admission to the bar in 1879, devoted himself to the practice of his profession up to his election to the county judgeship in 1914, since which time he has filled that high office with dignified capability. Judge McDavid is a Democrat, and for about fifteen years served as deputy county clerk.

On August 12, 1880, Judge McDavid was married to Hattie J. Blackburn, a daughter of James T. and Susan M. (Nicodemus) Blackburn. They became the parents of four children, namely: Ella B., who died in infancy; Ruth M., who died at the age of eight years; Carrol M. and James B. The elder son is a high school teacher at Greenville, Ill.; and the younger is attending the University of Michigan.

Mrs. McDavid is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. She was born in Fillmore Township, this county, August 7, 1861, and is the only living child of her parents. Her father was an early settler and his people came here from Ohio. Her mother was born at Circleville, Ohio. Mr. Blackburn was a resident of Hillsboro at the time of his death in 1878, and Mrs. Blackburn survives. The paternal grandfather of Mrs. McDavid was Richard Blackburn and he was married to Tabitha Vickers, natives of Loudoun County, Va. They had the following children: James T., Elias, George W., Alfred, Martha E., Louisa J., Kate, Elizabeth, Sarah and Alice. The maternal grandfather was John Nicodemus, and he was married to Harriet McConnell. He was born in Maryland. They came to Montgomery County about 1858, and he died here, in East Fork Township, but she died at Van Buren, Ark. They had the following children: James, John M., Meredith H., Winfield S., Nancy and Susan M.

McGEE, George H., now deceased, was not only a man largely interested for years in agricultural matters, but also left his mark upon his community as a skillful and faithful carpenter. He did not aspire toward the seats of the mighty, but rather sought to do his duty in the walk of life to which he was called, and dying left behind him a record for honest living and upright purpose that is a very valuable heritage to his posterity. He was born at Stony Point, N. C., January 15, 1848, a son of George and Philena McGee, natives of North Carolina, where the father was engaged in farming.

Growing up in his native state, George H. McGee attended the schools of his district, and assisted on the home farm until he was fourteen years old. At that time, when civil war broke out, boy though he was, he enlisted in the service of the Confederacy, in Company E, Forty-ninth North Carolina Volunteer Infantry, and served all through the war between the states. When the conflict was over, the brave defender of the "Lost Cause" returned to his ancestral acres, but conditions in the South during the reconstruction

period were not such as to appeal to young men of spirit, and like so many others of his period he sought other fields of endeavor, being specially prompted thereto by the death of his beloved mother in 1866, which severed another tie, and he came to Illinois, selecting Montgomery County for a home. For two years after his arrival he found employment on farms in the county, working by the month, and then, having been married, he rented land and engaged in farming on his own account. After four years he was able to purchase eighty acres of land, located three and one-half miles south of Hillsboro, to which he subsequently added eighty acres. For many years he was very successfully engaged in farming, but in the late eighties he rented his farm and moved to Hillsboro, where he became one of the well known carpenters, and was engaged on some of the best work in his line done at the county seat, continuing in this until his death which occurred January 6, 1913.

On May 3, 1868, Mr. McGee married Mary Clotfelter, a daughter of Lee and Jemima (Hope) Clotfelter. Mr. and Mrs. McGee became the parents of two children: Anna, who is Mrs. Frank Denton; and Rose, who is Mrs. Edward Hoag. A strong Presbyterian, Mr. McGee served his church as a deacon for many years. In national matters he was a Democrat, but locally he supported the cause of Prohibition, and never failed to uphold his temperance principles. His fraternal connections were with the Modern Woodmen. From boyhood Mr. McGee was ardent in his support of what he believed to be right, and did not shrink from being with a losing cause if he thought that the principle was one worthy of his adoption.

McLEAN, Donald, a general merchant at Farmersville, handling dry goods, clothing and shoes, is one of the sound business men of Montgomery County. He was born in East Fork Township, this county, January 31, 1879, a son of John and Mary (Coffeen) McLean. John McLean was born in Marion County, Ill., and came to Montgomery County with his parents when a child. His father, the paternal grandfather of Donald McLean, was named Donald McLean, and he was born in Scotland. Coming to the United States a poor young man, he sought to get a start by peddling goods from a pack, and in his travels finally reached Montgomery County, where he entered some land from the government in East Fork Township, and on it he spent the balance of his life, he and his wife being among the early settlers of this section. John McLean grew to manhood in East Fork Township, and there he met and married Mary Coffeen, who was born at Watertown, N. Y., a daughter of Gustave F. Coffeen, one of the very early settlers of Montgomery County. He was the man who laid out and secured the right of way for the Clover Leaf Railroad. After their marriage, John McLean and his wife settled in East Fork Township, and in time became fairly well-to-do, living on the farm until 1909. They were the parents of five

children as follows: G. C., who lives at Raymond, Ill.; Donald; Frank, who is with the Peoples Bank of Hillsboro; Mary Adelia, who married Newell Henry of Hillsboro, Ill.; and Roy Hector, who died at the age of fifteen months. John McLean was a very earnest and devout member of the Presbyterian Church. In politics he was a Republican, and lived up to his principles, but did not seek public honors.

Donald McLean attended the schools of his native township, and the Irving High school, from which he was graduated in 1898, and attended the Northern Illinois Normal school at Dixon, Ill., during a part of 1900 and also a part of 1902. Until he was about twenty-one years old he remained at home, and he taught school in Montgomery County for two winter terms. His first experience in railroad work was in northern Illinois with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and later with the C. M. & St. P. Railway and for ten years was in its employ as a telegraph operator. Returning to Montgomery County in October, 1912, he opened his present store at Farmersville, and has been enlarging it ever since, now having a fine trade from the people of Farmersville and the surrounding territory. On December 20, 1905, Mr. McLean was married to Clara E. Swartz, a daughter of Daniel and Rebecca Swartz, at Sterling, Ill. Politically Mr. McLean is a Republican. He belongs to Irving Lodge No. 455, A. F. & A. M.; and Springfield Consistory 32nd degree A. & A. S. R. and is one of the deservedly popular men of Montgomery County, and one who is making a success of his mercantile enterprise.

McLEAN, Frank, assistant cashier of the Peoples National Bank of Hillsboro, and a young man of unusual financial ability, is a native of Montgomery County. He was born in East Fork Township, April 24, 1882, a son of John and Mary (Coffeen) McLean, natives of Fayette County, Ill., and New York state, respectively. They had five children: Gustavus, who lives at Raymond, Ill.; Donald, who lives at Farmersville, Ill.; Frank, who lives at Hillsboro; Della, who is the wife of Newell Henry, of Hillsboro; and Ray H., who died at the age of fifteen months.

John McLean was brought to this county by his parents when an infant. They settled in East Fork Township, where he grew to manhood, and lived there until he was about sixty-five years old, being engaged in farming. He owns at present 380 acres of land, but for the past six years he and wife have been living at Hillsboro. Both are members of the Presbyterian Church. The paternal grandfather of Frank McLean was Donald McLean, and his wife bore the maiden name of McClelland. He was born in Scotland, and she in Kentucky. They became pioneers of Montgomery County, and lived in East Fork Township, where they developed a farm, and died there at an advanced age. Their children were as follows: John, Duncan, Neil, Thomas and Nancy. The

maternal grandparents were Gustavus and Mary Adelia (Bell) Coffeen, both natives of New York State. He was of Irish descent, and she of Dutch ancestry. They became early settlers in Montgomery County, and he was the founder of the town of Coffeen, which was named in his honor, and he helped to lay out the Clover Leaf Railroad. He was a large landowner and prominent man and died at Coffeen when he was about seventy-six years old, his wife having passed away in that town when sixty-six years old. They had three children, namely: Mary, Tillie and Frederick.

Frank McLean was reared on his father's farm, attended the district schools and was graduated from the Irving High school. For the two years following his graduation he taught school, and then came to Hillsboro to engage with the Peoples National Bank, rising to his present position through his own merit, his period of service with this institution extending over eleven years. On October 5, 1915, Mr. McLean was married to Miss Mary I. Beck, a daughter of George W. and Emily E. (Barry) Beck. They have one son, James Franklin. Mrs. McLean was born at Hillsboro, Ill., October 14, 1880. Her father, who was a veteran of the Civil War, was born in Illinois and is now deceased, but her mother survives. They had the following children: Carrie, Amy, Lizzie, Edith, Roscoe, Mary I., and several who died young.

Mr. and Mrs. McLean are members of the Presbyterian Church. He has reached the Thirty-second degree in Masonry and belongs to Mount Moriah Lodge No. 51, A. F. & A. M.; Hillsboro Chapter No. 197, R. A. M.; Sullivan Council No. 91, R. & S. M.; St. Omar Commandery No. 50, K. T.; Ainad Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; and Springfield Consistory. He also belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America. In politics he is a Republican, and for four years held the office of city commissioner.

McLEAN, G. C., proprietor of one of the leading mercantile establishments of this part of the county, is handling a full and complete line of dry goods, gents' furnishings, furniture, rugs and carpets, at Raymond, Ill., and giving the people here a service that is not often found outside of large cities. He was born six miles east of Hillsboro, in East Fork Township, May 10, 1877, a son of John and Mary (Coffeen) McLean. John McLean was born in Marion County, Ill., and was the son of Donald McLean who came in young manhood with his peddler's pack on his back to Virginia, from Argyleshire, Scotland, and moved to Montgomery County when his son John was a year and a half old. Finding conditions favorable, he settled down on a prairie farm in Marion County, but spent much of his life in East Fork Township, where he became one of the large landowners, and a man of local importance. Mary Coffeen was born in New York City, but was brought to Montgomery County when two years old, by her parents. Her fa-

ther was Gustavus Coffeen, for whom the village of Coffeen is named for he founded it and secured for it the station of the Clover Leaf Railroad, for he was influential in railroad circles, and very prominent in the county. After their marriage, John McLean and his bride located on a farm adjacent to the McLean homestead and lived there until 1909 when they retired and are now living at Hillsboro, he still retaining ownership of 500 acres of land, his farming operations having been successful in marked degree. He and his wife had the following children born to them: G. C.; Donald, who is a dry goods merchant at Farmersville, Ill.; Frank, who is assistant cashier of the Peoples National Bank of Hillsboro; and Adelia, wife of Newell Henry, who are living at Hillsboro.

G. C. McLean received his early training in the district schools of his native township, and then took the high school course at Irving, Ill. His business career began with his clerkship for C. W. Miller at Witt, Ill., but in 1904 he formed a partnership with C. W. Miller, under the firm name of Miller & McLean, which continued until January 1, 1914, when Mr. McLean assumed full control. He had a little experience outside the mercantile business for he was company weighman for the Clover Leaf and Coffeen mine for fourteen months, and then held the same position for the M. K. & T. Railroad Company for a year.

On December 24, 1908 Mr. McLean was married to Miss Grace V. Parkhill, who was born August 19, 1886, a daughter of Dr. W. V. and Anna (Lewey) Parkhill of Irving, the maternal ancestors being among the earliest settlers of Irving Township. Mr. and Mrs. McLean have two children, namely: Lois Elizabeth, born May 17, 1910; and Roy Gustavus, born April 19, 1912. Mr. McLean belongs to Raymond Lodge No. 692, A. F. & A. M. He belongs to the Presbyterian Church at Raymond, of which he is an elder. A Republican in politics, he served for four years on the village board of Raymond and has in other ways proven his civic worth, while his business capability is unquestioned.

McLEAN, Thomas H., proprietor of the Coffeen Feed Store, at Coffeen, Ill., is one of the enterprising business men of Montgomery County. He was born in East Fork Township, this county, July 1, 1859, a son of Donald and Millie (Hamlin) McLean. Donald McLean was born in Scotland, where he lived until about thirty-five years old, and then came to the United States, his parents, however, never leaving Scotland. Landing at New York City, he went to Virginia where he and Millie Hamlin met and were married, she having been born and reared in that state. Immediately following their marriage they came to Illinois, and he entered eighty acres of land five miles east of Hillsboro, and lived on that farm until his death, in the meanwhile acquiring considerable more acreage, becoming a man of means and prominence. For some years he was on the road as a traveling salesman, but his main business in

life was increasing his holdings of farm lands. He and his wife had six children, namely: John, who lives at Hillsboro; Katherine, who is deceased; Duncan, who is a farmer of East Fork Township; Neil, who lives at Irving, Ill.; Nancy, who is the widow of Charles Nessmerger, lives at Hillsboro, Ill.; and Thomas H.

Thomas H. McLean lived at home until September 8, 1883, when he was married to Ida McFarland, a daughter of Richard McFarland, of Scotch descent. Mr. and Mrs. McLean have had six children namely: Harry, who lives in East St. Louis, Mo.; Esther, who died at the age of three months; Roy, who died when six months old; Lili, who is the wife of Hugh Edwards of Coffeen, Ill.; Kenneth, who lives at Coffeen; and June, who is attending school. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. McLean located on a farm of their own and lived on it until 1915 when they moved to Coffeen. Mr. McLean owns 266 acres of land, eighty acres of it being in Fillmore Township; 166 acres in East Fork Township; and he also owns his dwelling and business property at Coffeen. The family belongs to the English Lutheran Church, being connected with the Bossie congregation of East Fork Township, and he is a deacon. In politics he is a Republican, but his time and attention have been so occupied with his farming and business cares that he has not accepted any public office.

McLEAN, Walter R., general manager of the Peoples Mutual Telephone Company of Hillsboro, is one of the alert and successful young business men of Montgomery County. He was born in East Fork Township, this county, July 25, 1885, a son of Neil and Mary B. (Wolford) McLean, natives of Montgomery County, Ill. Walter R. McLean is their only child. The father was reared in Montgomery County, and was always engaged in farming and stock-raising, owning farms in East Fork and Fillmore townships, which he improved until they were very valuable, but he lived principally in East Fork Township. At present he is living in the village of Irving, the mother having died April 26, 1908, aged sixty-one years. Both were religious people, but never connected themselves with any church.

The paternal grandfather was Donald McLean and he was married to Millie Hamlin, a native of Virginia, to which state he came from his native Argyleshire, Scotland. A farmer, he and his wife sought a new home in Montgomery County during pioneer days, and here they died at an advanced age. Their children were as follows: John, Duncan, Neil, Thomas, Nan and another daughter. The maternal grandfather was George Wolford, and he was married to Mary Scott, both being natives of Pennsylvania but early settlers of Montgomery County. The Scotts belonged to the same family as did Gen. Winfield Scott. The grandparents died in Montgomery County when well along in years. Their children were as follows: Henry M., Samuel A., Lydia A., Sarah I. and Mary B. The paternal

great-grandfather was Hector McLean who was a soldier in the English army, and lost an arm at the historic battle of Waterloo.

Walter R. McLean was reared on his father's farm and he attended the local schools, and the Hillsboro High school being graduated from the latter in 1906. Still later he entered the University of Illinois and took a business course in the College of Literature and Arts. He then returned to the farm, but in 1911 came to Hillsboro, and soon afterwards became General Manager of the Peoples Mutual Telephone Company, which position he still holds. In politics Mr. McLean is a Republican, and is now senatorial committeeman of Montgomery County. Very prominent in Masonic circles, Mr. McLean was recently made District Deputy Grand Master of the Masonic lodges, of the 36th District, comprising the Counties of Bond and Montgomery and he is a Past Master of Mt. Moriah Lodge, of Hillsboro and the youngest Master his lodge has ever had. Mr. McLean is a Thirty-second Degree Mason, and a Knight Templar, belonging to St. Omer Commandery, of Litchfield and is a member of Ainad Temple, Mystic Shrine of East St. Louis, Ill.

McNAUGHTON, Clarence, assistant cashier of the First National Bank of Raymond, is one of the enterprising young men of Montgomery County. He was born in Montgomery County, Ill., April 26, 1885, a son of Frank and Mary (Walters) McNaughton, natives of Pittsfield, Ill., and Trenton, N. J., respectively. His parents were married in Montgomery County, Ill. For some years his father was engaged in farming, owning eighty acres of land, but finally moved to Raymond where he conducted a mercantile establishment until his death January 1, 1912. He owned his farm, three residences and a stone building in which his business was located, and all of this property he had made himself without any assistance. Not only was he a member of the Presbyterian Church, but he was very active in the Sunday school and served as superintendent of it for ten years. In politics he was a Republican, while his fraternal connections were with the Modern Woodmen of America and the Knights of Pythias. There were two children in his family: Clarence and Mabel, the latter being a graduate of the Raymond High school, and of the Illinois Woman's College, Jacksonville. She is now residing at home.

Clarence McNaughton was seven years old when the family settled in Raymond, and grew up in the village which gave him his education, he being a graduate of both the grammar and high schools. He then took a commercial course at Brown's Business College, Decatur, Ill. For a time he conducted a lumber yard at Raymond, and was also associated with his father, leaving the store to assume the duties of his present position. Mr. McNaughton is one of the directors of the bank. Unmarried, he makes his home with his mother. In politics he is a Republican, and his religious connections are with the Presbyterian Church, and he is secre-

tary of the Sunday school of that body. Fraternally he belongs to Raymond Lodge No. 692, A. F. & A. M., and is the present master of the lodge. A man of sound principles and considerable business acumen, he has a bright future before him.

McWILLIAMS, Paul, one of the most prominent lawyers of Montgomery County, and a leading citizen of Litchfield, where he is engaged in a general practice, was born in this city, April 9, 1873, a son of Robert and Mary (Allen) McWilliams, natives of Dayton, Ohio, and Beaver Creek, Bond County, Ill. The paternal grandparents were Robert and Elizabeth (Adams) McWilliams, born at Harrisburg, Pa., she being a cousin of John Quincy Adams. The maternal grandparents were Benjamin and Elizabeth (Burnside) Allen, he being born in South Carolina, although the Allen family originated in Ireland, as did the McWilliams family.

In 1854 Robert R. McWilliams came to Hillsboro, Ill., and began the practice of law, having completed his studies in Ohio. In 1860 the Allen family moved from Bond County to Hillsboro, and Mr. Allen lived there as a retired farmer. During the Civil War, Robert McWilliams served as captain of Company B, One Hundred and Seventeenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry from 1862 to the close of the war, and organized three companies. When he was discharged in 1865, it was with the rank of major. With him in practice was Jesse J. Phillips who later became judge of the Supreme court of Illinois. Major McWilliams died at Litchfield December 8, 1910, and his wife died October 10, 1913. Their children were three in number: Benjamin, who is an attorney of Chicago; Grace, who died in 1897, and Paul.

Paul McWilliams was educated in the public schools of Litchfield, being graduated from the high school at the age of seventeen years. He then began working as agent and clerk for the Jacksonville & S. E. Railroad, with which he remained for three and one-half years, and then returned home and read law with his father until he was admitted to the bar in May, 1896, and since then has been engaged in a general practice, with the exception of the period between 1902 and 1914, when he served as judge of the City court at Litchfield. In the latter year he refused re-election, and returned to his practice.

On December 8, 1915, Judge McWilliams was married to Rena Jamieson, born at Sugar Grove, Pa. Judge McWilliams is a Presbyterian. A Democrat he served as city attorney of Litchfield from 1896 to 1900, and is a man of fine parts. Fraternally he belongs to Litchfield Lodge No. 236, A. F. & A. M., and Litchfield Lodge B. P. O. E. No. 653.

MEHL, Rev. T. J., pastor of the Lutheran Church of Farmersville, and one of the eloquent clergymen of this section whose work in behalf of Christianity places him in a prominent position in his profession, was born at Mt. Olive, Ill., January 24, 1887, a son of William and

Louise (Fromme) Mehl. William Mehl was born at Nassau, Germany, June 29, 1845, and when he was seven years old his parents brought him to the United States, by the way of New Orleans, La., from whence the family went to St. Louis, Mo., and there he grew to manhood. His father was a farmer and operated land in St. Louis County. Mehlville, a suburb of St. Louis was named for an uncle of William Mehl, and the family is a well known one in that locality. The mother was born in Westphalia, Germany, and when she was seventeen years old she came alone to St. Louis by way of New York, arriving soon after the close of the Civil War, and there she met and married William Mehl. After their marriage the parents lived at St. Louis, the father following his trade of a plasterer, and he continued to work as such after his removal to Mt. Olive, Ill., where he and the mother still reside, having been residents of that place for the past thirty-five years. They were the parents of seven children, namely: F. A. Mehl, who is a graduate of Concordia Seminary, St. Louis, class of 1897, is now in charge of the Lutheran Church at Sylvan Grove, Kas.; T. J.; three who died in infancy; William, who died at the age of thirteen years; and Charles, who was a graduate of the Perkins & Herpel Business College of St. Louis, died at the age of twenty-four years.

Rev. T. J. Mehl was educated in the parochial schools of Mt. Olive, St. Paul's College at Concordia, Mo., from which he was graduated in 1908, and then he took a course in Concordia Seminary of St. Louis, Mo., being graduated from the latter institution in 1912. Following his graduation he came at once to his present charge, where he has since remained, and under his able administration, his church has increased in importance, he now having 100 communicants, of whom thirty-nine are male voters. His church, known as Zion Church, is recognized as one of the leaders in the faith in Montgomery County, and many outside his flock attend services to hear his masterly expounding of the doctrines of his creed.

Mr. Mehl was married June 29, 1913, to Lydia Eichmann of Alma, Mo., a daughter of Prof. A. E. J. and Katherine (Holtzen) Eichmann, the former of whom was born in Germany, but came to the United States as a small boy, the family locating at Chicago, where he was reared, although he attended school at Addison, DuPage County, Ill., and was there fitted for his profession as an educator. For the past thirty-five years he has been principal of the schools of Alma, Mo. Mr. and Mrs. Mehl have one son, Carl E., who was born October 17, 1916.

MILLER, Judge Amos, ex-judge of the County Court and a lawyer of distinction at Hillsboro, is one of the best types of highly trained and capable members of the legal profession of this part of the state. He was born at Sherodsville, Carroll County, Ohio, January 25, 1845, a son of Joseph W. and Isabel (McClintock) Miller, natives of the vicinity of Carlisle, Cumberland County, Pa., and Harrison County, Ohio, re-

spectively. They had six children, namely: Martin, who was formerly a Methodist minister, is now deceased; George, who died when a small child; Charles, who also died in childhood; Amos; Eli, who is president of the First National Bank of Litchfield; and John, who lives at Hobart, Okla.

Joseph W. Miller when sixteen years old came to eastern Ohio from Pennsylvania, locating in Carroll County with his father, and there he grew to manhood, becoming a farmer of that locality, where he lived for a number of years. In 1862 he came to Illinois and located east of Nokomis in Montgomery County, and continued his farming operations until his death which occurred in 1873 when he was over sixty-two years old. His widow lived until 1906, when she passed away aged ninety-one years. Both were members of the Lutheran Church. The paternal grandfather of Judge Miller was Abraham Miller, who married Hannah West, both being natives of Pennsylvania, of German descent. He was a farmer, and they became pioneers of Carroll County, Ohio, where they died at an old age. They had five children, namely: John, Joseph, Solomon, Abraham and a daughter. The founders of this family in America, came from Rotterdam, in 1730, on the ship "Joyce," comprising Christian Miller, who was born in 1670, and his wife Margaret Miller, who was born in 1680. They had three children who sailed with them, namely: Anlis, Andrew, and Anna Barbara. They landed at Philadelphia, Pa., and Andrew Miller participated with the early settlers in many contests and treaties with the Indians and by patents from the Penns received 323 acres of land in Lancaster County, Pa., during the French and Indian Wars. Joseph W. Miller, father of Judge Miller was a grandson of Andrew Miller and a son of Abraham Miller, the former a soldier in the American Revolution. The maternal grandfather was Thomas McClintock and he married a Miss Fisher, natives of Ireland and Harrison County, Ohio. They became pioneers of Carroll County, Ohio, where they were farming people, the grandfather becoming a famous hunter and trapper. They had thirteen children, among whom were the following: James, Walter, Thomas who was a soldier in the Civil War, Isabel, Jane Canaga, Susan Henderson, Rebecca Gotshall, Eva Ann Timmerman, Cramblett, Mary Ann Fowler and others.

Judge Amos Miller spent his early days, or until he was sixteen years old, on the farm in Ohio, and attended the public schools of his district, passing an examination when only sixteen, that entitled him to teach school under the Ohio law. In 1862 he came with his parents to Montgomery County, and entered the Illinois State University at Springfield, where he spent two years. Until he attained to his majority, he remained at home, teaching school in the winters, and working at farming and carpentry in the summers, as well as doing other things calculated to add to his income. Coming to Hillsboro in 1866, he served as deputy county clerk for eight years, during which period he studied

law and in 1869 he was admitted to the bar, having been a willing pupil of Judge Lane. Following this Judge Miller entered upon a general law practice in partnership with Judge Edward Y. Rice, this association being maintained until the death of Judge Rice, after which Judge Miller and J. K. McDavid formed a partnership, which continued until 1887, when he continued alone. In 1912, he became associated with J. R. McDavid in the general practice. A man of fearless character he was elected state's attorney in 1876, and re-elected in 1880, serving eight years in all. His record in that office made him the logical candidate for the office of County judge and he was elected to that office in 1886, and served for four years, when he resumed his private practice which is a very large and important one.

On September 23, 1871 Judge Miller was married to Miss Mary R. Rice, a daughter of Edward Y. and Susan (Allen) (Coudy) Rice. Judge and Mrs. Miller have two children: Isa, who was married to H. O. Pinkerton, and they live at Nokomis, Ill., having a son, Amos Miller Pinkerton; and Rice, who is a graduate of the law school of Cornell University, is now general superintendent of the Hillsboro Coal Company, and vice president of the Illinois Operators Association. He was married to Winifred Wool, and they have two children; Rice Wool and Mary Juliet. Judge and Mrs. Miller are valued members of the Lutheran Church. He belongs to Mt. Moriah Lodge No. 51, A. F. & A. M. In politics he is a Democrat, and very prominent in the work of his party. In addition to other offices, he served Hillsboro as city attorney, has been on the board of education of his church, and for eighteen years was a director of the public schools of Hillsboro. At present he is a director of and attorney for the First National Bank of Litchfield, and also of the Montgomery County Loan and Trust Company of Hillsboro, and is president of the Coffeen National Bank.

Mrs. Miller was born at Hillsboro, Ill., September 23, 1850. Her parents were natives of Kentucky, and the father was a judge of the Circuit court for sixteen years, and at one time a member of the lower house of Congress. When the constitution of Illinois was rewritten in 1872, he was a member of the convention that was elected for that purpose. His death occurred at Hillsboro in 1883. The mother survived until 1909 when she died at the age of eighty-four years. They had three children, namely: Mary R., James E. Y. and one who died in infancy. The mother was twice married, her first husband having been Oliver Coudy, and by that union she had two children: Isabel, and one who died in infancy.

MILLER, Austin S., who is numbered with the most enterprising of Montgomery County agriculturalists, is operating his fine farm on Section 15, Pitman Township. He was born in Madison County, Ill., January 26, 1847, a son of Madison and Sarah (Finley) Miller. Madison Miller was born in Tennessee and was brought to Madison County, Ill., when he was nine years

old. Until 1857 he lived in Madison County, and then came to Pitman Township, Montgomery County, locating on Section 15, which continued his home until his death in 1868. His wife was born in Madison County, Ill., July 18, 1824, and was there reared. They had seven children, namely: Austin S.; Buford, who lives in Florida; Reynolds, who lives in Chester, Neb.; Charles F., who lives at Madrid, Neb., and three who are deceased. The parents were members of the Christian Church, which the mother joined when she was eighteen years old. She died January 9, 1917.

Austin S. Miller was reared in Pitman Township, and attended the local schools, leaving home when he was sixteen, and worked by the month for two years. At the end of that time, feeling it his duty to serve his country in her time of need, he enlisted in Company A, One Hundred and Forty-ninth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, for service during the Civil War, and was mustered out February 17, 1866, and he now draws a pension from the government.

On March 4, 1884 Mr. Miller was married to Celia Haynes, and they have had seven children, namely: Charles, who entered the army, died a short time afterward; Mattie, who was well educated, taught school prior to her marriage with Chester Yard; Harrison, who is a farmer of Pitman Township; Carrie B., who is at home; Reynolds, who lives at Waggoner, Ill.; Orville, who lives in Pitman Township; and Harley, who lives at Waggoner, Ill. Mr. Miller is a Republican. He owns 640 acres of land in Pitman Township, and is a stockholder in the First National Bank of Farmersville, Ill. In addition to his Montgomery County holdings, he owns 160 acres of land in Nebraska, and 160 acres of land in Oklahoma. All that he possesses Mr. Miller has made himself, showing that he is an excellent business man, and he is held as a very substantial citizen.

MILLER, George W., a prosperous farmer on Section 19, Fillmore Township, and a justice of the peace, was born about one mile northwest of his present farm, May 14, 1849, a son of G. W. and May A. (Hinton) Miller. G. W. Miller was born in Putnam County, Ind., February 14, 1818, a son of John Miller, who was born in Scotland and came to the United States and served during the American Revolution under General Wolfe, during which he was wounded. At a very early day he came to Indiana and there died, leaving two sons and three daughters.

G. W. Miller was reared in Indiana, and was a boat carpenter by trade, and for some years was employed on vessels plying between St. Louis, Mo., and Vicksburg, Miss. Finally he located in Montgomery County, Ill., and lived there until 1855 when he went to Missouri, and joined the Confederate army under General Price. In 1863 he left military service and came back to Montgomery County, locating on a farm in Fillmore Township where he spent the remainder of his life, dying February 14, 1884. His widow survived him for some time. In

politics he was a Democrat, and he served as a justice of the peace for many years. Of his children, five are now living, namely: George W.; David A., who is a farmer of Fillmore Township; Harry, who is an engineer at Granite City, Ill.; Jefferson who lives in Oklahoma; Josephine, who is the wife of P. J. Hill, of Court Camp, Ill., and Eliza, deceased, was the wife of Henry Evans of Oklahoma.

George W. Miller was reared on the farm in Fillmore Township, and attended the district schools, remaining at home until he was twenty-three years old. On November 8, 1871, he was married to Sylvia Emery who was born in Montgomery County, December 27, 1854, and attended its schools. Of the eleven children born of this marriage, seven now survive, namely: Essie, who is the wife of John Pyatt; Eva, who was graduated from the Coffeen High school, and the Domestic Science department of the University of Oregon, is now a college professor in Oregon; Isabel, who graduated from the Coffeen High school, is the wife of William O. Reubart; Joseph, who is a graduate of the Coffeen High school, studied law at Valparaiso, Ind., and was graduated from the University at Atchison, Kas., and is a minister of the Lutheran Church, being now stationed at Mendon, Ill.; Vella, who is the wife of Ralph Ruebart; Renie, who is the wife of Albert Critis; and Zola, who was graduated from the Fillmore High school in 1912, is at home. Mrs. Miller died January 10, 1906.

Mr. Miller belongs to Fillmore Lodge No. 670, A. F. & A. M., and has been master of his lodge several times, and is very active in lodge work. His father was also a Mason. In politics he is a Democrat and has served as a justice of the peace for many years. He was elected supervisor of Fillmore Township and held that office for one term, and during that period the new jail of Montgomery County was built. Mr. Miller owns 140 acres of fine land and looks after its operation, having succeeded in making his farming pay good profits upon his investment.

MILLER, Harry C., attorney-at-law, at Nokomis, Ill., and one of the leading men of his profession in Montgomery County, was born in Westernport, Allegany County, Md., April 29, 1870. He is a son of William Wirt and Rebecca Ellen Miller, being one of a family of seven sons and four daughters. William Wirt Miller was born in Ohio, in 1842; and being left fatherless when he was three years old, he was "bound out" in accordance with a custom of those days. Unfortunately the man to whom he was given was cruel and heartless, and the boy passed a very unhappy period, but he was industrious, and learned the shoemaking trade, by hard work and close application. During the Civil War the father enlisted in the defense of his country in Company G, Forty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, to which company Horace Latimer also belonged. Upon his return after his honorable discharge, he engaged in railroading, and later, coming to Illinois, took up farming in Effingham County. Still later, he worked at his trade of

shoemaking, and is now so engaged at Effingham, Ill. Rebecca Ellen Miller was born in Allegany County, Md., in 1840, on a farm near the village of Westernport. Her father, Uriah Duckworth, was especially well known throughout the entire county because he was a justice of the peace, serving as such for forty years.

In 1880 Harry C. Miller was brought to Illinois by his parents, and he attended the old Bluepoint school in Summit Township, Effingham County, for three months in each school year. At the same time he was kept busy assisting his father in clearing, grubbing, sprouting, and in splitting rails, making his own wooden mauls and wooden wedges with which to do the splitting; cutting cord wood, hoop poles and stove wood, hoeing corn and potatoes; piling and burning brush; cutting saw logs; and binding in the heaviest grain, after the old McCormick self-rake, using the old double band, and keeping up his "station" at the age of fourteen years. When he was about fifteen years old his father moved to Effingham, and Harry attended the Effingham schools, being graduated from the high school in 1889. Some idea of his scholarship may be gathered from the fact that although the year 1889 was the only one he was able to attend the full term, yet he was graduated in his nineteenth year.

Although removal from the farm to the city of Effingham changed the nature of his work, yet he was kept busy. He was employed on the steam shovel on the Vandalia Railroad during the summer of his fifteenth year, digging, hauling and scattering dirt along the tracks between Caseyville and East St. Louis, and received for this hard labor \$1.15 per day, then a man's wages. During the summer of 1887 he lived alone on forty acres of stump ground owned by his father, west of Effingham, and worked early and late to raise a crop; but as that summer was the one of the drought, his labors were in vain. The next winter he was porter at the Pacific House, in Effingham, so continuing until September, 1888, when he entered the Effingham High school, and returned to this work as porter, after his graduation. On October 1, 1889, he took charge of the Fairview school, about two miles northeast of Dexter, Ill., and received \$25 per month for a five-month term. When his school was closed in March, 1890, Mr. Miller returned again to his porter work at the Pacific House. In April of that year, Mr. Miller experienced a great sorrow when his brother Nathaniel, who was two years his senior, was mortally injured in a railroad accident at East St. Louis, Ill., on Sunday afternoon, April 5, 1890, at about 5:30 p. m. "Nat" was a passenger brakeman on the Vandalia Railroad running between Effingham and East St. Louis. He was in the act of coupling the engine to his train which was about ready to start on its regular run to Effingham, when he was caught between the engine and the baggage car, and seriously injured. He died on April 8, at about two o'clock in the morning, having lived between two and three days only, after the accident. His last thoughts as ex-

pressed in his dying and delirious words, were about his mother and his God.

In September, 1890, Mr. Miller entered St. Joseph's College, at Teutopolis. The summer of 1891 was spent in the harvest field, where he earned a few dollars to buy books and clothes for the coming year. In the fall of 1891, he entered Austin College, at Effingham, which was the first year of this institution, and he spent the next year in it, also, and was graduated from this institution in June, 1893, with the degree of A. B. The summer of 1893 was once more spent in the harvest field in the endeavor to secure a few dollars with which to keep "body and soul together;" and in the fall of that year he was made Principal of the Effingham High school. He felt that this appointment was a high compliment paid to him by the people of his own home city; and he taught so successfully that he was re-appointed for another year, at an increased salary. However, about this time he received an offer from the board of education at Kimmunity, Ill., as Superintendent of the schools of that place, and he accepted it, and went to Kimmunity in the fall of 1894, holding the position for three years. During the summer months he taught in the Marion County Teachers' Institute with marked success. In 1897 Mr. Miller left Kimmunity to take another year's work at Austin College, and in the fall of 1898 he moved to Shelbyville, Ill., to take charge of its high school, holding that position until 1900, when he assumed the duties of Superintendent of the city schools at Nokomis, Ill., which he held for five years, and then embarked in real estate and insurance work. While he was engaged in teaching, Mr. Miller took the state examinations for both the five-year and the perpetual or life, state certificates, and was successful in passing them the first time. Also while teaching at Nokomis, he was admitted to the post-graduate school of the University of Illinois, and spent three consecutive summers, 1902-3-4, at the University of Illinois, doing post-graduate work.

On December 26, 1894, Mr. Miller was married to Florence G. Condo, a daughter of Hon. J. P. Condo, of Effingham County, one of the leading Republicans of his county for thirty years, and serving two terms in the state legislature of Illinois. He was a very intimate friend of Senator Cullom, and is a warm personal friend of Senator Sherman and "Uncle Joe" Cannon. He had the honor of introducing Senator Beveridge to his audience when the senator made his maiden political speech. Mr. Miller has five daughters, namely: Alta Marie, Agnes Rebecca, Vinita Louise, Florence Condo and Harryet C. The latter is called "Harry C." by most people as a sort of consolation to her father, for they know that one son was much to be desired under the circumstances, and when it became known that "Harry C." was a Harryet C., the friends of Mr. Miller were very generous in extending expressions of sympathy and so forth. Hence the name "Harry C."—a little consolation.

Mr. Miller has always enjoyed athletics, his

favorite sport being baseball. He was a very fine amateur baseball player when he was younger, and he has played on some of the very best teams, his position being that of pitcher. He still enjoys getting out and pitching a game for the Nokomis team, and all who know him and have seen him work say it would be very difficult to find one of his age that could excel him in either pitching or in playing the all-round parts of the game. Being a ventriloquist, Mr. Miller has furnished a great deal of amusement for his team mates while on baseball trips. His former team mates will not only remember him as the school teacher baseball player that wore glasses like Lee Meadows, of the Cardinals, but also as the ventriloquist and funmaker. In addition to being a Woodman and Royal Neighbor, Mr. Miller is a Thirty-second degree Mason. He belongs to Nokomis Lodge No. 456, A. F. & A. M., being a past master of the same. His Chapter membership is with Pana Chapter No. 115, R. A. M., and his commandery is Godfrey De Bouillon No. 44, Mattoon, Ill.; is a member of the Decatur Council No. 16, R. & S. M.; of Springfield Consistory, S. P. R. S., and belongs to Ainaid Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., of East St. Louis, Ill.

Harry Miller was admitted to the bar in 1912, having completed his studies under his intimate friend, Attorney D. H. Zepp, now deceased, who is so kindly remembered by his many friends in this community. To speak in common terms, Mr. Miller never saw the inside of a law school. On the contrary he read out his law course while conducting a real estate and insurance business and making a living for a large family. His experience in the real estate business runs through a period of about six years immediately prior to the time he took up the practice of law in 1912. Mr. Miller is a good, reliable citizen of the community in which he lives, and is always found on the right side of moral questions. He was President of the Nokomis Board of Education four years, and is now President of the Nokomis Chautauqua Association and Superintendent of the Methodist Episcopal Sunday school. He is a careful and conscientious lawyer, always willing to give his very best efforts to the work placed in his care, and, what perhaps means even more than these things is this, that he has always taken a great pride in his home, and his family, and has provided most liberally and lovingly for them.

MILLER, Mrs. Mary E., the widow of Frederick Miller, and a daughter of Albert and Anna E. (Bareinger) Livingston, is one of the highly respected residents of Irving Township. She was born in Fillmore Township, this county, December 14, 1846. Her father was born at Amsterdam, N. Y., April 16, 1821, and there he was reared, working with his father in a tannery until he attained his majority. At that time he and his father came west to Illinois, and the father helped him to secure a farm in Fillmore Township, Montgomery County. From time to time he bought more land until he owned 350 acres, and became a very prosperous man.

He and his wife had nine children, seven of whom survive, namely: Mary E. Miller; Adaline, who is the widow of August Feaser; Timothy, who is a farmer of Fillmore Township; Elvira, who is the wife of Joseph Ivy; Charles C., who lives in Texas; George, who is a farmer of Fillmore; Alfred, who is a farmer of Fillmore. One child died in infancy, and Julia Herren died in 1912.

Mary E. Livingston was reared on her father's homestead farm in Fillmore Township, and lived there until her marriage, which took place March 16, 1870, to Frederick Miller, the ceremony being performed at her father's home. Mr. Miller was born in Germany, February 2, 1836, and came to the United States when he was fifteen years old, locating first at Fort Wayne, Ind., where he secured employment, at small wages, with the Wabash Railroad. After three years he met with an injury in a gravel pit caused by the earth caving in upon him, and he was forced to abandon railroad work, and so went on a farm in Adams County, Ind., where he remained until he was twenty-one years old. At that time he came to Illinois and settled in Montgomery County, and there he met and was married to Mary E. Livingston. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Miller located on a farm in Rountree Township, on which they lived for twenty-one years. In 1891 they moved to Irving, Ill., and there Mr. Miller died October 13, 1898. Mrs. Miller owns 440 acres of land in Rountree Township, 100 acres of land in Fillmore Township, as well as her residence and another house at Irving. She belongs to the Lutheran Church, and is a member of the Royal Neighbors. Mr. Miller was a Republican, and served as a justice of the peace for two years. Although she rents her farms, Mrs. Miller oversees every detail of her business, and is a very competent person and one who enjoys the highest respect throughout Montgomery County where she has spent her entire life.

MILLER, Samuel M., a heavy landowner and large shipper of livestock, lives on a farm adjoining the village of Raymond, and in this neighborhood is held in the highest esteem because of his many admirable qualities. He was born on a farm in Washington County, Tenn., two and one-half miles southeast of Jonesboro, March 12, 1857, a son of John Miller. His father was a farmer in Washington County, Tenn. and was born, reared and educated there.

Samuel M. Miller is one of a large family and is a fine instance of a self made man. His educational advantages were not many in his boyhood and he did not go to school three months all told. When he began buying stock at Raymond, Ill., his lack of knowledge of business forms was so evident that a friend had to show him how to make out his checks, although even then his name was good for large amounts of money. He left the parental roof when he was twenty years old to come to Illinois, reaching Montgomery County in February, 1878. For the subsequent five years he worked by the day or month, and then went to Kansas, where he

was engaged in farming for about two years. On returning to Montgomery County he began trading, his initial stock being an old pony, and his money not exceeding \$100. From then on he traded in all kinds of stock, including hogs, sheep, cattle, mules and horses. Mr. Miller's good judgment proved to be almost unfailing, and he soon was able to broaden and operate upon a large scale, and today he is one of the leading stock dealers shipping into St. Louis. He has invested much of his money in land and owns 840 acres in Raymond Township; 480 acres in South Dakota, and 285 acres in Pike County, Ohio. Not only is Mr. Miller well known among the farmers in this region, but he has their entire confidence, and his word is accepted as another's bond.

In 1884 Mr. Miller was married to Katie Crawford, who was born and reared in Litchfield and Raymond townships. She attended the public schools in this county. Mr. and Mrs. Miller have the following children: Charles, who is a stock buyer in Montana; Frank, who is a stock buyer of Raymond Township; John, who is in a western state; George, who is a student in the Raymond High school; Fred; Madge, who married Ralph Lewis of Assumption, Ill.; Esther, who is the wife of Walter Weigraffe, of Zanesville Township; and Ruth, who is the wife of Lawrence Brubaker, of Waggoner, Ill., who is cashier of the Waggoner Bank. The daughters are all graduates of the Raymond High school. Mr. Miller has sought to give his children educational advantages that were denied him in youth.

MILLER, Shuey, one of the progressive merchants of Farmersville, whose energy and good judgment are recognized by the leading business men of Montgomery County, has been useful and prominent in civic affairs in this city. He was born in Pennsylvania, February 23, 1862, a son of William and Rebecca (Shuey) Miller, natives of Pennsylvania. They were reared and married in their native state, coming to Flora, Clay County, Ill. in 1875, where they bought a farm, and lived on it for two years, when William Miller died and his widow moved to Xenia, Clay County, Ill., where she remained until her family was grown. She died at Modesto, Ill. There were thirteen children born to her and her husband, seven of whom survive, namely: Sarah, who is the wife of Elias Hetrick; Mary, who is the widow of Jacob Burns; Elizabeth, who is the wife of Joseph Wood; Rebecca, who is the wife of Henry Calkasure; Alice M., who is the wife of Joseph Bart; Robert B., who lives at Peoria; and Shuey.

Shuey Miller was reared on a farm and attended the public schools, following which he learned telegraphy at Xenia, Ill., and afterward was located at Thomasville, on the St. Louis & Chicago Railroad, remaining there as agent until November, 1888, when he came to Farmersville and was agent for the road until 1907. He was then made chief clerk of the

Farmersville Coal Mining Company, remaining with this concern until financial difficulties occurred and a receiver was appointed. Mr. Miller in 1908 established himself in business as a merchant, with his brother-in-law, and has continued building up a fine trade and in 1914 he bought his brother-in-law's interest and is sole proprietor.

On December 28, 1889, Mr. Miller was married to Catherine Street, and they have one son, Raymond S., who was born December 28, 1890. He is a graduate of the Farmersville High school, and of Brown's Business College, Springfield, Ill. At present he is manager of his father's store, and is a very efficient and promising young man. Mr. Miller is a member of the Baptist Church and Mrs. Miller of the Christian Church. Fraternally he is a Modern Woodman, while his political ideas make him a Republican. For twenty-two years he was secretary of the school board, and has been alderman and city clerk and has held other offices in the gift of the people. Mrs. Miller is a member of the Royal Neighbors.

MILLER, William C.—In a history of the representative men of Montgomery County, extended mention must be made of so forceful a character and so marked a personality as the late William C. Miller, of Hillsboro. Few men of his day of activity so thoroughly identified themselves with the development of solid enterprises at Hillsboro, and as long as he lived he unselfishly rejoiced in every step of progress the city made, even if his most cherished ambitions had not been realized.

William C. Miller was born in Lawrence County, Ill., January 25, 1833, and passed away at Hillsboro, December 29, 1910, aged seventy-seven years eleven months and four days. He came to Montgomery County in 1855 and for several years afterward was engaged in farming and then moved to Hillsboro, where his subsequent life was spent, his old homestead being known as the Wyman place, one of the historical residences of Hillsboro. While Mr. Miller was mainly interested in the mercantile business during his most active years, he had additional interests and was known as one of the city's representative business men. About 1905 he retired from trade and afterward occupied himself with the supervision of his property interests in Montgomery and Lawrence counties. In addition to his city property he owned a farm lying east of the city and a large body of agricultural and oil lands in Lawrence County, several wells on his oil land having proven exceedingly profitable.

Mr. Miller was married January 29, 1855, to Miss Mary Kitchell, who was born at Palestine, Ill., January 30, 1832. She was the youngest daughter of Wickliff and Elizabeth (Ross) Kitchell. To Mr. and Mrs. Miller the following children were born: Charles W. and Nellie, both of whom reside at Hillsboro; and Mrs. Ida K. Blackwelder, who was a resident of St. Louis, Mo., died in that city April 2, 1906; Mrs. Irene

Monroe, who lives at Taylorville, Ill.; and Mrs. Mary Bering, whose home is in Decatur. The death of Mrs. Miller, which occurred December 1, 1899, brought grief to her household and deep regret to a very wide circle of attached friends. She was a woman of beautiful character, kind, loving and sympathetic. When she was six years old she accompanied her parents to Hillsboro and about seven years were passed on a farm three miles southeast of Hillsboro, and a like period with her parents at Fort Madison, Iowa, but otherwise she was almost a continuous resident of Hillsboro, where, through her many neighborly kindnesses she won the affection of all with whom she came in contact. Her memory is very precious to her children and grandchildren.

Every community, in order to progress, must have men of initiative and unselfish public spirit and such a man was William C. Miller at Hillsboro. With energy and enterprising spirit he founded many business concerns in this city and gave encouragement and financial assistance to others. He was always exceedingly public spirited and took interest in all the movements of which his judgment approved, that gave promise of benefitting his city. He had a wider vision of progress than many of his business associates and one of these was of the advantages that would accrue to this section through the construction of a north and south railroad from Springfield through Hillsboro, Greenville, Carlyle and Nashville. He threw himself wholly into the enterprise and contributed liberally at a time when the project seemed likely to succeed, and its failure was one of the disappointments of his life. Nevertheless his name will always belong as one of the upbuilders of Hillsboro.

MILNOR, Frank Richmond, vice-president of the Sparks Milling Company, and one of the most prominent men of Litchfield where many of his interests are centered, was born at Alton, Ill., December 15, 1846, a son of Joshua C. and Henrietta (Platt) Milnor, natives of Bristol, Pa., and New York, respectively. They were married at Alton, Ill., where Joshua C. Milnor settled in 1835. A contractor, he became a large owner of real estate, and a man of means. Both he and wife are buried in the cemetery at Alton.

When he was nineteen years old, Frank Richmond Milnor, after attending the grammar and high schools at Alton, Lombard College, Galesburg, and a business college in Cincinnati, Ohio, came to Litchfield and became a clerk for Dr. Grinstead, a druggist of this city, having had a two years' experience in this line at Alton. Mr. Milnor continued in the drug business with Dr. Grinstead until 1871, when he established himself in a drug business of his own, handling all kinds of drugs and merchandise. When he moved to the corner of State and Rider streets, he gave his store the name of the Corner Drug Store, which it always afterwards retained. In 1906 Mr. Milnor sold the business to a former clerk, Walter Holderread. In 1903 Mr. Milnor

became interested in the Litchfield Banking & Trust Company, as vice president and manager, D. O. Settlemore being president, who later resigned and Mr. Milnor became the executive head. The bank has a capital stock of \$100,000, the deposits being \$450,000. At present R. F. Bennett is the first vice president; G. L. Settlemore is second vice president; and C. E. Morgan is cashier.

On April 23, 1871, Mr. Milnor was married to Mary Sparks, born at Staunton, Ill., a daughter of David R. and Anna D. (Chapman) Sparks. Mr. Sparks is the founder and president of the Sparks Milling Company of Alton, Ill., of which Mr. Milnor has been vice president since 1890. This company is the largest of its kind in this section of the state, with a capacity of 3,000 barrels per day. The company also owns a mill at Terre Haute, Ind. Mr. and Mrs. Milnor have two children: Mabel, who is the wife of Major M. A. Reasoner, of the Army Medical School of Washington, D. C.; and George S., who is secretary of the Sparks Milling Company of Alton, Ill. Mr. Milnor attends the Unitarian Church of which his wife is a member. He is a Republican and served two years as alderman from his ward. In April, 1885, he was elected mayor of Litchfield, and was re-elected in 1892, serving two terms of one year each. A very prominent Mason, he has been eminent commander of the Litchfield Commandery, K. T., and belongs to Litchfield Lodge No. 654, B. P. O. E. Mr. Milnor was sent to represent District No. 38, composed of Bond, Montgomery and Fayette counties, in the State Assembly, and in 1908 was a delegate to the national convention, and has been alternate delegate three times.

MITCHELL, Frederick, a retired farmer who is now residing on his valuable farm in Witt Township, was at one time one of the leading agriculturalists of Montgomery County. He was born in Somersetshire, England, August 4, 1844, a son of William and Ann (Simmons) Mitchell. William Mitchell was born in England, a son of William and Jane (Hockey) Mitchell, and he was there reared, and attended the schools of his native land. After his marriage he and his wife located on a farm where they lived until the spring of 1869, when they came to the United States, their parents also coming to the United States and dying here. William Mitchell and his wife settled on a farm in Macoupin County, Ill., and there spent the remainder of their useful lives.

Frederick Mitchell was reared and educated in England, and there he was married on January 1, 1869, to Elizabeth Durston. They came to the United States and remained for a year in New York state. In 1870 they came to Macoupin County, Ill., later went to Kansas, but returned to Macoupin County, and subsequently they came to Montgomery County and spent two years within its confines, and then went back to Macoupin County. In 1882 Mr. Mitchell rented a farm in Witt Township, Montgomery County, one-half mile north of his present farm, but later bought eighty acres of this farm, to

which he added forty acres, and the town of Witt was laid out on this farm. His first wife died in 1896. Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell had no children of their own but they adopted a girl and boy. The former is now Mrs. Fred Addler and the latter is Joseph Mitchell, both of Witt, Ill. He was later married to Rebecca Vermillion Armentrout, the widow of John Armentrout, and they had three children, namely: Clarence, Gertrude and Lee. The family belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church at Witt, of which Mr. Mitchell is a trustee, and Mrs. Mitchell is a teacher in the Sunday School, and very prominent in church work.

A Republican in politics, Mr. Mitchell confines his public activities to casting his vote for the candidates of his party. In addition to his other interests, Mr. Mitchell is one of the directors of the Oland National Bank of Witt, and he was the founder of the Oland Brick and Tile Company, in 1906, the concern manufacturing drain tile and building brick. Mr. Mitchell built the Witt Hotel and still owns it, as well as several other business houses, and is one of the wealthy men of his community. In spite of his ample means he is a very unassuming man. He and Mrs. Mitchell command universal respect and have many warm friends at Witt and in the surrounding county.

MITCHELL, Walter W., who is profitably engaged in conducting a general merchandise business at Panama, is one of the substantial men of Montgomery County. He was born in Perry County, Mo., April 20, 1864, a son of David W. and Mary (Walker) Mitchell. David W. Mitchell was born in Perry County, Mo., in 1827, a son of Archibald Mitchell who was a veteran of the War of 1812, who was born in Kentucky, and migrated to Missouri at an early day, sometime during the early twenties. He married Mary Walker, who was born in Perry County, Mo., her parents having come to that locality from North Carolina. In March, 1865, the Mitchell family came to Bond County, Ill., where Mr. Mitchell bought a farm located in LaGrange Township, prior to which time he had been a merchant. There they lived for some years, but subsequently he moved to Sorento, Ill., where he died. Ten children were born to David W. Mitchell and wife, of whom nine survive, namely: E. E., who lives at Greenville, Ill.; G. W., who lives at Covina, Cal.; Walter W.; H. B., who lives in La Grange Township, Bond County; A. W., who lives at Nezperce, Idaho; John, who lives in Bond County; Hon. Perry W., who also lives at Nezperce, Idaho, is an attorney and state senator; Lillie B., who married John Hall, lives at Midland, Tex.; and L. N., who lives at Wichita, Kas. The parents belonged to the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and he was a Democrat in politics.

Walter W. Mitchell was reared on the homestead and attended the district schools, and Valparaiso University from which he was graduated in 1888. Following that he taught school in Bond County for three terms. Going then to

Sorento, Ill., he entered into a partnership, and for five years was engaged in a general merchandise business, when he sold, and conducted a merchandise business by himself during the subsequent eleven years. Disposing of it, in 1907 he came to Panama, where he has been very successful as a general merchant.

On May 4, 1892, Mr. Mitchell was married to Florence Whitworth, who died in 1901. On January 4, 1903, he was married (second) to Althea Killefer. He belongs to Sorento Lodge No. 318, K. of P., and is past C. C. of that lodge. He also is a member of Donnellson Lodge No. 470, A. F. & A. M. A Democrat, he has served on the village boards of both Sorento and Panama. Not only is he a member of the Methodist Church, but is also one of its trustees. In addition to his business interests, he is president and a member of the board of directors of the Bank of Panama.

MITTS, Clifford C., a prosperous farmer of Raymond Township, owns and operates forty acres of land on Section 33, very profitably owing to his excellent management and knowledge of his work. He was born at Blue Grass, in Raymond Township, this county, June 22, 1857, a son of Harry and Augusta (Cass) Mitts. Harry Mitts was born in Kentucky, and came with his parents as a child, to Sangamon County, Ill., and there he was reared. When his parents died, he came to Raymond Township, entering land to the extent of eighty acres, to which he later added by purchase eighty acres more in prairie, and forty acres in timberland, and was recognized as a well-to-do man. He lived on his property until the death of his wife in 1903, when he moved to the village of Raymond, which has continued his home. Harry Mitts and wife became the parents of the following children: Clifford C.; Frank, who lives at Columbia, Kas.; Louise, who is the wife of Adelphus Klemine, of Butler Grove Township; Margaret, who is the wife of Charles Scherer, of Raymond Township; and Guy, who lives at Mulberry Grove, Bond County, Ill. Harry Mitts is a Democrat, and has taken an active interest in politics, and he belongs to Raymond Lodge No. 476, A. F. & A. M.

Clifford C. Mitts was reared on his father's farm and educated in the local schools, remaining at home until his marriage which occurred December 4, 1878, when he was united with Nettie Miller, a daughter of James and Eliza (Kirby) Miller. James Miller was born in Greene County, Ill., August 1, 1826, and lived there until 1874 when he moved to Raymond Township, and lived there for twelve years, moving in 1882 to Dallas, Tex., where he died in January, 1913, Mrs. Miller having passed away December 30, 1900. Mr. and Mrs. Miller had twelve children, of whom eight grew to maturity, these being: William; Emma, who is Mrs. William Fox, both of whom live at Dallas, Tex.; Mrs. Mitts, James, who lives at Carrollton, Tex.; George, who is deceased; Caleb, who lives at Carrollton, Tex.; Minnie, who married Harrison Nix, lives at Carrollton, Tex.; and

Lillie, who is deceased. Mrs. Mitts attended the East St. Louis High school, and lived in that city until her marriage, and she and her husband then made that city their home until 1882, when they went to Carrollton, Tex., and spent two and one-half years. In 1885 they returned to Illinois and have lived on their present farm ever since. They have two children, namely: Kirby, who is on a farm in Raymond Township; and Florence, who is teaching the Blue Grass school. She is a graduate of the Raymond High school and the Charleston Normal school. The family belongs to the Presbyterian Church at Raymond. He is a Democrat in politics, and has been a member of the school board of the Blue Grass district for many years.

MITTS, John W., a retired farmer of Raymond Township, and formerly one of the leading agriculturalists of Montgomery County, was born in Sangamon County, Ill., August 29, 1843, a son of William and Sarah (Woods) Mitts. The father was born in Kentucky and the mother in Tennessee, and they came to Illinois, both locating in Sangamon County where they were married. About 1848 they came to Montgomery County, and bought land in Raymond Township, where they spent the remainder of their lives. The father was an important factor in the Baptist Church, and in politics he was a Democrat. His death occurred about 1876. Of his four children, only John W. survives.

John W. Mitts was about five years old when the family came to Montgomery County, and here he has since remained, growing up on his father's farm, and attending the district schools, remaining at home until he began working for others by the month. After some years of employment by farmers, Mr. Mitts bought eighty acres of land on Section 25, Raymond Township, and here he carried on general farming until his retirement. Although he no longer takes an active part in the operating activities, he still resides on the farm.

Mr. Mitts was married (first) to Emma Crane, and they had three children, namely: Emma, who is the wife of Dr. Barton of California, George, who is a farmer of Montgomery County, was married to Lula Hose, and they have two children, May and Norris; and Henry, who was married (first) to Jennie Hugg, and (second) to Ida McClean, is a Montgomery County farmer. After the death of his first wife, Mr. Mitts was married (second) to Elizabeth Hodges, and they had two children, one of whom survives, Emma, who is the wife of J. O. King of Raymond Township, who operates Mr. Mitts' farm. They have had two children: Ollie, who is at home; and Margaret, who is deceased. Mrs. Mitts belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church. Fraternally Mr. Mitts belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America. In politics he is a Republican, and while he has never entered public life, he has always taken an intelligent interest in civic affairs.

MITTS, Kirby C., one of the successful young farmers of Raymond Township, owns and oper-

ates a fine farm of eighty acres on Section 21. He was born in this township, August 1, 1880, a son of Clifford and Nettie (Miller) Mitts, and a grandson of Harry Mitts, who now lives in retirement at Raymond. Harry Mitts was brought by his parents from the east to Sangamon County, Ill., and a little later to Montgomery County. Clifford Mitts was born in Montgomery County, where he was married, and he and his wife became the parents of two children, namely: Kirby C.; and Florence, a highly educated lady and a teacher who lives at home. Clifford Mitts and his wife survive and make their home in Raymond Township. In politics, he is a Democrat.

Kirby C. Mitts attended the schools of his district, and was graduated from the Raymond High school. For three or four years he taught school in Raymond Township, and began farming on land owned by his father on Section 31. A year later he moved to his present farm where he has since resided. He is gradually building up a herd of pure bred Holstein cattle, and intends to specialize on cattle raising. On March 15, 1903, Mr. Mitts was married to Murta C. Jacobs, born September 7, 1884, a daughter of R. I. Jacobs of Shelby County, Ill., and they have three children: Mildred, born January 15, 1905; Dorothy, born January 25, 1910; and Virginia, born April 30, 1915. They belong to the Blue Mound Baptist Church, in which he is a deacon. In politics he is a Democrat and was elected highway commissioner in 1915. Mr. Mitts is well liked both as a public official and private citizen, and his success has come from his industry and business capacity.

MOLOHON, Walter, whose activities are not only directed toward the conduct of a modern grocery, but are also engaged as an efficient member of the school board of Raymond, was born in Sangamon County, Ill., near Springfield, January 10, 1878, a son of James A. and Sarah (Baker) Molohon, natives of Hardin County, Ky., and Macon County, Ill., both sides of the family having been in Montgomery County for many years, and all the members of the two families have at one time or the other been engaged in farming. James A. Molohon formerly engaged in operating 200 acres of land and now resides on a small tract of land near Raymond.

Of the eleven children born to his parents, Walter Molohon was the second in order of birth, and he was reared on the homestead, and sent to the district schools. On December 7, 1902 Mr. Molohon was married to Mary E. McAtee of Waggoner, Ill., and they have one child, Bernice J., who was born January 21, 1907. Mr. and Mrs. Molohon are members of the Presbyterian Church. In fraternal matters he belongs to Raymond Lodge No. 476, I. O. O. F., of which he is past noble grand, and he also belongs to the grand lodge. In politics he is a Democrat, and has been a member of the village board in past years, and is now on the school board. In 1913 he founded his present business which he has developed into a paying concern, and he has a fine patronage. Mr. Molohon is

one of the leading men of Raymond, whose conception of his civic duties is high, and he can always be counted upon to do his full duty whenever called upon, as he has proven many times in the past.

MONROE, George S., one of the successful farmers of Hillsboro Township, residing on Section 34, is a native son of Montgomery County, as he was born in Grisham Township, December 11, 1861. His parents were Thomas C. and Mary E. (Kessinger) Monroe, natives of Missouri. They had nine children, namely: George S.; Josephine, who is the wife of J. H. Klutts of Terrill, Tex.; Laura; Sarah M., who is deceased, was the wife of William Taylor; William L., who is deceased; Martha, who lives at Fate, Tex.; Olive, who is the wife of Ollie Hogg, of Fate, Tex.; and two who died in infancy.

Thomas C. Monroe was reared at St. Louis, Mo., where he was married in 1857, moving afterwards to Grisham Township, Montgomery County, Ill., and soon thereafter bought forty acres of land, just over the line in Hillsboro Township, on which he lived the remainder of his life, passing away in 1879, when forty-four years old. His wife died six weeks prior to him, aged thirty-nine years. She was a Methodist. During the Civil War the father enlisted in response to President Lincoln's first call for troops, and was one of the first to leave Grisham Township, but he contracted the measles, and this attack was followed with a severe cold, from which he never fully recovered, and so he did not get away from the barracks, but was discharged on account of disability. In politics he was a Republican. The paternal grandfather was Lockwood Monroe, and he married Anna James, they both being natives of St. Louis, Mo., and farming people who died in their native state, he at the age of eighty-six years, and she somewhat younger. They had the following children: William, James, John, Thomas C., Henry, George and Anna. The maternal grandfather was Silas Kessinger, and he married a Miss Fenwick, both being natives of Kentucky who went to Missouri where the grandmother died, leaving two children, namely: Joseph E. and Mary E. Silas Kessinger was married (second) to a Miss Rupert, and they reared a good sized family, namely: Jonathan, Ruth, Margaret, Angeline, Thomas and Rose.

George S. Monroe was reared in Hillsboro Township until about seventeen years old, and he attended the district schools, the Litchfield High school, and the St. Louis Law school, but on account of his wife's health moved back to his old neighborhood, where he has since been engaged in farming. He is attending to three farms, 280 acres in all. On August 14, 1887, Mr. Monroe was married to Miss Illinois F. Mansfield, a daughter of George W. and Harriet (McAdams) Mansfield. His grandmother was a Montgomery and she was a cousin to General Montgomery of Revolutionary fame. There were two children born to this union, namely: Carl Thurman, who died at the age of three years nine months and nine days; and G.

Stuart, who is attending the State University at Champaign, Ill. Mr. and Mrs. Monroe are members of the Baptist Church, in which he is an ordained preacher. In politics he is a Republican.

Mrs. Monroe was born on the place where she now lives. Her parents were born in Hillsboro Township, where her father died in 1906, aged seventy-two years. Her mother survives. Their children were as follows: Frank H.; James B.; Charles C.; George N.; Illinois F.; Rosalee; Clara A.; Laura A.; Thomas L., deceased, and an infant. The paternal grandfather was Horace Mansfield and his wife Sarah Loving. He was a native of Ohio, but at a very early day came to Montgomery County where he met his wife, a native of South Carolina. They lived to old age, and had children as follows: George W.; Ward A.; William; Francis and Mary. Larcenna and Sarah. The maternal grandfather of Mrs. Monroe was Thomas McAdams and he married Mary Hunt. He was born in Kentucky, and she in Tennessee, came to Illinois where they were married, and settled on the farm owned by W. J. Atterbury, in Hillsboro Township. They were thrifty farming people and lived to a good old age. Their children were as follows: Louisa, Harriet, Margaret A., Samuel, John and Thomas Milton. Frances, John, Nancy, Mary, Sarah and James all are deceased.

MOORE, Edgar J., one of the progressive farmers of Raymond Township, owns and operates eighty acres of land on Section 10. He was born in the house in which he now lives, June 4, 1884, a son of John K. and Mary (Guthrie) Moore. John K. Moore was born in Greene County, Ill., and there was reared, and in time was married, his wife having been born and reared in Greene County, Ill. Soon after their marriage they came to Montgomery County, buying 160 acres of land in Raymond Township on which they lived until they died, he passing away in 1900, and she about 1905. Fraternally he belonged to Harvel Camp, M. W. A. The parents had the following children: Robert M., who is a farmer of Hereford, Tex.; Edgar J., and one who died in infancy. Edgar J. has a half brother, George K.

Edgar J. Moore grew up on the homestead and attended the schools of the district. He has always lived on his present farm, inheriting one-half of the homestead, and he is making a success of his farming. On June 13, 1903, he was married to Ella Martin, born December 28, 1880, in Bond County, Ill., a daughter of John E. and Maranda (Stout) Martin, both of whom reside in Raymond. Mr. and Mrs. Moore have had four children: Verona M., born April 1, 1906; and Bernard L., born December 21, 1916; and two who died in infancy.

MORGAN, Charles E., cashier of the Litchfield Banking and Trust Company, and a man of wide connections and high commercial rating, was born at Springfield, Ill., April 2, 1862, a son of Walter P. and Mary (Brockman) Morgan, na-

tives of Plainfield, Conn., and Sangamon County, Ill., respectively. The grandparents, Horace and Nancy (Button) Morgan, were born in Connecticut. In 1839 a colony came from Connecticut down the Ohio River on a flatboat, and up the Mississippi River, and located at old Stonington, Ill., and the Morgans were among the number. William Brockman, the maternal grandfather, was born in Illinois. Walter P. Morgan was a passenger conductor on the Wabash Railroad for thirty-three years. He died at Decatur, Ill., in 1890, his wife having died in 1865 at Springfield, Ill.

After his mother's death, Charles E. Morgan was reared by his paternal grandparents at Springfield, and by them was sent to the grade and high schools. In 1881 he entered the First National Bank of Springfield as a clerk, and in 1884 became a conductor on a dining car on the Wabash Railroad, which position he held for five years. In 1892 he came to Litchfield to assume the duties of assistant cashier to Col. Delos Van Deusen, the latter having become cashier of the bank of M. M. Martin & Company. In 1903 the bank was reorganized as the Litchfield Banking & Trust Company, and in 1901 Mr. Morgan was made cashier of the concern, and still holds that position. He is also president of the Litchfield Foundry & Machine Company, and in 1904 the company was made a stock company. In addition Mr. Morgan is treasurer of the Elmwood Cemetery Association, and treasurer of the Cooperative Savings and Loan Company.

On April 2, 1890, Mr. Morgan was married to Mattie A. Martin, born at Cochran, Ind., March 5, 1871, a daughter of Mark N. and Matilda (Orchard) Martin, both born in England. Mr. and Mrs. Martin have two children; Harold, who was born in January, 1891, is with the Litchfield Foundry & Machine Company; and Mabel A., who was born in July, 1895. Mr. Morgan is affiliated with the Presbyterian Church. In politics he is a Republican. A Knight Templar Mason, he is now serving on the committee having charge of the control of buildings. The order of Elks also holds his membership and for ten years he served the local lodge as treasurer. In every capacity, he has proven his worth as a man and his ability as a financier.

MORRIS, William N.—Litchfield has many examples of the self-made man in its worthy citizenship, but perhaps no better representative of this class of self-reliant men can be found than William N. Morris, a justice of the peace in this city, and formerly a grocery merchant here for many years. He was born in Randolph County, Ill., in May, 1846, a son of William and Catherine (Tolbert) Morris, natives of Kaskaskia, Ill. The father, who was a farmer, died when forty-six years old. After the death of his first wife, who was the mother of William N. Morris, he married (second) Catherine Coddele, widow of Harmon Coddele. She died in 1914, aged eighty-five years.

The educational advantages of William N.

Morris were very limited, probably not exceeding nine months in all, and only those afforded by the subscription schools of his period. He spent his boyhood on the farm of his father, leaving it to enlist in March, 1864, for service in the Civil War, in Company C, Thirtieth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, at Springfield, Ill. From there the regiment went to Cairo, Ill., and then on through Tennessee and Alabama, and he participated in the engagements at Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, Rome (Ga.), Huntsville (Ala.), and in many skirmishes and was always a brave soldier, and at the battle of Atlanta, July 22, 1864, he was wounded by a gunshot in the right leg and was captured by the enemy. He was confined in the infamous Andersonville prison for nine months, when he was paroled, and finally discharged at Camp Butler, in July, 1865.

Following his discharge, Mr. Morris returned home and remained on the farm until 1867, when he went to Sparta, Ill., and worked in the flouring mills there until 1880, in which year he came to Litchfield, and in October entered the Planet flouring mill, and worked there for three years. He then embarked in a grocery business that he conducted very successfully for twenty-eight years, which he sold in 1912 in order to devote all his time to the duties of justice of the peace, which office he still holds.

On November 29, 1866, Mr. Morris was married to Martha Eaker, born near Lutesville, Mo., a daughter of Daniel and Eliza Eaker. Mr. and Mrs. Morris became the parents of three children: George, who died in 1889; Della, who is Mrs. Harry Van Dorn, of Litchfield, and Charel, who is employed in the postoffice at Litchfield. In politics Mr. Morris is a Republican and served as an alderman from the Third Ward in 1894-5. The Christian Church holds his membership and he has been an elder in it since 1886. He is a Chapter Mason and an Odd Fellow, and belongs to Phillips Post, G. A. R.

MORRISON, Michael, president of the Litchfield National Bank of Litchfield, and one of the leading financiers of Montgomery County, was born in Ireland, November 2, 1850. His parents came to the United States, one year later. The family located in Minnesota where he attended an old fashioned country school held in a log school-house where rude slabs served as seats, and a tuition school at Rochester, Minn., that was also attended by the Mayo brothers, the present famous surgeons. In 1873 Michael Morrison came from New Ulm, Minn., with Charles Ballweg, who conducted a liquor business at Litchfield for several years. In the fall of 1877 he was appointed deputy county treasurer, under James Haynes. Six months after the books were closed, he resumed his connection with Charles Ballweg, going into business for himself in the same line in the spring of 1882, so continuing until July, 1904, when he sold his interests and retired. The First State and Savings Bank was organized in 1906 and he was elected president, J. W. Kidd, vice president, and Dr. M. W. Snell

was cashier. In 1911 the bank was reorganized as the Litchfield National Bank of Litchfield, with Mr. Morrison as president, Mr. Kidd as vice-president, Herbert B. Herrick as cashier. The capital stock is \$50,000, and the deposits are \$300,000. During 1906-7 Mr. Morrison erected a one-story modern bank building for this bank, which is one of the solid business structures of the city.

On June 1, 1898, Mr. Morrison was married to Helen Loescher, born in Wisconsin, a daughter of Theodore Loescher, who was born in Germany. Mr. and Mrs. Morrison have two children: Grace K. and Helen M. Mr. Morrison is a member of the Roman Catholic Church. A man of genial bearing and pleasant manner, he makes and retains friends, and stands very high in public confidence.

MOYER, Martin Luther, M. D., physician and surgeon, at Hillsboro, is one of the leading men of his profession in Montgomery County. He was born at Stotesville, N. C., March 19, 1850, a son of John Mathias and Martha (Kimball) Moyer, natives of North Carolina. They had four children. The eldest were twins, Martin Luther and one who died at birth. The others were: Addison Monroe, who died in early childhood; and Mary Elizabeth, who is the widow of Robert Hogshead. The father was reared as a farmer in North Carolina. He came to Montgomery County, Ill., in 1866, locating near Coffee, where he continued farming until within a year or two of his death, which occurred in 1890, when he was seventy-one years old. He had become blind. The mother of Dr. Moyer died in 1891, aged sixty-seven years. Both were members of the Lutheran Church. The paternal grandfather of Dr. Moyer was George Moyer, and his wife bore the maiden name of Sassaman. They were natives of North Carolina, where both died. Their children were as follows: John Mathias, Evalina, Daniel, Charles, Caleb, Mary, Ann, Elizabeth. The maternal grandparents were Joel and Dorcas (Kearns) Kimball, and both were natives of North Carolina, where they were farming people. Their children were four in number: Thomas, Mary (Polly), Martha and Eliza. By his second marriage Mr. Kimball had the following children: Henry I., Louisa, Calvin, Laura, Chrissie Ann, Wiley, William, Lafayette, and Monroe, who was killed in childhood.

Martin Luther Moyer was sixteen years old when he came to Montgomery County, and this section has continued his home ever since. He attended the district schools in North Carolina, and the old Hillsboro Academy, in Illinois, following which he went to Keokuk, Iowa, and matriculated in the Physicians and Surgeons Medical College, from which he was graduated in 1880. Immediately thereafter he began practicing at Butler, Ill., building up a large and valuable connection, during a residence of seventeen years, when he came to Hillsboro, where for twenty years he has been in active practice.

Dr. Moyer was married first to Miss Emma Gray, who died without issue. In 1887 Dr.

Moyer was married to Miss Susie Gray, a sister of his first wife and a daughter of Alexander and Amanda (Choate) Gray, of Kentucky. Dr. and Mrs. Moyer became the parents of two children, namely: Leland G., who died at the age of four months; and Harold, who is a student in the St. Louis Dental College. Dr. and Mrs. Moyer are members of the Lutheran Church, in which he is an elder. In politics he is a Democrat. His public services have included four years as county coroner, and nine years as a director of the city schools at Hillsboro, and while living at Butler he served as a member of the city council for several years. Professionally he belongs to the county, state and national medical societies, and to the Central Illinois District Medical Society. Mrs. Moyer was born on a farm near Butler. Her father was from Virginia, and her mother from Kentucky, and both are now deceased. Their children were: William A., Emma, James, Susie, Henry and several who died in childhood.

MUNDAY, Charles B., Sr., a justice of the peace at Litchfield, Ill., and one of the substantial men of Montgomery County, was born in New York City, February 10, 1832, a son of John and Mary Ann (Whalen) Munday, natives of Ireland and New York state, respectively. He came to New York when a boy, and in time became one of the city officials, holding the office of city weigher. He died there in 1839, and his wife died in 1836.

After the death of his parents, Charles B. Munday, went to live with his maternal grandparents, with whom he remained until he was fifteen years old, and then was taken by Michael J. Whalen, an uncle living in New York City. When he was twenty-two years old, Charles B. Munday went on a whaling vessel which voyaged to the Arctic Ocean, and after four years of unusual adventure, returned and lived with his uncle for a short time, then went to Milledgeville, Ga., and clerked in a clothing store for seven years, when occurred the breaking out of the Civil War. He learned telegraphy and served as a telegraph operator during the war, and following its close for seven more years at Port Royal, S. C. In 1884 he came to Litchfield, Ill., and after being engaged in various callings, he bought some city property. Under Gov. Fifer he was made a justice of the peace, and through election has held this office ever since, with the exception of four years. He is a Democrat, and has served one term as a member of the Montgomery County Board of Equalization. The Catholic Church and Knights of Columbus hold his membership. Although his educational advantages were confined to a few months attendance in private schools in New York City, Mr. Munday is a well informed man.

In May, 1858, Mr. Munday was married to Victoria Ann Bivins, born near Savannah, Ga., who died May 6, 1917. Their children were as follows: John Henry and James who are deceased; Charles B., who lives at Chicago; Joseph, who is Superintendent of Middle Division of the Central Belt R. R. has headquarters

at Mt. Pleasant, Texas; Eugene, who is deceased; Andrew, who is of Litchfield; Mary, who is deceased; Agnes, who is Mrs. J. A. Byron, of Fort Worth, Texas; Clement, who is deceased; Tressa, who is Mrs. J. F. Busher, of Litchfield; and an adopted daughter, Margaret, who is now Mrs. Gust Muthig of Cairo, Ill. Mr. Munday stands very high in public esteem and during his long incumbency of office he has proven himself wise in judgment and sage in council, and few of his decisions have been reversed by the higher courts.

MURPHY, Sylvester, now deceased, was for many years a highly respected agriculturalist of North Litchfield Township, and during his latter years, a resident of Litchfield, where he was held in much esteem. He was born in Macoupin County, Ill., June 10, 1845, a son of Hiram and Sarah (Huff) Murphy, natives of Ohio, who became early settlers of Macoupin County.

Sylvester Murphy attended the local schools of his native county, and Collinsville College, working his way through the latter institution by teaching school. Coming to Litchfield, he spent his summers on farms, and his winters working in the coal mines at this point. When his parents died he inherited 193½ acres of land in North Litchfield Township, and one residence and one business block at Litchfield, and he was kept busy looking after his property interests. Mr. Murphy was brutally murdered September 1, 1902. In politics he was a Democrat and served as town clerk. His religious connections were with the Christian Church, of which he was a member.

Mr. Murphy was married to Virginia Huddelston, born May 31, 1865, in Cooper County, Mo., a daughter of Thomas and Martha (Sims) Huddelston, natives of Virginia. Mrs. Murphy was taken to Missouri by an aunt, Mrs. Homan and by her she was brought up, but she had but few educational privileges. Mrs. Murphy inherited her husband's estate as there was no issue by the marriage, and she erected a handsome monument over his remains, that cost \$5,100. In August, 1907, Mrs. Murphy was married (second) to Harry J. Hooper, who was born in North Litchfield Township. She has no children by her second marriage.

MURRAY, John Joseph, editor of the Daily Union, one of the leading journals of Montgomery County, is one of the representative young men of Litchfield. He was born at Curran, Sangamon County, Ill., February 1, 1881, a son of Edward and Alice (O'Keefe) Murray, natives of County Tipperary, Ireland. In 1861 they came to Sangamon County, Ill., where the father was a farmer and died there in 1884, the mother continuing on her farm in Woodside Township, where she died in October, 1914.

John Joseph Murray was educated in the common and high schools, the Christian Brothers School, Springfield, Ill., and the University of Valparaiso, Ind., from which he was graduated in 1898. He had worked his way through college, earning all the money for his courses,

receiving no outside help. For the subsequent two years Mr. Murray taught school in Sangamon County. For several years he was a traveling representative for the Scranton School of Correspondence, but his inclination was toward literary work, and upon coming to Litchfield, the sheriff of Montgomery County, who was interested in disposing of the daily newspaper then in the hands of a receiver, induced Mr. Murray to take charge of it. In 1903 the News-Monitor was established, with Mr. Murray as editor, and he continued in editorial charge of it until 1912 when it and the Herald combined under the name of the Daily Union, with him as editor and C. O. Richards, his partner, as superintendent. The paper has a circulation of over 1,100, and is one of the strong political organs of this section.

In November, 1906, Mr. Murray was married to Agnes Hawkins, born at Litchfield, a daughter of Peter and Bridget (Jennings) Hawkins, natives of Ireland. Mr. and Mrs. Murray have two children: Clement and Harold. Mrs. Murray, an accomplished musician, is organist of St. Mary's Catholic Church, to which she and Mr. Murray both belong. In politics he is a Democrat. Fraternally he belongs to the Elks and Knights of Columbus. As a member of the Litchfield Fire Department, he has earned a merit badge. A forceful writer, fearless in his support of what he believes to be right, Mr. Murray exerts a strong influence in his community, and always on the side of law and good citizenship.

MYERS, Charles E., chief of police of Litchfield, and one of the fearless men who realize their responsibility to society and live up to that realization, was born in South Litchfield Township, April 5, 1868, a son of Aaron and Melvina (Hensley) Myers, natives of North Carolina and Illinois, respectively. When a young man, the father came to Illinois and was a farmer of Montgomery County until his death in 1870. In 1882 the mother was married (second) to the brother of her first husband, John W. Myers, a farmer of South Litchfield Township.

Charles E. Myers grew up in his native township and attended the Sunnyside and Platt district schools until he was sixteen years old, when he began farming for his step-father, and so continued for about eight years, when he engaged with the Keller Milling Company, and was at their plants at Litchfield and St. Louis, Mo., for six years. For the subsequent one year Mr. Myers was a fireman on the Big Four Railroad, and for one year on the Wabash Railroad, then returned to his step-father on the homestead. After four years, he moved to Litchfield and was employed in the radiator works in the moulding department, learning the trade of a moulder, and spent seven years with this concern. He was then a patrolman of the Litchfield police department for three years, and in 1905 was made chief of police, and served for three years, when a change of administration caused his retirement, and he returned to the radiator works. In 1910 he was re-appointed chief of

police, and has held that position ever since through successive re-appointments.

On January 26, 1902, Chief Myers was married to Frances Harris, born at Greenville, Ill., April 11, 1871, a daughter of Charles D. and Margaret Isadora (Woolard) Harris. Charles D. Harris was born February 4, 1834, in Tennessee but came to Bond County, Ill., in 1850, and was an alderman of Greenville at the time of his death. A Mason in high standing, he was treasurer of his lodge at the time of his death, and he held a number of positions of trust and responsibility. Chief and Mrs. Myers have two children, namely: Margaret, who was born October 20, 1902; and Freda, who was born October 11, 1905. They are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he is a Republican and a member of the order of Ben Hur.

The maternal grandfather of Mrs. Myers, Rev. James W. Woolard, was a very prominent character, and was one of fifty to volunteer for service during the Black Hawk War from Bond County, and was appointed a musician of his regiment. In payment for his service he obtained a land warrant, and entered the first forty acres of the property now known as the Mulberry Farm. He was one of the judges of the first election held in Bond County. He was first married in 1827 to a Miss Floyd and they had two children: William, who lives at Omaha, Neb.; and John, who died at the age of three years. He was married twice thereafter, in 1844 and 1845. For a time he represented Bond County in the State Assembly, and was chaplain of the One Hundred and Eleventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry, having been licensed to preach in the Methodist faith by Rev. Peter Cartwright. The paternal grandfather of Mrs. Myers was James Henry Harris, who, with his wife, came from Tennessee and became early settlers of Bond County, Ill.

NAIL, Richard H., a representative farmer of Pitman Township, whose fine farm is located on Section 22 and one-half mile east of Waggoner, Ill., was born south of Hillsboro, Ill., February 20, 1867, a son of Berry and Mary L. (Mills) Nail. The father was born in North Carolina and came as far west as Indiana, when a boy, and the mother came to Illinois from her native state of North Carolina, in girlhood. Later Berry Nail settled near Hillsboro, and he was married (second) in Montgomery County to Mary L. Mills. They were Methodists in religious faith, and he a Republican in politics. He had thirteen children, nine of whom are living, four being of his first marriage and five of his second: Joseph; Mollie, who is the widow of A. H. Kessinger; Susan, who is the widow of Frank Kessinger; Amanda, who is the wife of W. B. Walcher; William F., who is a teacher at Morrisville, Ill.; Richard H.; Elizabeth, who is the wife of Benjamin Cress of Christian County, Ill.; Alfred B., who lives in Oklahoma; and Thomas E., of Illinois.

Richard H. Nail was reared on the homestead, attended the local schools and spent two years at the Hillsboro Academy. He then

learned the carpenter trade and worked at it for seven years. At the expiration of this period, he began farming west of Litchfield, and later moved north of Butler, renting land, but later bought the old home farm and conducted it for eight years, when he sold it to the American Zinc Company, and bought a farm on July 1, 1911, of 160 acres, which he is still operating, making a specialty of breeding Shorthorn cattle.

On March 2, 1898, Mr. Nail was married to Lucy M. Hooper, who was born near Shipman, Ill., June 5, 1871, and educated in the public schools of that place. They have six children, namely: Clarence P., born May 22, 1899; Myron, born December 3, 1901; Mary I., born March 29, 1904; Henry T., born November 21, 1906; Edith V., born August 14, 1910; Kenneth E., born May 20, 1913. In politics he is a Republican. A man who understands his business in every detail, he is able to prosecute it successfully, and his prosperity has been earned through his own efforts, and is deserved.

NANTKES, Garrelt O., one of the prosperous young farmers of Rountree Township, Montgomery County, Ill., was born on his present farm, March 28, 1889, a son of Thomas and Minnie (Adden) Nantkes, natives of Illinois, who are now living in Nokomis Township. They became the parents of nine children, four dying in infancy. The living are: Emma, Josephine, Clarence, Hilda and Ganelt.

Garrelt O. Nantkes was reared on the family homestead, and attended the Greenwood and American schools in his native township, remaining at home until 1912, when he began working for neighboring farmers, but in 1914 returned to the homestead and now has charge of all the work of operating the farm. Having spent his life in this line of work, he understands it thoroughly and is becoming an expert on agricultural matters. He was married December 26, 1917, to Miss Huldah Brunken, of Garber, Okla., a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Brunken, formerly of Christian County, Ill. Mrs. Garrelt O. Nantkes was born in Christian County April 2, 1890, living here until she was nearly twelve years of age when the family moved to Garber, Okla. For some years he has been a member of the German Lutheran Church. In political matters he is a Republican, but although he casts his vote for the candidates of his party, he does not enter into public life. Having lived in Rountree Township all his life, he is one of the best known of its residents, and is held in high esteem not only because of his family connections, but for himself as he possesses many sterling traits of character.

NANTKES, Thomas, one of the leading farmers of Nokomis Township, owns and operates a fine farm on Section 18. He was born in Madison County, Ill., February 9, 1861, a son of Jelde and Tjode (Temmen) Nantkes, both natives of Germany, the former born about 1835, and the latter January 6, 1837. When a young man the father came to the United States, and worked for a packing house at Alton, Ill., during the

winters, and on farms during the summers, residing in Madison County, Ill., until 1868, when he moved to Nokomis, and bought eighty acres in this township, living on it until his death in 1872. The mother came to this country in her girlhood, first living at St. Louis, Mo. She survives and makes her home at Nokomis. The parents had the following children: Thomas; Henry A., who is a farmer of Nokomis Township; Minnie, who is the wife of John Woltman of Nokomis; Garrelt who is a farmer; and Emma, who is the wife of Henry Whitmore of Nokomis.

Thomas Nantkes was seven years old when the family came to Nokomis Township, and he was here reared and sent to the district schools, and a German parochial school in the neighborhood, where he was confirmed. He remained at home until he attained his majority, when he began working for himself on a farm in Livingston County, Ill., and in Iowa, being away from Montgomery County for four years. Upon his return he was married March 18, 1888, to Minnie Adden, a daughter of Ogden and Hilda (Luken) Adden. Mrs. Nantkes was born in Madison County, Ill., April 13, 1859, and attended the same schools as her husband. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Nantkes settled in Rountree Township, where they bought eighty acres of land and lived on it for fourteen years, but in 1902 bought their present farm from his mother. They have the following children: Garrelt O., who lives on a farm in Rountree Township; Emma, who lives at home; Josephine who also lives at home and Clarence and Hilda. The family belong to the German Lutheran Church. In politics Mr. Nantkes is a Republican and he is now serving as highway commissioner of Nokomis Township. In addition to his farm, he owns stock in the Oland National Bank at Witt, Ill. A quiet, unassuming man, Mr. Nantkes holds the confidence and respect of all who know him, and is a very desirable citizen.

NANTKES, Henry A., who is a member of an old and honored family of Montgomery County, is residing on his fine farm on Section 18, Nokomis Township. He was born in Madison County, Ill., November 16, 1864, a son of Jelde and Tjode (Temmen) Nantkes, natives of Germany, who after coming to this country located on a farm in Madison County, Ill., later moving to Nokomis Township, where they bought eighty acres of land on Section 18, and there the father died in 1872, but the mother survives, and makes her home at Nokomis. The father belonged to St. Paul's German Lutheran Church, and was one of its charter members. In politics he was a Republican. He and his wife had six children, five of whom survive, namely: Thomas, who is a farmer of Nokomis Township; Henry; Minnie, who is the wife of J. W. Woltman of Nokomis, Ill.; Garrelt, who is a farmer in Minnesota; and Emma, who is the wife of Henry Whitmore of Nokomis.

Henry A. Nantkes was reared on the homestead, and sent to the public schools of the dis-

trict, and the German parochial school, and he was confirmed in the Lutheran Church. As soon as he was old enough, he began working, and his wages were turned over to his mother to help to support the family. On April 14, 1887, Mr. Nantkes was married to Maggie Adden, who was born near Bunker Hill, Ill., October 20, 1866, where she was reared, and attended school. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Nantkes located on their present farm, he buying eighty acres from the other heirs, to which he later added eighty acres. Mr. and Mrs. Nantkes have the following children: Hattie, who is the wife of E. D. Hubbard, has a son, Lloyd E.; Jesse, who is a resident of Nokomis Township, was married to Annie Meiers and they have two children, Wayne and Marvin; Willie; Garret H., who was married to Amanda Arkebauer; and Louis, Pauline, Leona, Edward, and Lawrence. One son, Milo, is deceased. Mr. Nantkes belongs to the German Lutheran Church of Nokomis, and is one of its deacons. In politics he is a Republican, and is a member of the township school board. An excellent farmer, Mr. Nantkes believes in handling a high grade of stock, and in all of his work follows modern methods with gratifying results.

NEAL, Albion E.—Among the representative men of Montgomery County, one of the best known is Albion E. Neal, the present circuit clerk, who has been identified with public affairs in this county and in other sections for many years and is also numbered with the able business men of Hillsboro.

Albion E. Neal was born in East Fork Township, Montgomery County, Ill., July 28, 1862. His parents were William and Sarah (Young) Neal, natives of Kentucky and he is one of their family of eight children, namely: Ellen, now deceased, who was the wife of Cyrus Bost; Caledonia, now deceased, passing away at Boulder, Colo., was the wife of George Davis; Albion E.; Frances, deceased, who was the wife of George A. Hayden; B. Y., who is a minister located at Santa Ana, Cal.; and three who died in infancy.

William Neal, father of Albion E., was born in Kentucky. His parents were Moses and Lucy Neal who lived there into advanced age. They had children as follows: Berry, Frank, William, John S., Lucinda, Diana and a Mrs. Paisley. William Neal came to Montgomery County in 1847 and located near Donnellson in East Fork Township, taking up government land and also purchasing a farm. He died there in 1887 aged sixty years. He married Sarah Young, who died at the age of sixty-seven years. Her father was Douglas Young, a native of Kentucky, who died in Missouri. Her mother spent her entire life in Kentucky. Douglas Young and wife had the following children: Sarah, William J., Mary Lyles, Julia Bost, Shelby D., Emeline Quick, John and Ellen Phipps.

Albion E. Neal was reared on his father's farm in East Fork Township and in boyhood attended the district schools. The necessary limitations of farm life, greater then than now,

decided him to prepare himself for a professional career and he entered the Normal school at Danville, Ind. Later he took a course in a business college at Keokuk, Iowa, and then entered the educational field. For the next seven years Mr. Neal taught school and became well known and popular as an educator. Just at that time he was appointed deputy in the circuit clerk's office and the teaching profession lost him for he remained deputy circuit clerk for the next ten years, when he resigned in order to go into the abstract business. For about four years Mr. Neal conducted this business and then moved to Oklahoma and went into the farm loan business at Oklahoma City. In 1912 Mr. Neal returned to Hillsboro and here embarked in a real estate business, in which he is still interested. Politically he is a Democrat and on the Democratic ticket he was elected a justice of the peace, in which office he served for four years. In November, 1916, Mr. Neal was elected circuit clerk, having previously served in this office for six months filling a vacancy, and Montgomery County has the satisfaction of knowing that this important position is filled by an experienced and capable man.

Mr. Neal was married September 21, 1889, to Miss Alice Geer, who is a daughter of James V. and Rebecca Geer, and they have three children: Loren R., Florence and Laidley. Loren R. Neal is a resident of East St. Louis and is in the employ of the American Express Company. He married Dorothy Williams. Mr. Neal was reared by Christian parents in the faith of the Methodist Episcopal Church and has always been identified with that religious body.

NEECE, George C., one of the successful farmers of Audubon Township who owns 240 acres of fine land on Section 21, is a representative of the best class of agriculturalists of Montgomery County. He was born on his present farm, which is the old Neece homestead, September 22, 1875, a son of William and Pyrena (Williams) Neece. William Neece was born in North Carolina where he was reared, but he left his native state soon after the close of the Civil War and came to Pana, Ill., where he found farm work. His wife was also born in North Carolina, where she was reared and married. They finally located on the farm in Montgomery County now owned by their son George C., and there they died. Starting out in boyhood without means, William Neece accumulated 500 acres of land. He was a strong supporter of Democratic principles and candidates. Both he and his wife belonged to the Free Methodist Church in which he was a class leader. They were the parents of the following children: Minnie, who was the wife of Henry Tabor, is deceased; George C.; John D., who lives in Witt Township; Bert who lives in Audubon Township; La Tosca, who is the wife of Douglas Young, lives near Sorento, Ill.; Fred W., who lives in Montgomery County; and others who are deceased.

George C. Neece was reared on the homestead and sent to the district schools, and remained with his father from whom he learned

farming from the bottom up. On November 2, 1902, he was married to Lola Sanders, a daughter of John and Sarah Sanders, of Montgomery County, Ill. They have the following named daughters: Opal, Ruby, Pearl and Dorothy, all of whom are attending school. Mr. and Mrs. Neece are consistent members of the Free Methodist Church of Audubon Township, and he is one of its trustees, and a leader in its good work, not only in the local congregation, but throughout the county. In politics he is a Democrat, and during 1912 and 1914 he served Audubon Township as supervisor. In addition to his farm he owns stock in the Farmers Bank of Ohlman. In his farm work he has proved it is more profitable for him to raise stock, and he specializes in registered Shorthorn cattle. His operations in this line have been so extensive and his results so conclusive that he is a recognized authority upon cattle raising and breeding and his advice is often sought by others who desire to profit by his experiments.

NEECE, John D., whose fine farm on Section 21, Witt Township, illustrates efficiency in its management, belongs to the best type of agriculturalist to be found in Montgomery County. He was born in Audubon Township, this county, on the farm now occupied by George Neece, in October, 1877, a son of William and Pyrena (Williams) Neece. William Neece was born in North Carolina. By trade he was a hatter and he made a number of the hats worn by the Confederate soldiers during the Civil War, in which struggle he was a Confederate officer, as was his father. He came as far west as Indiana; but after a short time in Indiana, in 1865, he located in Audubon Township, Montgomery County, Ill. He also conducted a brick yard at Pana. Some years after his location in Illinois, he returned to North Carolina, and brought all his family back with him, and located on the county line between Montgomery and Christian counties, where he rented land, and on it he died in May, 1907. His wife, Pyrena Williams, was also born in North Carolina, and was brought to Montgomery County, Ill., by her parents when she was a girl. She died when J. D. Neece was small. The parents had the following children: George C., who lives in Audubon Township; J. D.; Bert, who lives in Audubon Township; La Tosca, who was married to Douglas Young of Bond County, Ill.; Fred, who lives in East Fork Township, this county, and others who are deceased. William Neece was a member of and an active worker in the Free Methodist Church, and one of the leaders in that denomination in Montgomery County.

John D. Neece attended the district schools, and Greenville College at Greenville, Ill., and was later graduated from that college. He lived at home until his marriage which occurred September 11, 1901, when he was united with Norma Z. Wilson, a daughter of N. B. and Ida (White) Wilson, the former of whom was born in Montgomery County, where he was reared. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Neece lived

at Pana for a year and then moved on their present farm. They belong to the First Methodist Church at Irving, Ill., of which Mr. Neece is a trustee. In politics he is a Democrat but he is a prohibitionist in his attitude on temperance. He feeds and raises Hereford cattle and is a big raiser of this strain. Interested in educational matters, Mr. Neece is a trustee of the Greenville College, at Greenville, Ill., to which office he was elected in 1916. Mr. and Mrs. Neece have two children, namely: Russell W. and Pauline M.

NEIGHBORS, James L., whose activities are directed towards the handling of real estate and the selling of insurance, is one of the sound business men of Litchfield. He was born near Palmyra, Macoupin County, Ill., July 12, 1858, a son of Woodford H. and Julia Ann (Duncan) Neighbors, the former of whom was born at Bowling Green, Ky., and the latter in Macoupin County, Ill. The father was a blacksmith who was one of the early settlers of Macoupin County, Ill., from whence he went in 1879 to Reno County, Kas., but in 1880 he returned to Macoupin County.

While James L. Neighbors was growing up in Macoupin County he attended the public schools in his home district. He early developed business capacity and conducted a mercantile establishment at Emporia, Ill., for six years, and then went into handling real estate. He was also in a painting and decorating business and worked as a contractor on the State Normal school, and other public buildings, until 1900, when he came to Litchfield. Here he continued as a contractor for a few years. Afterward for three years he conducted a store, and also traded in real estate, the latter transactions finally becoming so important that in 1911 he sold his mercantile interests in order to devote himself entirely to handling realty and to insurance, and his success has justified his action.

On October 22, 1884, Mr. Neighbors was married to Olive Gilmore, born in Morgan County, Ill. a daughter of William and Charlotte (Deadhop) Gilmore born in Edinburg, Scotland. Mr. and Mrs. Neighbors have one son, Victor L., who is agent for the American Express Company at Litchfield. Mr. Neighbors belongs to the Christian Church. In politics he is a Democrat, and his fraternal affiliation is with the order of Ben Hur. A man of pleasing personality and forceful characteristics, he has steadily advanced and is held in high esteem by all who know him.

NEISLER, Daniel W., a prosperous farmer residing on Section 27, Witt Township, is one of the men who has made himself well and favorably known in this community. He was born in Irving Township, Montgomery County, Ill., October 21, 1846, a son of H. M. and Elizabeth (Lipe) Neisler, natives of Knox County, N. C. When the mother was nine years old she was brought to Illinois by her parents, and the father came to the state after he had attained

his majority. Both settled in Irving Township, where they were later married. The father entered wild land and improved it, and also worked at a trade, and lived on his farm until his death which occurred August 23, 1881. Following his death, his widow was married (second) to Joseph Davis. By her first marriage the mother had fifteen children, of whom seven survive, namely: Joseph L., who is a farmer of Witt Township; Daniel W.; David C., who lives in Colorado; Henry L., who lives in Irving Township; Catherine, who is the widow of Wallace Weber; Anna, who is the widow of J. B. Marks; and Laura, who is the widow of Scott Romaine.

Daniel W. Neisler was reared on his father's farm, and attended the common schools of Irving Township. On December 2, 1875, he was married to Ora E. Knodle, born September 10, 1854, a daughter of George and Margaret (Speilman) Knodle, natives of Hagerstown, Md. In 1864 they came to Montgomery County, locating near Hillsboro, where Mr. Knodle lived until he bought land in Witt Township. In December, 1875, Mr. and Mrs. Neisler located on their present farm. He owns 280 acres of land in Witt Township and fifty acres in Fillmore Township, his home farm being known as the Mound View Farm. Mr. Neisler is a breeder of Holstein cattle, and has a fine dairy herd. The other farm is known as the Lone Oak Farm, and both are very valuable properties. Mr. and Mrs. Neisler have had the following children: Oscar L., who is a graduate of the Irving High school, also attended school at Chicago, is a master mechanic with the Illinois Railroad, married Florence William; Harry D., who is deceased; Guy K., who is at Hillsboro; Milton E., who married Corinne Moore, lives in Witt Township; George A., who married Estella LeMay lives in Fillmore Township; Ira E. who is at home; Walter, who married Effie Ivy, lives in Irving; and Edgar L., who married Elizabeth Lash, resides on the homestead. Beatrice M., who is an adopted daughter, lives at home. The family belong to the Lutheran Church at Irving, Ill. Mr. Neisler is a Democrat but has never entered public life, being too much occupied with his own large affairs, but he is very popular and is widely recognized as a judicious farmer and stockman, and as a good citizen.

NEISLER, Joseph L., whose fine farm on Section 27, Witt Township, is a model for other agriculturalists, owns 160 acres at this place, and fifty acres on Section 6, Fillmore Township. He was born in Irving Township, Montgomery County, Ill., two and one-half miles southeast of Irving, March 9, 1845, a son of H. M. and Elizabeth (Lipe) Neisler. H. M. Neisler was born in Cabarrus County, N. C., in 1816, and came to Montgomery County, Ill., when he was about twenty-one years old, having at that time \$7 in his pocket as his sole capital. Immediately upon his arrival he found employment, however, at carpentering and as a millwright, trades he had previously learned. His wife was also born in Cabarrus County, N. C., and was brought

in girlhood by her parents to Montgomery County, and here she was married. H. M. Neisler and his wife located in Irving Township, where he bought a farm, and this he operated and at the same time he continued to work as a carpenter. For the balance of his life, he continued to live in Irving Township, becoming in time the owner of 1,200 acres of land. He and his wife after their marriage became members of the Lutheran Church, in their earlier days, but later connected themselves with the Presbyterian Church. The mother of Joseph L. Neisler afterwards became a Free Methodist. They had children as follows: an unnamed infant; John M. and Sarah R., both of whom are deceased; Joseph L.; D. W., who lives in Witt Township; Mary E., who died in infancy; David C., who lives in Boulder, Col.; Jernsha C., who is the widow of Wallace Weber, lives at Irving, Ill.; Janiza A., who lives at St. Louis, Mo.; William F., who is deceased; Charles A., who is deceased; Isaac M., who died in Irving Township, December 12, 1916; James N., who died when three years old; Henry L., who lives at Irving, Ill.; and Laura J., who is the widow of Scott Romaine, lives in Alberta, Canada. The father was a Democrat, and served on the school board, taking an active part in church and educational work, and was in every sense a good and substantial man.

Joseph L. Neisler was reared in Irving Township and attended the local schools, remaining at home until he was married on November 9, 1865, to Anna M. Cardwell, a daughter of Thomas Cardwell, a native of Tennessee, who later came to Illinois, where Mrs. Neisler was born. Mrs. Neisler died January 26, 1899, having borne to her husband the following children: Fidelia O., who is the wife of Ray Henderson of Hillsboro, Ill.; William H., who is a Presbyterian minister stationed at Loogootee, Ill.; Luther A., who lives at Decatur, Ill.; Anna E., who died in infancy; Lula Etta, who died in infancy; Eva, who was Mrs. William McCaslin of North Dakota, is deceased; Letha M., who is the wife of Engen Reed, lives at Loogootee, Ill.; Emily M., who is the wife of Joseph Clotfelter, lives at Hillsboro, Ill.; and Bessie M., who is the wife of Walter Scott, lives at Nokomis, Ill. On December 24, 1899, Mr. Neisler was married, (second) to Mary C. Bost, a daughter of Martin and Hannah (Knowles) Bost. Mr. and Mrs. Neisler have had one son, Joseph C., who died when he was four years and six months old. They are members of the Free Methodist Church of Irving, Ill. Although Mr. Neisler has voted the straight Prohibition ticket for many years, he was reared in the doctrines of the Democratic party.

In May, 1866, Mr. Neisler moved on his present farm, known as the J. L. Neisler Fruit and Dairy Farm, after having assisted his father in the operation of the homestead, and with the exception of six years spent in Missouri, has lived here ever since. While in Missouri, he spent three years in Phelps County, and three years in Moniteau County, and while in the former, divided his time between farming

and mining. Mrs. Neisler was born in Fillmore Township, one mile north of Fillmore, August 13, 1855, and lived there until her marriage, having attended the local schools. She is a fine housekeeper and a very efficient person in every respect.

NELDON, Zack, one of the prosperous general farmers of North Litchfield Township, has won neighborly approval and is a hard-working, self-respecting citizen of Montgomery County. He was born in Green County, Ind., January 4, 1863, a son of George W. and Barbara (Howell) Neldon, natives of Ohio and of North Carolina, respectively. They came to Montgomery County, Ill., in 1873, on a visit, and then left for Missouri and lived at different points in that state until 1879, when they returned to Montgomery County, Ill., and for a time the father was here engaged in farming. Once more they went to Missouri, where they bought land and there both died.

From the time he was sixteen years old, Zack Neldon has been self-supporting. He had but few opportunities for attending school, but he made the most of what he had, and is a well informed man. At the age of twenty-nine years he went to Gasconade County, Mo., where he bought land on which he farmed for seven years. He then sold it and returned to Montgomery County, and bought fifty acres in North Litchfield Township. This farm was unimproved brush land, but he has cleared it, made many improvements including the erection of a modern residence and other buildings, and has it under a high state of cultivation, carrying on general farming upon it.

On August 22, 1893, Mr. Neldon was married to Anna Poppenhouse, born in Gasconade County, Mo., April 7, 1869. Mr. and Mrs. Neldon have had the following children: Martha, who was born February 27, 1895, is Mrs. Harry Monhick, of Raymond Township and has one son, Fred; and George, who was born September 14, 1897, Mary who was born March 16, 1900, Flora, who was born September 27, 1904; and one who died in infancy.

NOBBE, Charles H., one of the prosperous business men of Farmersville, is engaged in handling grain at that point, operating an elevator and is making a success of this line of endeavor. He was born in South Litchfield Township, Montgomery County, July 27, 1871, a son of Charles and Anna (Schoen) Nobbe. The father was born March 18, 1840, in Prussia, Germany, and remained there until he was ten years old, when he was brought in 1850, to the United States by his parents who made the trip by way of New Orleans, from whence they came up the Mississippi River to Alton, and thence to Mt. Olive, Macoupin County, where Charles Nobbe grew to manhood. The family later moved into Walshville Township, Montgomery County. Mrs. Nobbe was born in Hanover, Germany, and when fourteen years old was brought to this country by friends and locating at Staunton, Macoupin County, Ill., she was engaged in

earning her own living until her marriage. After marriage she and her husband located in Walshville Township, where they remained until 1874, and in that year bought 240 acres of land in South Litchfield Township. Still later Charles Nobbe moved to Litchfield where he was engaged in the grain business, and subsequently he established the grain elevator now conducted by his son, Charles H. Nobbe, at Farmersville.

Charles H. Nobbe attended the schools of his district, and he assisted at home until he was married. For a year succeeding his marriage he was engaged in farming, and then he moved to Farmersville and took charge of the elevator, and has been engaged in the grain business ever since. For a time he and his brother Henry were in partnership, but this association was dissolved, and Charles H. Nobbe has since continued alone. In 1896 Mr. Nobbe was married to Minnie Peters, who was born in Montgomery County, her parents being natives of Germany. The first Mrs. Nobbe died within a year of her marriage. Mr. Nobbe was married (second) to Minnie Brockmeyer, a daughter of August Brockmeyer, of Pitman Township. Mr. and Mrs. Nobbe became the parents of four children namely: Vera; Allen; Inza, who died at the age of one year and six days; and Edna. Mr. Nobbe is a Republican. He served as an alderman of Farmersville, and was treasurer of the town for four years. The German Lutheran Church of Farmersville holds his membership, and has his hearty support.

Mr. Nobbe is a live business man and a valued addition to his community. In 1908 he established the Light Plant here and conducted it to December, 1912, then sold to the Central Illinois Public Service Company of Mattoon. The office he now occupies is the first building built here and he and his father have conducted a grain business here continuously excepting one year, when he was in the lumber business a short time.

NOBBE, William H., one of the successful farmers of Pitman Township, owns and operates 240 acres of fine farm land on Section 3. He was born in Walshville Township, Montgomery County, Ill., April 6, 1862, a son of Charles and Anna (Schoen) Nobbe, the former born in Prussia-Germany, and the latter in Hanover, Germany. When he was eleven years old, Charles Nobbe was brought to the United States by his parents, settlement being first made in Macoupin County, Ill. Soon after the arrival of the family, the grandfather died, but the mother of Charles Nobbe kept her little family together on the farm of eighty acres, and on it Charles was reared. Anna (Schoen) Nobbe came with a party of young people to Staunton, Macoupin County, Ill.; her parents never leaving Germany. Prior to her marriage to Charles Nobbe, she worked and earned her own living. When they married, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Nobbe bought a farm of 360 acres in South Litchfield Township, but later went to Litchfield where he was a grain merchant, and he still later established the grain business at

Farmersville, now owned by his son, Charles H. Nobbe.

William H. Nobbe remained at home until 1883 when he rented a farm from his father and continued on it for four years. He then came to his present farm, then owned by his father, and rented it until the father's death at which time he inherited a portion of it, and bought the remainder, 120 acres, from the other heirs. He also owns 160 acres on Section 10, Pitman Township, and 240 acres in Oklahoma. Mr. Nobbe is a breeder, raiser and feeder of good cattle, specializing on Jersey stock. In addition to his farming interests, he is a stockholder and director of the First National Bank of Farmersville which he helped to organize.

On July 8, 1883, Mr. Nobbe was married to Sophia Niemann, daughter of Henry Niemann. She was born at Mt. Olive, Macoupin County, Ill., February 1, 1862, and her parents came to that locality from Germany. Mr. and Mrs. Nobbe had six children, as follows: Annie, who is Mrs. Albert Niemann, of Pitman Township; John, who died in 1904, aged eighteen years; Ida, who is Mrs. Edward Fuchs, of Pitman Township; Willie, who died at the age of eighteen months; and Louis C. and Linda, who are at home. Mrs. Nobbe died February 24, 1916, having been a devoted wife and mother. Mr. Nobbe is a member of Zion German Lutheran Church of Farmersville, of which he is a deacon and a member of the official board. His father helped to organize this church and was one of its leading members and officials for many years. The Nobbe family is one of the best known in Montgomery County, and its members stand high in public esteem.

O'BANNON, Samuel Edward, a justice of the peace at Litchfield, Ill., and a very prominent man of Montgomery County whose earlier years were devoted to farming, is held in the highest respect and esteem by his fellow citizens. He was born at Locust Grove, Ill., April 7, 1843, a son of Richard W. and Matilda (Dorsey) O'Bannon, the former born near Fairfax Courthouse, Va., and the latter in Jefferson County, Ky. The date of the father's birth was 1808, and that of the mother's 1816. The O'Bannon family came to Kentucky in 1816, and Richard O'Bannon was married there, and entered into a dry goods business, moving subsequently to Saline County, Mo., where he conducted a dry goods business until the fall of 1842, when he came to Illinois, joining a brother-in-law, Nimrod Dorsey, at Alton, who was then warden of the penitentiary.

In the spring of 1843 Mr. O'Bannon began improving a farm of eighty acres he had purchased six miles south of Bunker Hill, Ill., at a point where the Springfield and St. Louis wagon road crosses the Alton & Staunton wagon road. There he farmed and conducted a hotel, a country store and the post office, until 1854, when he moved to the present site of Litchfield, the family following soon after. The household goods were shipped over the Big Four Railroad, and he built the first house in the original town

of Litchfield and was the first merchant there. Others who came with him were W. T. Elliott, who was taken by Mr. O'Bannon when he was seven years of age and reared by him, James W. Jeffery, Henry Appleton and W. S. Palmer. His store-room stood on the present site of the building occupied by the Litchfield Banking & Trust Company. His dwelling was the house where Dr. Baker now resides. He conducted his store with the help of the boys he had reared, until his death, November 14, 1885. The mother survived him. Their children were Samuel E., and Johnsie D., who is deceased.

Samuel E. O'Bannon attended the common schools of his neighborhood, and when thirteen years old began clerking for his father. In 1868 he moved to a farm of 320 acres in Zanesville Township, and improved the place upon which he lived until 1874, which his father gave to him in 1871. In that year he returned to Litchfield and became interested with his father in business, but when his father died, he returned to his farm, and lived on it until in January, 1896, he sold it and bought 106¼ acres in North Litchfield Township. This he continued to farm until December 5, 1905, when he rented his farm and moved to Litchfield. In March, 1906, he was elected a justice of the peace, and still holds this office. During his occupancy, he has done more work in the justice court than any other justice in the county, his record being 3,200 state, city and civil cases. His judgments are sound and practical, and seldom are reversed by the higher courts.

On February 15, 1866, Judge O'Bannon was married to Helen Quisenberry, born at Columbia, Boone County, Mo., a daughter of William and Joan (Henderson) Quisenberry, natives of Kentucky. Judge and Mrs. O'Bannon have had the following children born to them: Dr. R. W. who is living at Hollister, Cal.; Edward K., who lives at San Francisco, Cal.; Mary B., who is Mrs. Dr. C. M. Ament of Oklahoma; and Nellie Q., who is Mrs. W. F. Judd, of Litchfield. Judge O'Bannon belongs to the Christian Church. A Democrat, he served for two years in succession as township collector of North Litchfield Township. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Modern Woodmen of America.

OPPENHEIM, Rev. Charles W.—The Catholic priests the world over are men of scholarly attainments and self sacrificing nature, and their work not only in behalf of their parishes, but also for humanity, has always been a very forceful factor in the development of any community. Rev. Charles W. Oppenheim, pastor of the Roman Catholic Church at Raymond, Ill., is one of the devoted clergymen of his faith. He was born at Schenectady, N. Y., coming of an old family of that state, his ancestors having come to the United States over one hundred years ago, from Germany. The father of Reverend Oppenheim was Prof. William G. Oppenheim connected with Columbia University for some years, with the degrees of LL. D. and Ph. D., and he is still living, making his home in New York state.

After attending schools in Albany, N. Y., Syracuse, N. Y., and Trenton, N. J., Reverend Oppenheim studied for the priesthood, and was ordained at Albany, N. Y., January 19, 1896, following which he was an instructor at the Seminary at Trenton, N. J. for seven years. For the next year, he was stationed in Indiana, and was then transferred to Springfield, Ill., where he spent two years. On July 1, 1907, he came to the church at Raymond where he has since remained, and under his pastorate the parish has erected a new church. Having been with his people for some years he is fully acquainted with them and their needs and is accepted as a friend as well as their spiritual guide and instructor.

ORPIN, William, now living retired at Litchfield, has been at various times connected with several important business ventures in Montgomery County, and there are many interesting incidents connected with his long life here. He was born at St. Leonards, Kent County, England, April 11, 1836, where his parents died. Mr. Orpin was married in his native place, April 11, 1861, to Esther Cooper, born on the island of South Hayling, Hampshire, England, October 7, 1838.

When he was twenty-one years old, Mr. Orpin entered the English constabulary, and continued a member of this force for five years and 133 days. After that he was coachman for one of the titled English families until 1864 when he came to the United States, landing in New York City with fifteen English shillings in his pocket. He and his wife had had their fare paid to Grass Lake, Mich., and after they reached there, he began working for a butcher, so continuing from March until September, when he was employed to butcher cattle by the United States government, and in this work was sent to Pulaski, Ga., and later to Nashville, Tenn., being in the employ of the government until the following April when he returned to Michigan. There he worked at various jobs until the summer of 1865, when he came to Litchfield, Ill.

Among other things Mr. Orpin was engaged in after coming to Litchfield, was early work in Elmwood Cemetery, and he saw its first grave excavated. For the subsequent thirty-four years he was connected with the cemetery in various capacities. During this period he rented land near the cemetery and raised vegetables which he marketed for three years. He then bought two cows and sold milk, carrying it about in buckets to his patrons. As soon as he could afford the outlay, he added more cows to his herd, invested in a horse and wagon, increasing his business until he had twenty cows. At the expiration of seven years he sold his dairy and bought five acres of land near the cemetery, grubbing out the stumps on it, and here he carried on gardening, and set out all kinds of fruit trees. He kept on improving his property on which he lived for thirty years, and then sold it. For the next four years he was engaged in hotel-keeping, and then he retired. In April, 1911, Mr. Orpin was elected a justice of the

peace, and was elected to the same office in 1913 and 1917, for South Litchfield Township on the Democratic ticket. He and his wife early connected themselves with the Episcopal Church.

A heavy bereavement fell upon Mr. Orpin in the death of his beloved wife, which occurred March 26, 1906. She left no living issue, but she and Mr. Orpin had adopted a child, Wilson H. Orpin, who now lives at Griggsville, Pike County, Ill. He is married and has one daughter, Esther. Mrs. Orpin was much esteemed and was one of the most charitable women this county has ever known. Her memory is tenderly cherished, and no one ever speaks of her except with praise. A local paper in commenting upon her demise says, in part: "Few people in the city have the reputation for doing good that belongs to Mrs. Orpin. She has been a foster mother to a number of wayward boys, some of whom have grown up to be a credit to the lady and Litchfield." At the time of her death Mrs. Orpin was aged sixty-eight years five months and nineteen days. The funeral services were conducted from the First Methodist Church by Rev. Dean Wright, of Greenville, and her remains were interred in Elmwood Cemetery, with which Mr. Orpin had been connected for so many years. While she was publicly acknowledged to be a most benevolent and charitable lady, many of her kindly acts were never made public, for hers was the Christianity that did not seek to be exploited, but love and gratitude remain hidden in the hearts of many of those she quietly benefited. Hers was a beautiful and helpful life.

OWENS, Patrick, now deceased, was for many years an honored resident of North Litchfield Township. He was born at Louisville, Ky., August 9, 1834, and had the misfortune to lose his parents when he was an infant. He and John Dougherty were brought to Montgomery County, Ill. by Reuben Ross. In 1854 Reuben Ross went to Texas, and Patrick Owens remained at Litchfield, and he worked on farms in different parts of this neighborhood.

On March 12, 1857 Mr. Owens was married to Rebecca Griffith, born in what is now North Litchfield Township, June 9, 1837, a daughter of William and Mary (Briggs) Griffith, he born in Tennessee and she at Edwardsville, Ill. They were among the earliest settlers of Montgomery County. Mr. Griffith served as a soldier during the Black Hawk War, and in return for his services was given two land warrants for eighty acres of land, forty acres of which is the present site of the western part of Litchfield. The other forty acres, after his death, were sold to Jacob Blackwelder. After his marriage, Patrick Owens bought a farm in North Litchfield Township, just south of the Zanesville Township line, and it comprised eighty acres of prairie and ten acres of timber land. On this farm he died September 26, 1879.

Following the death of her husband Mrs. Owens with the help of the children conducted the farm, remaining on it until 1887, when she rented it and bought two lots and moved to

Litchfield where she lives in a modern residence on her lots. She and her husband had the following children: John, who died November 3, 1914; Elizabeth, who is deceased; Harriet, who is Mrs. Henry Long of Madison, Ill.; George, who is deceased; Sarah, who lives with her mother; William D.; Robert, who is deceased; Charles, who lives at Decatur, Ill.; and Edward, who is deceased. Patrick Owens attended the Baptist Church, of which Mrs. Owens is a member. In politics he was a Democrat. Mrs. Owens remembers very well when Montgomery County was still undeveloped and wild animals ran at large. Many of the fields that are now very fertile and covered with grain or are rich pastures, when she was a child were worthless because of the water on them, and at that day it was never thought they could be drained and made to yield banner crops. Some of her recollections are exceedingly interesting and would be given at length did space permit.

OWENS, W. D., a thoroughly responsible and efficient contractor of Litchfield, has been connected with some of the best work in this line not only in the city, but the surrounding country as well. He was born in North Litchfield Township, March 23, 1870, a son of Patrick and Rebecca (Griffith) Owens, he born in Kentucky and she at Litchfield. Patrick Owens and John Dougherty were brought to Litchfield when they were five years old, and here the former was reared and became a farmer. In young manhood he bought a farm in North Litchfield Township, on which he died in 1879, aged forty-five years. For the subsequent twenty-eight years the mother lived on the farm and then moved to Litchfield.

Until his marriage, which occurred in June, 1893, W. D. Owens resided with his mother. On that date he was married to Mollie Z. Eddington, born in Montgomery County, a daughter of Robert and Meroy (Graves) Eddington. After his marriage he lived at Litchfield and became a carpenter, working at his trade until 1906 when he began contracting and continued alone until 1910, when he took Joseph E. Tite into partnership. The firm does a general contracting business at Litchfield and in the vicinity, and also all kinds of mill work, and they have a well equipped shop. Some of the finest work in the city has been done by them, and they are accepted as thoroughly reliable in every respect.

The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Owens are as follows: Charlie Ernest, who lives at Alton, Ill., where he is foreman of the Cartridge works, was married to May Gallery, of Jacksonville, Ill.; and William Kenneth and Lillian Lucile, both of whom are at home. The family are Baptists. Mr. Owens is a Republican and a Mason. He belongs to the Lincoln Federal League and the Carpenters Union, being a trustee of the latter. An excellent business man and good citizen, Mr. Owens is recognized as a valued adjunct to his community.

PADEN, Albert Milton, a farmer of Hillsboro Township, living on Section 16, belongs to sev-

eral of the old and honored families of Montgomery County. He was born on the old Paden homestead on Section 17, Hillsboro Township, April 27, 1864, a son of James M. and Mary Ann (McLean) Paden, natives of Kentucky and Indiana, respectively. The Paden family originated in Kentucky, and the McLean family in North Carolina, and both were established in Montgomery County during pioneer days. A history of these two families is found elsewhere in this work.

Albert M. Paden was reared on the homestead and was sent to the neighborhood schools, remaining at home until he reached his majority. After completing the course in the country schools, he went to the Hillsboro High school, and Brown's Business College at Jacksonville, Ill., but he has always been a farmer. In order to assist him in buying his first eighty acres of land, his mother gave him a portion of the purchase price, and he borrowed the remainder. This land he has improved until he has increased its value very materially. He has on his farm the old barn that was the first big barn built in the county. It has walnut sills that are 16 inches square, and one of its posts has catches in it, which indicates that the building was used originally as a sawmill. Great gatherings used to be held in this barn, some congregating to dance, and others to hold religious services. In either case, people came to it from miles about to attend the meetings.

On May 14, 1884, Mr. Paden was married to Miss Dora Emery, a daughter of Robert and Ruth (Wilson) Emery. Mr. and Mrs. Paden have three children, namely: James Carl, Albert R. and Bertha. James Carl is a traveling salesman, but calls the farm his home; Albert R. lives at home; and Bertha was married July 19, 1917, to Elmer E. Rainey. Mrs. Paden is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Paden is a Republican in politics. He filled the office of school director for twenty-seven years, and during all of that time had trouble with but one teacher. Hillsboro Township is one of the finest farming communities to be found anywhere, and its residents compare favorably with those of any similar locality in the country. Mrs. Paden was born in East Fork Township, this county, March 12, 1865. Her father was born at Fillmore, Ill., and her mother in Missouri. The father died in 1868, but the mother survives. They had two children, namely: Dora, and Seborn Emery. The mother, after the death of the father, was again married, her husband being J. H. Hammack, and they had two children, namely: Walter D., and Allie. Prior to her marriage with the father of Mrs. Paden, the mother had been married, her first husband being a Mr. Williams, and they had one child, Jennie, who was married to a Mr. Dillworth.

PADEN, Samuel R., one of the progressive farmers of Hillsboro Township, living on Section 17, in enterprise and thoroughness is typical of the best class of Montgomery County agriculturists. He was born on his present farm

March 2, 1860, a son of James M. and Mary Ann (McLean) Paden, natives of Kentucky and Indiana, respectively, a sketch of whom is found elsewhere in this work.

Samuel R. Paden attended the neighboring schools, and remained at home until he attained his majority, at which time he rented land for a number of years. When his father died and the estate was divided, he received forty acres of the old homestead as his share, to which he has added 120 acres, and he also owns forty acres in another tract. In order to secure the additional 120 acres in the homestead that belonged to his grandfather, he bought out the interests of the other heirs.

On February 3, 1885, Mr. Paden was united in marriage with Miss Nellie C. Chamberlain, the only child of Woodbury and Kate (Cokeley) Chamberlain. Mrs. Paden was born near Boston, Mass., March 3, 1864. Her father died in 1878, and her mother is also deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Paden have had five children, namely: Woodbury, who died at the age of three months; Maude Ethel; Rice Milton; Mabel Grace, and one who died in infancy. Maude Ethel was married to Rev. J. D. Scott, and they have two children, Maude Marie and Catherine Chloe, and live in La Grange, Mo. Mrs. Paden belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics Mr. Paden is a Republican and has served for about twenty-four years as a school director.

PADEN, Robert Newton, was once one of the most important men of Litchfield, which he served in many capacities, both official and private, and his name is recorded among those men who have made Montgomery County what it is today. He was born in Todd County, Ky., August 5, 1830, and in young manhood came to Illinois, spending some time at Vandalia, where he was married (first) to Illinois Blackwell, born March 5, 1831. She died May 16, 1881, having borne him one son, Joseph T., who died in infancy. Mr. Paden later went to Rochester, Minn., where he was engaged in a drug business for twelve years, and then came to Litchfield, where he was in a loan and real estate business, and was superintendent of the Litchfield oil wells. A stalwart Republican, he was the successful nominee of his party for mayor of Litchfield, and supervisor of his township, and during life held other important elective offices. His importance in his community was recognized by his appointment to the board of trustees of the University of Illinois at Urbana, and he held that important office for many years.

On May 8, 1883, Mr. Paden was married (second) to Anna S. Grinsted, born in Madison County, Ind., September 6, 1838, a daughter of Dr. John and Mary (Randall) Grinsted. Doctor Grinsted was born at Horsum, England, and his wife at Oxford, England. In 1834 they came to the United States, landing at Philadelphia, Pa., from whence they came west to Madison County, Ind., and went thence to Louisville, Ky. They lived in Indiana, in Missouri and in Illinois prior to 1856, when they located at Litchfield, where Doctor Grinsted established the

first drug store of the city, and conducted it for many years. After his death, in 1878, F. R. Milnor bought the store. Mrs. Grinsted died in 1875. Doctor and Mrs. Grinsted had the following children: Mary, who was Mrs. B. M. Munn, is deceased; Mrs. Paden; Jennie, who was Mrs. Charles Snow, is deceased; Henry, who died in infancy; Fannie, who is Mrs. E. J. Brent of Seattle, Wash.; R. H., who lives at Roseburg, Ore.; and Emma, who is Mrs. R. J. Elwood of Long Beach, Cal. Mr. and Mrs. Paden had no children. He was an elder in the Presbyterian Church, and one of its charter members. Mrs. Paden has continued to make her home at Litchfield, her residence being one of the oldest ones in the city yet standing, and it was one of the first of any consequence to be erected here.

PADEN, Rufus C., who lives on Section 21, Hillsboro Township, is numbered among the successful agriculturists of Montgomery County. He was born within a mile and a half of his present farm, February 4, 1856, a son of James and Mary Ann (McLean) Paden. The father was born in Kentucky and came to Montgomery County, Ill., when thirteen years old, in company with his parents. The mother was born in Indiana while her parents were on their way to Illinois. James Paden and his wife had five children, namely: Rufus C.; Thomas A., who lives in Greeley, Col.; Samuel R., who lives in Hillsboro Township; Albert M., who lives in Hillsboro Township; and a daughter who died when four years old.

James Paden located on Section 17 in Hillsboro Township, having inherited this land from his father who had entered it from the government. In addition to this 120 acres he inherited, he owned two additional tracts of forty acres each. His death occurred in 1870 when he was forty-four years old. The mother survived him and died March 13, 1916, aged eighty-one years. Both were consistent members of the Presbyterian Church, of which he was a deacon. The paternal grandfather, James Paden, was married to Sallie Gooden, and they were born in Kentucky. They died in Montgomery County when well advanced in years, having had a large family, namely: Andrew, Milton, William, Samuel, Robert, James, Sylvester, Margaret and one who died young. The maternal grandfather was Addison McLean and he was married to Catherine Lewey. They were natives of North Carolina, and early settlers of Montgomery County, Ill., where they died well advanced in years. Their children were as follows: Mary Ann, Isobel, Sarah, William, Nancy, Amanda, Newton and Dora, and two who died in infancy.

Rufus C. Paden was reared on his father's farm and has always lived in Hillsboro Township. He attended the district schools and the old Hillsboro Academy, remaining at home until he attained his majority. At that time he went to work in a lumber yard at Hillsboro, where he remained for two years, and then was in an agricultural implement business for three years, doing a large amount of business for that time.

After his marriage he moved on his present farm where he owns, in partnership with his wife, 216 acres of land that is well improved. In his farming he raises diversified crops, and as the result of modern methods and careful management he has won desirable results.

On November 4, 1885, Mr. Paden was married to Miss Martha Lewey, a daughter of Oliver and Jane (Stephenson) Lewey, and they have one son, Lester, who is at home. Mrs. Paden is a Presbyterian. She was born in Hillsboro Township, two miles south of her present home. Her parents were natives of North Carolina, and they had eight children, as follows: William, Albert, Mary, Christopher, and Martha. There were three who died in infancy.

Rufus C. Paden has won his station in life by his industry and good judgment. A native son of Montgomery County, for over sixty years he has been identified with its growth and development. He acquired a common school education, and while not occupied with the duties of the schoolroom he assisted his father on the farm. In politics he is a staunch Republican, and keeps well posted on the questions and issues of the day. While he has served three terms as high way commissioner, otherwise he has not sought nor held office, preferring to give his undivided attention to his home and friends, his farm and business affairs. For some forty years he has been a Mason. His wife, who also belongs to one of the old families of the county, shares equally with him the high esteem in which he is held by his neighbors and many friends.

PAISLEY, George William, now living retired at Litchfield, is one of the men who has been intimately associated with the development of the coal interests in this section, as well as a public official of considerable note. He was born in Montgomery County, March 1, 1838, a son of Joseph and Martha Ann (Allan) Paisley, natives of North Carolina and Kentucky, respectively. The mother of George William Paisley was his father's second wife, he having been married first to Polly Paisley, in North Carolina. In 1822 the father moved to Montgomery County, Ill., where he was married in 1837 to his second wife, Martha Ann Allan. Entering land one-half a mile north of Donnellson, he improved it and lived upon it until his death, at which time he had 400 acres of land.

George William Paisley attended the district schools, and for three terms during the winter seasons, went to the old Hillsboro Academy. He remained at home until his enlistment for service during the Civil War, leaving in August, 1862, to become a member of Company I, One Hundred and Twenty-second Illinois Volunteer Infantry. This regiment was assigned to the Sixteenth Army Corps, under Gen. A. J. Smith, and participated in a number of engagements prior to the real battles of Nashville, Tupelo, Park's Crossroads, Town Creek, siege and capture of the works at Blakeley, Ala., which last battle was fought on the day of General Lee's surrender. The regiment was mustered out at Mobile, Ala., the last of July, and was dis-

charged at Springfield, Ill., in August, 1865. After the battle at Blakeley, the troops were marched to Montgomery, Ala., and up the principal street of the capital city, and saw the Statehouse in which Jefferson Davis had delivered his inaugural address upon assuming the presidency of the Confederacy.

After his discharge from military service, Mr. Paisley went to Hillsboro and studied law with Judge E. Y. Rice. In 1865, he was elected county surveyor for two years, and then continued his legal studies, and in the meanwhile sold real estate, until he was admitted to the bar in 1868. In 1881 he was elected to the lower house of the state assembly and served for two years. In 1885 he was appointed inspector of Surveyors-General and District Land Offices for the Central Division U. S., and his duties took him to Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama and Florida, concerning the public lands of these states and territories. In pursuance of his duties he was also sent into the states of Minnesota, the two Dakotas, California, and to New Mexico and Arizona. During the land rush to Oklahoma in 1889, Mr. Paisley had supervision of a land office in that state. In this very responsible position Mr. Paisley made a number of investigations of land and timber frauds for the General Land Office. He resigned during 1889, and returned to Hillsboro and resumed his practice of law and the handling of real estate, although his public services were not yet over for during the period between 1894 and 1898, he was called upon to hold a seat in the senate of the state. Mr. Paisley opened a coal mine at Witt, this county, and made a great success of his mining venture, selling it in 1906, and moved to Litchfield in that year, where he has since lived in honorable retirement.

On June 5, 1872, Mr. Paisley was married to Margaret Middleton, born in St. Lawrence County, N. Y., a daughter of Rev. John and Sibella (Galbraith) Middleton, natives of New York and Ireland, respectively. The father was a Presbyterian preacher. Mr. and Mrs. Paisley had the following children born to them: Anne, who is deceased; Ethel, who is the widow of Joseph McDavid, lives with her father; Georgia, who died at the age of eleven years; Margaret, who is Mrs. Dr. O. H. Brown of Phoenix, Arizona; and Susan, who lives at home. In religious faith Mr. Paisley is a Presbyterian. His political convictions make him a Democrat and he has done yeoman service for his party both as a public official and private citizen.

PALMER, Albert B., one of the highly respected residents of Litchfield, was born at Litchfield, Ill., December 29, 1863, a son of W. and Sarah C. (Burnet) Palmer, he born November 19, 1819, in Todd County, Ky., and she born August 16, 1836, at Newark, N. J. The grandparents, Lewis D. and Ann Hunsford (Tutt) Palmer, were born in Northumberland County, Va., June 2, 1781, and Culpepper County, Va., Oct. 27, 1786, respectively. Lewis D. Palmer was a son of

Isaac and Ann (MacAnley) Palmer, natives of Northumberland County, Va., the former of whom was born November 1, 1747, and died in Christian County, Ky., and the latter was born in June, 1747. The maternal grandparents of Albert B. Palmer, Albert and Sarah Ann (Cook) Burnet, were born May 17, 1812, and May 1, 1815, respectively. The father of Albert B. Palmer died on the farm where he had resided all his mature years. He held all of the offices within the gift of the people, from justice of the peace to mayor of Litchfield. His death occurred in April, 1904, and since then the mother of Mr. Palmer has resided at Hill Top Farm.

Albert B. Palmer attended the public schools of Litchfield, and worked as a clerk in a store conducted by his father, but later moved on the homestead and began general farming, having continued in that line ever since.

On June 12, 1897, Mr. Palmer was married to Olivia L. Tuttle, who was born at Litchfield, Ill., November 11, 1872, a daughter of Henry G. and Ann Virginia (Keller) Tuttle, natives of Pennsylvania and Maconpin County, Ill., respectively. Henry G. Tuttle was a son of Nathan and Sarah Ann (Gardner) Tuttle, natives of New York state. The maternal grandparents of Mrs. Palmer were Marcus Lindsay and Polly Ann (Chapman) Keller, natives of Kentucky and Macoupin County, Ill. Mr. and Mrs. Palmer have one daughter, Mary Virginia, who was born March 23, 1898, at Hill Top Farm, and she has attended the grade and high schools of Litchfield. Mrs. Palmer was educated in the grade and high schools of both Alton, Ill., and Litchfield, Ill. She is a Universalist in religious belief. In politics Mr. Palmer is a Republican, and he belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America. A capable and successful farmer and excellent business man, Mr. Palmer is a forceful factor in the affairs of his community, and he, his wife and daughter hold an enviable position in the social circles of Litchfield.

PANNWITT, F. J., senior member of the firm of Pannwitt & Son, dealers in hardware and furniture at Nokomis, Ill., is one of the sound business men of Montgomery County. He was born in Germany, August 31, 1860, a son of Fred J. and Mary (Hoepfner) Pannwitt, both born, reared and married in Germany, the father being a farm laborer and worker at small jobs of all kinds. In September, 1865, the family came, to the United States, and spent their first year in Chicago, leaving that city for Effingham County, Ill., where the father was engaged in farming.

Until he was eighteen years of age, F. J. Pannwitt remained in Effingham County. In 1878 he went to Bland, Mo., and began learning the blacksmith trade, serving an apprenticeship of three years. In March, 1882, he came to Nokomis, and worked for J. L. Frazier until 1884, at which time he bought Mr. Frazier's business, and continued it until 1904. In that year he bought the agricultural implement business of Challacombe Bros. and has conducted

it ever since, branching out so as to handle hardware and furniture. In 1908 he took his son, Edward F., into partnership with him under the present name.

On February 24, 1885, Mr. Pannwitt was married to Miss Margaret Essmann, born at Bland, Mo., although her parents were both Germans by birth. Mr. and Mrs. Pannwitt have two children, namely: Edwin F., who was born in 1887, was graduated from the Nokomis High school, took a short course at the Washington College at Washington, Mo., and then a year's course at the Gem City College at Quincy, Ill., following which he was made manager of the business house owned by him and his father, and he married Effie Battles, of Nokomis, and they have two children, Alice May and Fred J., Jr.; and Florence L., who was born in 1896, is attending school at Warrington, Mo. The family belongs to the German Methodist Church at Nokomis. Mr. Pannwitt is a Republican in politics. Fraternally he belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America, which he joined in 1886, at Nokomis, and he has served as venerable council of his lodge. Mr. Pannwitt is in very comfortable circumstances, as in addition to his flourishing business he owns two business blocks.

PAUL, Lee M., assistant cashier of the John Ball Company Bank of Farmersville, is rightly numbered among the substantial men of Montgomery County, and one in whom the most implicit reliance may be placed. He was born in Shipman Township, Macoupin County, Ill., September 16, 1861, a son of Jacob and Ellen (McClain) Paul, the former of whom was born at Wheeling, W. Va., in 1815, and the latter near Lexington, Ky., in 1820. They were married in Kentucky, and then went to Marion County, Ind., where they remained until 1839, in that year moving to Alton, Ind., where the father carried on a livery and undertaking business until about 1859, when another removal was made, this time to Macoupin County, Ill., where the father bought a farm and conducted it until 1868, when he came to Montgomery County and was a farmer of Bois D'Arc Township until 1873. For the succeeding three years he lived in St. Louis, but in 1876 returned to the farm and spent the remainder of his life upon it, dying there in 1893, the mother passing away in 1892. They were the parents of six children, four of whom survive, namely: Alice, who is the widow of W. N. Darr, lives at Jacksonville, Ill.; Kizzie, who is the wife of M. J. Taylor of Johnson County, Ind.; Douglas, who is a farmer near Charleston, Okla.; and Lee M.

Lee M. Paul was reared to a rural life, and went to the neighborhood schools, and to one at Indianapolis, Ind. Until 1894 he remained on the farm, but in that year came to Farmersville and entered the bank of John Paul Company and has remained with this institution ever since. However, he has been interested in other enterprises, owning and editing the Farmersville Advance, founded in 1895, which ceased

publication in 1901. Mr. Paul also owns a fine farm of 121 acres of land northeast of Farmersville near White Oak, in Bois D'Arc Township.

Mr. Paul was married in 1898 to Hattie Carroll, who died in 1905. He belongs to Girard Lodge No. 171, A. F. & A. M., Girard Chapter No. 132, R. A. M., Sangamon Lodge of Perfection to the Fourteenth Degree at Springfield, and completed his degrees in the Consistory at Chicago, being now a Thirty-second Degree Mason. He also belongs to the Litchfield Lodge of Elks. In politics he is a Democrat and has served as tax collector of the township. A man of sound principles and excellent business judgment, he has taken a prominent part in the affairs of his community and stands deservedly high with all who know him.

PETERSON, Charles Sidney, one of the leading public men of Litchfield, and a sound business man of Montgomery County, was born in Edwardsville Township, Madison County, Ill., January 18, 1866, a son of Dredmond and Mary (Clark) Peterson, natives of St. Clair County, Ill. The father was a farmer who died in 1872, and the mother died in 1870.

Owing to his parents' early death, Charles Sidney Peterson was taken by an aunt, Mrs. John Flack, and from then until the present, has been continuously active in some useful line of endeavor. When ten years old he was put to work on the Flack farm, and also worked for neighbors, for twenty-five cents per day. In the following summer he received \$6 per month, and in the next season his wages were doubled. In the winter months he cut cord wood and fence posts. Finally he was engaged by J. H. Kendall and worked for him for seven years, and was also employed as a laborer on the construction of the Merchants bridge, across the Mississippi River, for several months.

Seeking a change, Mr. Peterson then went to Johnson, Tenn., and after several months in that place, went to Fayetteville, Tenn., for a few months and subsequently traveled about a good deal, engaging in railroad construction work. It was during this time that he had a disagreement with his employers, being unable to collect \$135 owing to him. He met another workman who had experienced the same difficulty, and they made common cause and resolved to travel together and as best they could, reach St. Louis, Mo., but the new acquaintance proved a better friend of liquor than of Mr. Peterson, and the latter continued alone as far as East St. Louis, Ill. There he secured employment with the Merchants Terminal Railroad, as a bridge carpenter, and in 1891 engaged with the Cable-Grip Car Company, of St. Louis, remaining with that concern until 1900, when he went with the Laclede Gas Company for a few months. In October of that year he came to Litchfield as the representative of the A. Tea Company, and is still holding this important position. Owing to early privations, Mr. Peterson had to educate himself and few men are better informed, or more capable of

adapting themselves to new and responsible positions. In 1905 he was elected, on the Democratic ticket, alderman of Litchfield, and was re-elected in 1905, 1909 and 1911. In 1915 he was elected mayor of North Litchfield, and in 1914 was elected supervisor of North Litchfield Township, and in all of these offices proved himself a capable and conscientious official. Fraternally he belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America, the Elks and the Knights of Pythias.

On October 7, 1891, Mr. Peterson was married to Minnie Smith, born in Madison County, Ill., October 23, 1868, her father being a veteran of the Civil War who had received four gunshot wounds during his period of service in the Union Army.

Mr. and Mrs. Peterson became the parents of the following children: Earl Hogan, who lives at Sterling, Colo.; Charles W.; and Cordelia. The family are members of the Christian Church.

PEW, Preston V., is the leading builder and contractor of Litchfield, and his operations are very important, he being responsible for some of the finest buildings in the city and vicinity. He was born at Cairo, Va., August 28, 1861, a son of James and Nannie (Young) Pew, natives of Mercer County, Pa., and of Glasgow, Scotland. The grandparents were Samuel and Ellen (Cousins) Pew, natives of Pennsylvania, and Andrew and Nannie (Burns) Young. The Burns family came to Cairo, Va., in 1823, and there James Pew and Nannie Young were married, and there she died in 1889, following which he came to Litchfield, Ill., where he died about 1896, having been a farmer all his life.

Preston V. Pew attended the schools of West Virginia until he was nineteen years old, when he began learning the carpenter trade, and in 1881 he came to Litchfield, Ill., where he worked by the day for a couple of years, and then was employed by the Litchfield Car & Machine Company works for about twelve years. He then became a car construction builder employing as many as forty men, and later developed into a general building contractor for Litchfield and its vicinity, and has since continued in this line with very gratifying results.

On September 6, 1887, Mr. Pew was married to Margaret Olive Bickett, born at Sparta, Ill., a daughter of Hugh and Rachel (Hobbs) Bickett, he born in Ayrshire, Scotland, and she at Chester, Ill. Mr. and Mrs. Pew have two daughters: Mabel L., who lives at home, is a member of the Woman's Club; and Blanche A., who is principal of the Lincoln public schools. Mrs. Pew attended the public schools of Sparta, Ill., and she belongs to the Woman's Club. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and all are very fine people and stand exceedingly high in public esteem. In the spring of 1915 Mr. Pew was elected alderman from the Fourth Ward, on the Republican ticket. Fraternally he belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America and the Odd Fellows.

PHILLIPS, Allen David, one of the progressive farmers of Butler Grove Township, belongs to old and honored families of this county, and is connected with well known and substantial people. He was born in this township, November 22, 1871, a son of Francis and Sarah J. (Scherer) Phillips, being their youngest child.

Growing up in Butler Grove Township, Allen David Phillips first attended the country schools, and then Bunker Hill Academy from the fall of 1886 to June, 1887, and in the fall of that year went to Valparaiso, Ind. and remained until February, 1888, in the university at that point, when he was compelled to return home on account of illness. His natural inclinations and training have made him a farmer, and he bought his father's homestead of eighty acres which he is now engaged in cultivating, being an experienced and scientific farmer. This property is partly on Section 8, with ten acres on Section 7. Mr. Phillips also owns forty acres of pasture and timber land in North Litchfield Township, on Section 23, that was entered from the government by Capt. Thomas Phillips February 10, 1836. Mr. Phillips has always lived on his present farm, where he was born, and is much attached to it. He has never married. In politics he is a Democrat, but has not cared to enter the public arena. His fraternal affiliations are with the M. P. L., the order of Moose at Hillsboro, of which he was a charter member and the Odd Fellows. A man of unusual capabilities, he has wisely used his opportunities and is recognized as one of the sterling men of the county.

PHILLIPS, Francis, now deceased, but formerly one of the oldest farmers of Butler Grove Township, was one of the fine old gentlemen of this region, to whose industry and thrift the section owes so much. He was born in Randolph County, Ill., February 14, 1828, a son of Burrell and Harriet (Brown) Phillips, the former of whom was born near Bowling Green, Ky., and the latter near St. Genevieve, Mo. The parents were married in Kentucky, but later came from Mills Point that state to Randolph County, Ill., in 1817, and entered land on the present site of Kaskaskia, President James Monroe's name being signed to the land warrant. The father died in 1832, but the mother died when Francis Phillips was two weeks old, and he was taken to rear by Dr. Sargeant of St. Genevieve, Mo. Later he was brought to Montgomery County, Ill., by an uncle, Capt. Thomas Phillips, who located on a farm in Hillsboro Township.

In 1850 Francis Phillips, in company with others, crossed the plains to California, being on the way from February to August. They remained in the Sacramento Valley until October when Mr. Phillips started back by way of the Isthmus of Panama, shipping for New Orleans, but the ship was wrecked in the Caribbean Sea and a relief ship took the passengers to Old Providence Island where for a month Mr. Phillips was seriously ill with a fever. He was then transferred by a relief ship to Baltimore, arriving in April, 1851. From there he traveled by stage to Montgomery County, passing through

Cincinnati, Ohio, and St. Louis, Mo.. After a stay with his uncle, Captain Phillips, he went to Cassville, Wis., and spent the summer of 1852, going thence to a place about 200 miles above St. Anthony Falls, Minn., where he was engaged in hauling provisions from St. Anthony Falls 10 miles or more north over the solid ice. After about a year he returned to Butler Grove Township, and was engaged in farming for a time, and then sold and bought a farm in Raymond Township. In 1858 he sold that farm and bought 171 acres of land in Butler Grove Township, which was only partly improved. He developed it, and made it a very valuable property, and sold seventy-one acres of it in 1884. Until 1902 he continued to operate the farm, but in that year sold to his son Allen David.

On February 21, 1856, he was married to Sarah J. Scherer, born in Guilford County, N. C., April 17, 1832, a daughter of David and Mary (Wagner) Scherer. Mr. and Mrs. Phillips became the parents of the following children: Thomas B., who was born March 15, 1857, died January 7, 1861; Harriet V., who was born December 11, 1858, died February 2, 1914, having been married to J. H. Rainey; George F., who was born November 1, 1862, died August 4, 1864; Caroline, who was born January 12, 1864, died November 14, 1876; Nettie J., who was born November 4, 1867, died January 10, 1869; and Allen David, who was born November 22, 1871. On March 9, 1911, Mrs. Phillips passed away, and after that Mr. Phillips lived with his son, Allen David. In religious faith he was a Lutheran, and he was independent in politics. His fraternal affiliation was with the Odd Fellows. Having lived for so many years in Montgomery County he witnessed the many changes which have taken place, and his accounts of them and of the numerous adventures of his early life were very entertaining. Always a man of high character and upright principles, he commanded the confidence and respect of all with whom he came into contact, and his fellow citizens were attached to him and proud of his record.

PLATT, Joseph, dealer in harness and vehicles, at Irving, Ill., is one of the reliable and enterprising business men of Montgomery County, who has earned the honorable position he holds in his community. He was born at Philadelphia, Pa., June 26, 1848, a son of Edwin and Elizabeth (Smith) Platt. Edwin Platt was born in England, and came to the United States when twenty-one years old, in 1842, and worked in the fishing industry along the New Jersey coast until he was able to establish himself at Camden, N. J., as a manufacturer. While he was engaged in fishing along the New Jersey coast, he sent back to England for Elizabeth Smith, to whom he was pledged and after she joined him they were married. After a short business experience at Camden, N. J., Mr. Platt returned to Philadelphia, where he continued to manufacture various cloths, and it is claimed that he was the first to manufacture silk or checked bedspreads in the United States. Later he stored his machinery at Camden, N. J., and

went to New Brighton, Pa., where his wife died, Joseph Platt being then about four or five years old. Subsequently Edwin Platt was married (second) to Hannah Smith, a sister of his first wife, and in 1856 they went to Iowa. On February 17, 1866, they located in Irving Township, Montgomery County, Ill., on a farm they continued to occupy until 1901 or 1902, when he retired and they moved to Irving, where he died November 19, 1905. She died June 11, 1916, aged eighty-eight years eleven months and fifteen days. A well-read man, Edwin Platt was held in high esteem for his knowledge, and his advice was often sought and acted upon. For many years he was a believer in the Swedenborgian faith, and lived up to its teachings. Earlier in life he belonged to the Know Nothing party, later espousing the principles of the Republican party, but in 1872 he voted for General Weaver, of Iowa, for president, on the Greenback ticket, and after that he was a Democrat.

Joseph Platt was reared in Iowa, where he attended the local schools, and he was a close student and an intelligent lad. On April 6, 1872, he was married to Laura Louisa Morain, a daughter of James M. Morain of Montgomery County. Joseph Platt then located on his father's homestead, where he remained until the winter of 1876, when he bought a farm in Irving Township, and conducted it until 1893. At that time he moved to Irving and entered into his present business, of dealing in harness and vehicles, his being the oldest established concern in this line at Irving.

Mr. and Mrs. Platt have had the following children: Myrtle C., who was married to Humbert Ludwick of Irving, Ill., was graduated from the Irving High school; Ula Belle, who was graduated from the Irving High school is the wife of Frederick H. Kesiling, and they have a daughter, Oliva S.; Clara S., who graduated from the Irving High school, is the wife of Walter E. Sturgen. They live on the old Joseph Price farm in East Fork Township, and they have two children, Gerald E. and Clayton J. Mr. Platt belongs to Irving Lodge No. 455, A. F. & A. M., of which he is past master and present secretary. In politics he is a Republican, and has served as assessor, police magistrate, and a justice of the peace and as president of the village board. The family belong to the Lutheran Church, and he has been on its official board for thirty-five years.

PLEAK, John J., D. O., who is successfully engaged in osteopathic practice at Hillsboro, is one of the most advanced men of his profession, and enjoys a valuable patronage throughout Montgomery County. He was born in Shelby County, Ill., a son of Marcus F. and Frances W. (Beard) Pleak. After attending the public schools of Shelby County, Dr. Pleak took the scientific course at the National Normal School at Lebanon, Ohio, receiving at its completion the degree of B. S. He then entered the American School of Osteopathy and after taking the full course was graduated in the class of 1908, with

the degree of D. O. Following his graduation, Dr. Pleak located first at Pana, Ill., and in June, 1903, came to Hillsboro where he has since remained. He belongs to the Illinois Osteopathic Society and the American Medical Society. While his headquarters are at Hillsboro, Dr. Pleak can be found once a week at an office at Nokomis, Ill.

On November 28, 1907, Dr. Pleak was married to Frelia Lines, who is a graduate of the Northwestern University with the degree of B. S., and prior to her marriage she was a public school-teacher. Dr. and Mrs. Pleak have three children: Jenette, Ruth and Virginia. Dr. Pleak is a member of the Masonic fraternity. He belongs to the Christian Church. In politics he is a Republican. In addition to his practice, Dr. Pleak derives an income from land in Shelby County, Ill., and in Texas, and is in comfortable circumstances, while his professional skill is such as to bring him a steady and healthy increase in practice. Personally he is held in high regard by the community.

POCOCK, Eddy B., supervisor of Audubon Township, owns and operates 287 acres of valuable land and is one of the leading men of his locality. He was born in Wayne County, Ohio, April 19, 1863, a son of J. B. and Hester (Dull) Pock, natives of Ohio and Pennsylvania, respectively. The mother came from Pennsylvania to Ohio, and the parents met and were married, coming to Illinois in 1869. They located in Audubon Township, where she passed away in February, 1904, and he in April 1906. They were the parents of three sons and one daughter, namely: John A., who lives on a farm in Audubon Township; Cornelius, who is a farmer of Nokomis Township; Eddy B.; and Almira, who is the wife of John Gaden of Audubon Township.

Eddy B. Pocock was reared on the farm where he now lives, and was sent to the neighborhood schools, remaining at home with his parents until his father died, when he bought the interests of the other heirs. In addition to his farming interests he is president of the Nokomis Farmers Mutual Fire and Lightning Insurance Company, and has served as one of the directors for eleven years. He is also agent for the Audubon Township Fire Insurance Company. Mr. Pocock is a director of the Nokomis National Bank at Nokomis, and is in every way worthy of the confidence reposed in him and his ability.

On December 3, 1890, Mr. Pocock was married to Myrta Kellogg, a daughter of Willard Kellogg, and she was born in Audubon Township, June 3, 1867. Mr. and Mrs. Pocock have one son, Chester J., born September 14, 1895, who was educated in the district schools and the Nokomis High School. Mrs. Pocock is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Pocock belongs to Nokomis Lodge No. 456, A. F. & A. M. In politics he is a Republican and for twenty years has been a member of the school board.

In 1915 he was elected supervisor of Audubon Township and is still holding that office and some idea of his personal popularity can be gained from the fact that in a township strongly Democratic, he received a majority of fifty-four votes.

POGGENPOHL, Tony F., one of the successful farmers of Harvel Township, owns and operates a fine farm of 240 acres on Section 9. He was born in Harvel Township, September 9, 1863, a son of Herman and Dena (Brockamp) Poggenpohl. Herman Poggenpohl was born in Germany where he remained until he was eighteen years old, at which time he left his native land and borrowing passage money, came to the United States and by way of New Orleans, La., to Alton, Ill. After a short stay in the latter city, he made his way to Greene County, Ill., where he worked long enough to earn sufficient money to repay the amount he owed for his passage across the Atlantic ocean. He was married there and then he and his wife entered a piece of government land, and on that place his wife died. They had had six children, five of whom reached maturity, namely: Mary, who is the wife of Lynus Young of Decatur, Ill.; John, who lives in Harvel Township; Tony F., Maggie, who is the wife of Edward Kelmel, lives at Morrisonville, Ill.; Lizzie, who was the wife of Herman Weitekamp of Morrisonville, Ill., is deceased; and Henry, who died at the age of eighteen years. Herman Poggenpohl died November 6, 1896, and at that time he owned 800 acres of land. After the death of his first wife, he was married (second) to Regina Mushaffen, and they had nine children, all of whom survive, namely: Frank, Christina, Caroline, Annie, Katie, Charles, Emma, Bertha and Willie.

Tony F. Poggenpohl was reared in his native township, and attended its schools, remaining at home until his marriage which occurred April 17, 1888, when he was united with Emma R. Tonsor, a daughter of John M. and Christina (Lessman) Tonsor of Raymond Township. After his marriage Mr. Poggenpohl settled on the farm where he now lives, renting it until the spring of 1897, when he bought it, and since then has very materially increased its value by making important improvements. Mr. and Mrs. Poggenpohl have had four children, as follows: Herman, who died when he was five months old; Frances E., who is at home, was educated in the Ursuline convent at St. Louis, Mo.; Dena C., who attended the same convent school as her sister; and Fred Maurice, who attended the local schools. The family belong to the St. Maurice Catholic Church. In politics Mr. Poggenpohl is a Democrat, and he served about nine years as a highway commissioner, and is the present incumbent of that office. He is a member of the Order of Moose. For some years he has been engaged in breeding a good grade of Shorthorn cattle, and he also breeds a good grade of hogs, being very successful in all his agricultural activities.

POHLMANN, Bernhardt B., the only florist of Hillsboro, owns and conducts one of the best equipped greenhouses in the county, known as the Hillsboro Greenhouse and Nursery. He was born in West Prussia, Germany, April 20, 1866, and was there taught the florist business. In 1882 he went to Nova Scotia, and from thence came to Chicago, Ill., where he engaged in this line of business. Two years later he went to St. Paul, Minn., and continued in the same business for eight years, when he went to Minneapolis, Minn., and was in the florist business there for three years. Returning to Chicago, he spent two years in that metropolis, and then went to Grand Rapids, Mich., where he was foreman of a large greenhouse for five years. For the subsequent seven years he was foreman of a similar establishment at Springfield, Ill., and then moved to Rockford, Ill., where he went into a florist business and conducted it until 1915, when he located at Hillsboro, buying the business owned by J. A. Wibe. He has 16,000 feet of glass, and four acres of ground, and his establishment is a fine, modern one with excellent appliances of all kinds for growing and handling cut flowers and potted plants.

On August 3, 1895, Mr. Pohlmann was married to Maria Johnson, who was born in Sweden, and came to Minneapolis, Minn., in 1893. They have two children, namely: Helen and Marian, both of whom are at home. He is a member of the Lutheran Church, a Republican in politics, and fraternally is identified with the Modern Woodmen of America, Order of Owls and the Order of Moose. A thoroughly competent man, he understands his business, and carries on a large and profitable trade with Hillsboro and its vicinity.

POLAND, Charles H., who owns 280 acres of land on Sections 34 and 35, Witt Township, and 100 acres of land in Fillmore Township, on Sections 2 and 11, is one of the substantial men and is a representative of one of the old families of Montgomery County. He was born on his present homestead, April 13, 1861, a son of Jacob and Minerva (Stokes) Poland.

Jacob Poland was born in eastern Tennessee, and was a son of Moses Poland, who brought his family to Fayette County, Ill., in 1829, locating on a farm where he rounded out the remainder of his life. There Jacob Poland and family lived, occupying the present site of Ramsey, until the Illinois Central Railroad came through that locality, when they bonded their land, sold it and came to Montgomery County. In 1856 or 1858 they bought the farm now occupied by their son, Charles H. Poland. Jacob Poland was an upright living and honorable man, a consistent member of the Methodist Church. About 1894 he moved to Fillmore, Ill., where he died, August 29, 1898. He and his wife had ten children, four of whom died in infancy, and but two now survive, Charles H. and a sister, Almeda Mary, who is the wife of H. W. Ferguson, of Witt Township. William and George both were soldiers in the Civil

War and gave their country a gallant service, although William died within six weeks, but George served for three years.

Charles H. Poland was reared on his present farm and attended the local schools until he was nineteen years old, then attended the Northern Indiana Normal School at Valparaiso, Ind., for two terms. On returning home he resumed farming. On January 10, 1886, he was married to Amanda E. Craig, and they became the parents of two children, namely: Carroll P., who was graduated from the Fillmore High school and the Quincy Business College; and Roxie A., who is a graduate of the Fillmore High school, and is now at home. The mother of these children died August 16, 1897, and Mr. Poland was married (second) March 27, 1901, to Maude Knowles, who was born near Fillmore, Ill., May 28, 1870, and attended the Fillmore schools and Dixon College, from which she was graduated in music. The family belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church at Fillmore. Mr. Poland is a Republican and served as township collector for one year. On his farms Mr. Poland raises good grades of stock, and in addition to his landed interests is one of the directors in the Witt National Bank, and a director of the Fillmore State & Savings Bank. He has made nearly all he owns through his own efforts. He stands very high in public confidence, and is a representative man in this section of the county.

POPE, Daniel, one of the successful farmers of Raymond Township, is living on his farm of 160 acres on Section 4, which is one of the valuable pieces of property in this county. He was born in Devonshire, England, April 2, 1849, a son of George and Mary (Crocumbe) Pope.

When he was only twelve years old, Daniel Pope went to work in the iron ore mines at Tondy, Wales, and passed seven years in that line of industry. In 1867 he came to the United States and spent some time near the village of Fidelity, Jersey County, Ill., working for a man by the name of Samuel Rich. In August, 1869, he and his brother Richard, came to Raymond Township, Montgomery County, and began improving a farm owned by Mrs. Flagg of Alton, Ill., consisting of 160 acres of land. The brothers remained together until March, 1870, when Daniel Pope was married and rented land in Raymond Township which he operated for four years. Moving to another farm he rented it for twelve years, and then bought eighty acres of his present farm, to which he later added another eighty acres. Later he bought 109 acres of land in Jersey County, Ill., and still owns it all.

On March 25, 1870, Mr. Pope was united in marriage with Josephine Corn, a daughter of William D. Corn, of Raymond Township, and they became the parents of nine children, as follows: Olive L., who is the wife of John C. Hitchens, of Raymond Township; William George, who lives in Raymond Township; Etta Ora Thompson, who lives in Jersey County; Nellie, who was married to William Vase of Mt.

Vernon, Ill.; Bertha, who married Albert Sims, of Nevada, Mo.; Joe E., who lives on the home farm; Rollie, who lives in Raymond Township; Geneva, who was married to Benjamin Bethard of Raymond Township; and Maude, who is at home. Mr. Pope and family belong to the Blue Mound Baptist Church and he has served it in an official capacity for many years. Fraternally he belongs to Harvel Lodge, I. O. O. F. of which he is past noble grand, and he has represented the lodge at the state encampment. He also belongs to the Rebekahs, the Modern Woodmen of America, and the Court of Honor, and has been chancellor of the last named. In politics he is a Republican and served as road commissioner for six years, and on the school board for fifteen years. A man of public spirit he has done his full duty as he has seen it, and is well worthy the consideration shown him.

POPE, Richard, a retired farmer of Raymond, and a man widely and favorably known in Montgomery County, was born in Devonshire, England, June 10, 1842, a son of George and Mary (Crocumbe) Pope, both natives of Devonshire, England, where they spent their lives. The father was a general laborer by occupation. He was active in the Church of England and in his own parish served it as clerk. His children were as follows: Richard; Hannah, who is still living in England; George, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work; Daniel, who is a farmer of Raymond Township and Anna, who lives in England.

Richard Pope was seventeen years old when he came to the United States, prior to that having attended the schools of his native place. He and his brother George made the trip together, arriving in 1861 in New York City, from whence they came direct to Illinois. Until his enlistment for service during the Civil War, in 1863, he worked for farmers in Jersey County, Ill., but in that year became a member of Company I, Ninety-seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and was assigned to the Army of the Gulf, remaining in the service until the close of the war, having participated in several important battles. Following his honorable discharge, Mr. Pope returned to Illinois and spent some time in Jersey County, and in 1869 came to Raymond Township and rented land and began farming and from then until 1914 operated the same tract of 160 acres. In addition to four lots in Raymond, he owns 160 acres of land in Oklahoma, and has made his money all himself for he had nothing when he came to this county.

In 1866 Mr. Pope was married to Jane Hill, who was born in England and came to the United States in March, 1866. They became the parents of the following children: Fred G., who is a farmer in Oklahoma, was a soldier in the Spanish-American War; C. J., who is an engineer of Omaha, Neb.; W. E., who is a farmer of Oklahoma; Flora, who is the wife of L. S. Merica of Omaha, Neb.; Ella, who is unmarried, lives in Oklahoma; Clara, who is the wife of John Hancock, of Raymond Township; Mary,

who is the wife of M. P. Weller, of Montgomery County; Sarah, who is the wife of Harry Sharp of Raymoud; Addie, who is living at home; Henry R. who is an engineer of Omaha, Neb.; and Emma, who is the wife of Roy Chambers of Raymond Township. There are seventeen grand-children in this fine vigorous old family. The Popes all belong to the Baptist Church, in which Mr. Pope is a deacon. He belongs to the G. A. R. and is commander of the local post, and he is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America. In politics he is a Republican. His sons, who live in Oklahoma, are very prosperous, owning between them 560 acres of land.

POPE, Willis G., who is living on his 120-acre farm on Section 10, Raymond, is a native son of this township, having been born February 19, 1877. He is a son of Daniel and Josephine (Corn) Pope. Daniel Pope was born in England and came in young manhood to the United States, he having earned his own living from the age of thirteen years. He first settled in Jersey County, Ill., where he and his brother Richard Pope, engaged in farming, and they continued together for a number of years. They finally came to Raymond Township, and continued farming. Daniel Pope and his wife had nine children as follows: Olive, who is the wife of John Hitchings; Etta, who is the wife of Ora Thompson; Nellie, who is the wife of William Vassel; Bertha, who is the wife of Albert Sims; Neva, who is the wife of Benjamin Bethard; Maude, who is at home; W. G.; Joe, who is on the old home place; and Rollie, of Raymoud Township. A more extended history of the Pope family is found elsewhere in this work.

Willis G. Pope attended the schools of his native township and remained at home until his marriage, which occurred October 31, 1899, when he was united with Ella Jane Hitchings, a daughter of H. H. Hitchings. Mr. and Mrs. Pope have two children, namely: Roy Daniel, and Ray Lemar. After marriage they lived for a time in Jersey County, Ill., but in 1902 came to their present farm, since which time they have been engaged in improving and developing their property. Mr. Pope raises a good grade of Shorthorn cattle and other stock. Politically he is a Republican, while fraternally he belongs to Harvel Lodge No. 706, I. O. O. F., of which he is past noble grand. He is a member of the Blue Mound Baptist Church. A progressive, live farmer and excellent business man he has made his name known among agriculturalists and is accepted as an authority in his line, while personally he has made and retains many friends because of his excellent traits of character.

POTTER, Capt. George Washington, now living retired at Hillsboro, was at one time a leading brick and stone contractor, and is one of the honored veterans of the Civil War. He was born in New York City, June 12, 1834, a son of Reuben and Sarah (McCammon) Potter. The former was born in New Jersey, January 14,

1803, and was married July 11, 1826, to Sarah McCammon, who died in 1846. His father, Isaac Potter, was born January 3, 1763, in Woodbridge Township, Middlesex County, N. J., and his mother bore the maiden name of Susan Eddy. The American founder of the family was Marmaduke Potter who came to the American colonies in 1664, acquiring a large grant of land in New Jersey, several miles square, from the King of England. Reuben Potter, father of Isaac Potter, was a major and lieutenant-colonel in the American Revolution, and conducted the American retreat on Staten Island which saved his forces from total destruction.

Reuben Potter, grandson of Major Reuben Potter, and father of Capt. George W. Potter, was a bricklayer in New York state and Captain Potter was taught the brick laying trade by his father. When he was twenty-one years old he went to New York City, and remained there until April 28, 1856, when he proceeded to Aurora, Ill., passing through Chicago, and remained at Aurora until April 28, 1858, when he came to Hillsboro. Here he worked at his trade until he enlisted for service in the Civil War, August 14, 1862, as a private, in Company B, One Hundred and Seventeenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He was at Camp Butler when he was assigned to Memphis, Tenn., and was there for a year, stationed at Fort Pickering. In February, 1864, he went to Vicksburg, Miss., to participate in the Meridian raid and after returning to Vicksburg was in the Red River expedition, fighting every day. The regiment was then sent to Lake Village, Ark. He was in the engagements at Hurricane Creek, and later in the pursuit of General Price through Missouri. The two days fighting at Nashville, Tenn., followed when he was on the skirmish line on the first day and on the firing line on the second. He had won promotion and at one time, with sixty men, he captured sixty-three men and three pieces of artillery. On February 1, 1865, he arrived at New Orleans, from which city he was sent to Dauphin Island, in the Gulf of Mexico, from there to Spanish Fort, Ala., and thence to Fort Blakesley, where he and his comrades were engaged for five days. The regiment then went to Mobile, Ala., and thence to Vicksburg, and from there to Camp Butler. Captain Potter was taken ill at Montgomery, Ala., in July, 1865, and was sent home, and honorably discharged August 5, 1865, at which time he returned to Hillsboro. He was commissioned second lieutenant October 28, 1862; was appointed first lieutenant April 13, 1864. After his return home he resumed his work as a bricklayer and stonemason, and became a contractor in these lines, constructing many of the leading buildings of Hillsboro and its vicinity. In April, 1909, he retired.

On February 17, 1862, Captain Potter was married to Martha A. Harkey, born at Hillsboro, August 4, 1840, a daughter of George and Martha Swan (Masters) Harkey, natives of North Carolina and early settlers of Hillsboro. Mr. Harkey was a carpenter. Mr. and Mrs. Potter

became the parents of the following children: Anna, who is Mrs. Thomas Paden of Carr, Col.; Walter R., who lives at Cortland, N. Y.; George Gilbert, who was in the United States service, died in Cuba, October 16, 1899; and John E., who lives at Sapulpa, Okla. Captain Potter only attended a subscription school two terms. His wife, however, went to the Hillsboro Academy and private schools. The family belong to the Congregational Church which Captain Potter has served as trustee, and he has been superintendent of the Sunday school for eighteen years. A Republican he served as alderman of the Second Ward for two terms, and as school trustee for twelve years. He belongs to the Odd Fellows which order he joined in August, 1865, and the Encampment which he joined in 1868, and he joined the Rebekahs in 1868. Captain Potter is a member of F. D. Hubbell Post, No. 403, G. A. R., and enjoys meeting his comrades. Few men stand any higher in public esteem than he, and he has won and retained the confidence and respect of his fellow citizens by his uprightness and fine character.

POTTS, Lemuel L., editor of the Raymond Independent, which journal has been in the Potts family for the past thirty-five years, is one of the men who has taken an important part in the shaping of public opinion in his part of the county. He was born at Raymond, Ill., April 25, 1866, a son of Joseph Washington Potts, and grandson of William Beatty and Rhoda Ann (Richards) Potts.

Joseph Washington Potts was born near Waverly, Maconpin County, Ill., September 19, 1841, but his parents were natives of Kentucky and Tennessee, respectively. When he was still a child the family moved to the vicinity of Carlinville, Ill., and for five years lived in that neighborhood, and then bought a large tract of land in Zanesville Township, three and one-half miles southwest of Raymond, and here Joseph Washington Potts was reared. On March 12, 1862, Joseph Washington Potts was married to Mary Jane Miller, a daughter of Lemuel Greene and Lucinda Mahala Miller, and they had the following children: Annette Angeline, who was born October 11, 1863; George Wellington, who was born December 5, 1864; Lemuel Lee, who was born April 25, 1866; Roy Arthur, who was born September 3, 1881, resides at Indianapolis, Ind. The two first born are deceased. Another member of the family was Harry Lee Potts, a grandson, who was reared by his grandparents.

For some nine years after their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph W. Potts resided on the family homestead, and then moved to Raymond, where Mr. Potts conducted a grocery business for seven years, then worked for the United States Express Company, after which he began studying law, and continued until fully able to pass the examination, but he never took it as in the meanwhile he had become interested in the handling of real estate and the selling of insurance. His activities were not confined to these lines, however, for on June 9, 1881, he published

the first issue of the Raymond Independent, and although he suffered some severe losses from fire, his journal flourished and is still in existence. His stand with reference to the local option question was sound and conscientious, and he never failed to stand up to his convictions no matter what the personal cost might be. For a number of years he was a consistent and earnest member of the Christian Church, but his later years were spent in the fold of the Methodist Episcopal Church and he was very active in the work of the Sunday school, and Sunday School Association. He was secretary of the board of trustees of his church, and recording steward of the same body. For many years he was a justice of the peace and deputy state's attorney, his many activities and their high character making him widely and favorably known and universally respected. His death occurred August 29, 1912.

Lemuel Lee Potts attended the common and high schools of Raymond, and after his graduation from the latter, he took charge of the Raymond Independent, and is its editor and business manager. Mr. Potts has five sons, all of whom are living, namely: Harry L., who is a practical printer, was graduated from the Raymond High school, and is now with his father; Joseph LaRue, who is associated with the Pennington Marble Works at Mattoon, Ill.; Byrle, who is an expert electrician, is at Flint, Mich.; Don, who is assistant in the marble works at Mattoon, Ill.; and Richard, who is employed in St. Louis. In fraternal matters Mr. Potts belongs to Raymond Lodge No. 476, I. O. O. F., and he also belongs to the order of Rebekah. While he is a Democrat in his political views, he conducts his paper as an independent organ. The Presbyterian Church holds his membership, and he is very active in its good work. A man of more than ordinary ability, he wields a facile pen and is fearless in his handling of public questions.

POTTS, Thomas, general superintendent of the Litchfield plant of the American Radiator Company, is one of the most reliable and dependable men of this city, and is well known throughout Montgomery County as a mechanic of unusual skill. He was born at Birmingham, England, February 16, 1880, a son of William and Elenor (Seal) Potts. The mother still resides at Birmingham, but the father died March 4, 1917.

In March, 1903, Thomas Potts, who had attended the public schools of his native city, and there learned his trade of a mechanic, came to the new world and worked at Sidney, N. S., for the Dominion Iron and Steel Company as mill foreman for a year, leaving there for Buffalo, N. Y., where he entered the employ of his present company as toolmaker. After a year he was transferred to Litchfield and made machinist and millwright, which positions he held for a year. He then took charge of the machine and assembly shop, and retained that position for four years, when he was again promoted to that of master mechanic of the plant. After two years he was made assistant superintendent and then after two years was

made general superintendent, and is still holding that very responsible and important position.

On September 3, 1906, he was married to Anna Furlong, born at Litchfield, a daughter of Michael and Elizabeth Furlong, natives of County Cork, Ireland. Mr. and Mrs. Potts have three children, namely: William Thomas, Jack Seal, and Bettie Jane. The family are Episcopalians. In politics he is a Republican. A Mason in good standing he belongs to the Blue Lodge, Chapter and Commandery of that order. A man of unusual ability, he has devoted himself to one line and has perfected himself in it, and his persistence is being rewarded for he has the confidence of his company and of his community where he stands very high in public esteem.

PULLEN, Robert H., a dealer in hardware, furniture and lumber at Panama, is one of the live business men of Montgomery County. He was born in Irving Township, this county, April 25, 1871, a son of Charles and Ellen (Marsden) Pullen, natives of England. Charles Pullen left his native land for the United States when twelve years old, and his wife was brought here by her parents when a child and was reared at St. Louis, Mo. Until he came to Montgomery County, Charles Pullen was engaged in mining at Alton, Ill., but after his arrival in this county he was engaged in farming, and lived at Litchfield for forty years. He and his wife were married in Illinois and they had six children, all of whom survive, namely: Sarah, who is the wife of Thomas Green, lives at Troy, Ill.; Etta, who is the wife of James Morrissey, lives at Chicago, Ill.; Charles W., who lives at Alton, Ill.; J. T. who lives at Staunton, Ill.; Martha, who is the wife of Thomas W. Kinser, Sorento, Ill.; and Robert H.

Robert H. Pullen was reared at Litchfield and Sorento, Ill., and attended the public schools of Montgomery County, and the Litchfield High school. After studying mining engineering he was engaged as a hoisting engineer for eighteen years, and he also learned the lumber business. In 1912 he came to Panama, Ill., and bought his present business, adding the handling of lumber to the original commodities, and has found his former business experiences stand him in good stead. He owns the building he occupies, and property also at Sorento, and has made all he possesses through his own efforts.

On March 14, 1894, Mr. Pullen was married to Bessie Reiley, who was born near Rock Island, Ill. Mr. and Mrs. Pullen have three sons, namely: Charles H., who is a graduate of the Sorento High school, is in business with his father; Robert R. and Norman, both of whom are attending school. The family belongs to the Presbyterian Church at Sorento, and Mr. Pullen is a member of Sorento Lodge, A. F. & A. M., and Panama Lodge, K. of P., of which he is past chancellor, and he also belongs to the grand lodge of that order. A Republican, he was treasurer of the township for three terms, and a member of the Panama city council. While living in Shoal Creek Township, Bond County,

Ill., he was supervisor for two terms, and has proven himself a faithful official.

PYATT, Henry T., supervisor of Fillmore Township, and a man of more than average ability and of high standing, is a prosperous farmer and stockman of Fillmore Township. He was born in Saline County, Mo., February 5, 1873, a son of Cornelius and Frances (Allen) Pyatt, natives of Fayette and Montgomery counties, Ill. Cornelius Pyatt died in 1873, and his widow came with her three children to Montgomery County, Ill., where she has since remained. These three children are as follows: Emma, who is the wife of Bascom Wright of Nokomis, Ill.; John who is a farmer of Witt Township; and Henry T.

Henry T. Pyatt has spent almost his entire life on a farm, and was reared in Fillmore Township, where he attended the local schools. On November 19, 1902, he was married to Emma Chestnut, who was born in Bond County, Ill., and reared at Sorento, Ill., where she attended school. They have no children. After marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Pyatt settled on the old Allen farm in Fillmore Township, and he now owns seventy-six acres, and farms 120 acres, breeding a good grade of Shorthorn cattle.

During his mature years Mr. Pyatt has been very active as a Democrat. He served for two terms as highway commissioner before he was first elected supervisor in 1914, and in 1916 he was elected to the same office to succeed himself, his administration of the affairs of that office being such as to commend him to his constituents, and cause them to return him.

PYLE, Walter, who is conducting a general merchandise business at Witt, has been engaged in this line of activity for the past twenty years, and prior to that handled harness and buggies for eight years. He was born in Witt Township, this county, December 23, 1876, a son of Lorenzo and Mary (De Witt) Pyle. Lorenzo Pyle was born in Kentucky, and came to Sangamon County, Ill., when a child, being reared to manhood in the latter section. During 1862 he enlisted for service during the Civil War in an Illinois regiment, and after his honorable discharge, he returned to Sangamon County, and after a time moved to Montgomery County, where he met and married Mary De Witt. After their marriage they bought eighty acres of land, and there they lived until within three years of Mr. Pyle's death, when he retired and moved to Nokomis, Ill., in 1904, and there he died about 1912. He and his wife had five children, namely: Ella, who is married, lives in Ohlman, Ill.; Horace, who lives at Bunker Hill, Ill.; George, who died in infancy; Walter; and Cora, who is the wife of Henry Zimmerman of Ohlman, Ill. The father was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he belonged to Nokomis Lodge No. 456, A. F. & A. M. In politics he was a Democrat.

Walter Pyle was reared on his father's farm and attended the schools of his district, remaining at home until he was twenty-seven years old. He then came to Witt and bought the

harness and buggy business owned by Edward Witt, and conducted it for eight years, then sold it back to Mr. Witt, and purchased his present store. At that time it was conducted as a ten-cent store and he had a partner, the business being conducted as Ruggs & Pyle. A year later he bought out his partner, and since then had developed it into a general merchandise establishment, and enjoys a very large trade.

In March, 1904, Mr. Pyle was married to Mary Fox, a daughter of John Fox, of Witt Township. Mr. and Mrs. Pyle have one child, Enid E., who is attending school. Mr. Pyle belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America, at Witt, and to Witt Lodge, I. O. O. F. In politics he is a Democrat. A sound business man and reliable citizen. Mr. Pyle stands well with his associates and the public generally.

RAMEY, Frank Marion, one of the leading lawyers of Montgomery County, is located at Hillsboro, although his practice extends over a much wider territory. He was born at Hillsboro where he has always resided, and he was graduated from the Hillsboro High school in 1900. He is a son of James Thomas and Mary Ann (Ammerman) Ramey, natives of Virginia, but residents of Kentucky at the time of the family migration to Illinois when location was made near old Van Burenburg. Later the Ramey moved to Springfield, and thence to Hillsboro, where they spent the balance of their lives. The father was a laboring man, and he industriously followed various avocations. He was a soldier during the Civil War, enlisting in Company C, Twenty-fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and served for four years, being captured at Franklin, Tenn., six months before the close of the war, and confined at Andersonville prison, until peace was declared. He died in 1913, aged seventy-four years and the mother died in 1906, aged fifty-two years. Their children who lived to maturity were: Mary, who is the wife of B. F. Satterlee; Roland; Tony; Flora, who married L. H. Barry; Della, who is the wife of Allen Bush; Frank M.; Margaret, who is the wife of Charles Pullen; Jesse M., who lives at Hillsboro; and Edward, who lives at Winnipeg, Canada. The paternal grandfather was Thomas Ramey, a native of Virginia, who died in that state, having had the following children: Frank, James, Thomas and George and the maternal grandfather was Henry Ammerman.

Frank M. Ramey taught school for three years following his own graduation, and studied law at the same time, being admitted to the bar in December, 1907, at Mt. Vernon, Ill. Immediately thereafter he opened an office at Hillsboro, and has continued in practice ever since. In politics he is a Republican, and he served as city treasurer and city attorney for six years. Mr. Ramey is a self-made man, having achieved success through his own efforts, is a successful lawyer and is deservedly popular. Genial and affable, he has a host of personal friends whom he has won by his many admirable characteristics, and the confidence of

the public, the bench and the bar, through his integrity and straightforwardness in his professional life.

RAMSEY, Charles Alexander, president of the Hillsboro National Bank, and one of the most prominent men in Montgomery County, whose progressiveness has aided materially in the development of the financial and commercial interests of this section of the state, was born at Milroy, Pa., January 8, 1844, a son of William Hamilton and Mary (Rarer) Ramsey, natives of Pennsylvania. The father, who was a carpenter and contractor, died in 1893, the mother having passed away previously.

Charles Alexander Ramsey attended the common schools of his native place, and spent two terms in the academy at Pine Grove, Pa., remaining with his parents until he left home to serve his country during the Civil War. He enlisted in August, 1862, in Company D, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, which regiment was assigned to the Army of the Potomac, and participated in the battles of Gettysburg, the Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court House, Ream's Station, Sailor Creek and Farmville, Va., and was in numerous skirmishes. His service brought him promotion, and he was discharged June 1, 1865, as regimental adjutant. Returning home he remained there until in October, 1865, when he came to Illinois and taught school one term in Shelby County. After one winter in that county, he came to Sangamon County and read medicine for one winter, but in 1867 came to Irving, Montgomery County, and embarked in a drug business, which he conducted until 1879. During that period he had several partners, and branching out, added the handling of hardware and lumber to his other line of business. In 1879 he sold his interests, and coming to Hillsboro, in conjunction with John R. Challacombe, bought a hardware store, and the two continued together until 1892, when the partnership was dissolved.

In the above year the Hillsboro National Bank was founded, with Mr. Ramsey as president, and W. H. Brewer as vice president, Samuel R. Thomas and George M. Raymond, Edward Lane and others. Mr. Raymond was cashier. The original capital was \$50,000, but it has been increased until it is now \$100,000, and there is a surplus of \$60,000. The deposits average about \$500,000. Mr. Ramsey is still president; Guy C. Lamb is vice president; George H. Fisher is cashier; and Henry L. Cox is assistant cashier. Mr. Ramsey is also interested in the Southern Illinois Light & Power Company, of which he is treasurer. This company has two plants, one at Hillsboro, and the other at Collinsville, and lights about fifty cities and villages. Mr. Ramsey was interested in the first coal mine sunk at Hillsboro; in the opera house, and the hotel. Perhaps no man here is more active in promoting movements for the betterment of the community, and he has been instrumental in bringing outside capital here for investment. He and Judge Amos Miller were interested in securing the establishment of the Schram Glass Works at Hillsboro, and it was these two who put the

first library on a practical basis, and finally secured the Carnegie donation.

In 1870 Mr. Ramsey was married to Elizabeth Corley, who was born in Shelby County, Ill., a daughter of W. F. and Lois (Walefield) Corley of Illinois. In politics Mr. Ramsey is a Republican. He was a member of the state legislature from this district from 1892-3. He was one of the trustees of the Soldiers' Widows' Home, at Wilmington, Ill. He belongs to Mt. Moriah Lodge No. 51, A. F. & A. M., Hillsboro Chapter No. 97, R. A. M., and F. D. Hubbell Post No. 403, G. A. R.

RASOR, John H., for many years was one of the most progressive men of Montgomery County, and probably did more than any other one man to awaken interest in draining the swamp lands. He is justly recalled with feelings of high regard for his public spirit. He was born in Guernsey County, Ohio, September 7, 1848, and died in his home at Litchfield, Ill., February 21, 1918. He was a son of William and Matilda (Hasting) Rasor, natives of the vicinity of Wheeling, W. Va. The father was a farmer in Ohio, which he left for Jasper County, Ill., where he remained for three and one-half years, and then bought land in North Litchfield Township, Montgomery County, to which the family moved. The mother died on this farm May 20, 1869, and several years later the father moved to Litchfield, and there he died August 7, 1892. Their children were as follows: Martha Jane and Martin Luther, who are deceased; Sarah C., who is the widow of Jacob F. Blackwelder, lives in Barber County, Kas.; Mary Amanda, who is the widow of H. M. Gilmore, lives at Litchfield; John H. who is deceased; Samuel G., who died in Ohio; and Alice M., who lives at Litchfield.

On April 5, 1877, John H. Rasor was married to Ruth A. Reubart, born in Hamilton County, Ohio, April 17, 1855, a daughter of George and Diadama (McDonough) Reubart, natives of Ohio, who in the fall of 1855 moved to North Litchfield Township, Montgomery County, Ill., and there bought land. Mrs. Reubart died September 6, 1887, and Mr. Reubart, June 12, 1889. Mr. and Mrs. Reubart had the following children: Jeremiah V., who lives in Fillmore Township; James F., Ruth A., Elizabeth J., and Catherine A., all of whom live at Litchfield; and Israel W., who lives at Divernon, Ill.

After marriage Mr. Rasor bought a farm of 120 acres from his father, and for four and one-half years the latter lived with his son, before moving to Litchfield. Until March, 1912, John H. Rasor was engaged in farming. He then rented his farm and retired and bought property at Litchfield, and his subsequent life was spent in this city. When his parents came to Montgomery County, much of the land now so fertile was under water, and from his boyhood Mr. Rasor had the matter of proper drainage in his mind. As soon as he acquired his farm he began ditching and draining, and was one of the first to advocate the establishment of drainage commissions and districts, and really led the

people in the excellent work they have accomplished along these lines.

To Mr. and Mrs. Rasor the following children were born: Oscar, who died in infancy; Rosa A., who died at the age of twenty-five years; Elora M., who is Mrs. L. G. Bandy, of North Litchfield Township; Gertrude A., who is at home; Perlina, who died at the age of four years; Ruth A., who is at home; and Eva Irene, who married Henry Doll. Mr. and Mrs. Doll live on the Rasor homestead, where Mrs. Doll was born, and their daughter, Ruth Ann, was born in the same room as her mother. Mr. Rasor's attendance at school was confined to the district schools, but Mrs. Rasor attended the Litchfield High school. The family belongs to the English Lutheran Church, in which Mr. Rasor was a deacon and elder. Politically he was a Democrat, and fraternally a member of Litchfield Camp, M. W. A.

REA, John W., Mayor of Litchfield, Ill., and one of the successful and efficient men engaged in selling insurance and representing the leading old line companies, is an honored business man of this city, as well as one of its prominent public officials. He was born in Bond County, Ill., December 17, 1870, a son of John B. and Olivia H. (Whitledge) Rea, natives of Fulton County, Ill., and Cape Girardeau County, Mo. They were married near Greenville, Ill.

For some years John B. Rea carried on a general stock business at Hillsboro and Litchfield, with George Arnold, and then a company was formed composed of Messrs. Arnold, Wayne and Rea, the junior member of the firm being John W. Rea. From 1902 to 1906 the partners remained the same, but in the latter year John W. Rea sold his interest, and the association was dissolved. At that time Mr. Rea assumed the duties of county treasurer to which he had been appointed to fill out an unexpired term of John Green, and in the fall of 1907, was elected to that same office, filling it for four years more. In 1910 he bought the insurance business of John S. Woods agency, to which he added the Rose and Woods and Potts agencies. In 1913 George Tester was taken into partnership, and the firm now handles all kinds of insurance, and does a large business.

On September 3, 1905, John W. Rea was married to Sarah E. Hussey, who was born at Litchfield, a daughter of C. W. and Matilda (Fowler) Hussey, natives of Maine and Georgia. Mr. and Mrs. Rea became the parents of two sons, namely: Leland, who lives at Litchfield; and John Weston. Mr. Rea attended the grammar and high schools of Greenville, Ill., and also of Hillsboro, St. Louis, Mo. and Kingman, Kas. In politics he is a Democrat and a very strong factor in his party. He has served as alderman of Litchfield one term, and for three successive terms served as assessor of North Litchfield Township. On May 20, 1915, he was appointed a special collector for the city of Litchfield, and in April, 1917, was elected mayor of Litchfield. Fraternally he belongs to Elliott Chapter No. 517, R. A. M., Litchfield Lodge No. 724, I. O. O.

F., which he has served as secretary since 1910; Litchfield Lodge No. 654, B. P. O. E.; has been secretary of Ben Hur Lodge No. 169, and he also belongs to the M. P. L. and Lincoln Fraternal Union, the Modern Woodmen of America and the Merchants Life Association. Mr. Rea is a man of strong personality, he has many friends in this community, and is an influential element in the civic life of Litchfield.

REBHAN, William C., a prosperous farmer of Raymond Township, living on Section 15, whose agricultural activities entitle him to a place among the successful men of his county, was born at Belleville, Ill., in St. Clair County, February 4, 1873, a son of John C. and Emma E. (Sandwich) Rebhan. The father was born in Germany, but was brought to this country by his parents when he was a child, the family spending some time at St. Louis, Mo., before proceeding to St. Clair County, Ill.

There John C. Rebhan was reared, and he attended the district schools when opportunity offered. When the Civil War broke out, in 1861, he enlisted for service in Company II, Capt. John Smith, One Hundred and Seventeenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and remained until the close of the war. After his honorable discharge, he returned to St. Clair County, and learned the saddlery trade, but later became mail clerk under the government, and remained in the service for ten years. He then bought the farm on which his son William C. now resides, and there he died May 1, 1890. He was a Republican and served as supervisor of Raymond Township for one term. His wife died November 23, 1912. Their children were as follows: James L.; William C.; E. A., who lives at Dallas, Tex.; Jennie, who was married to Rev. O. W. Shields, a Baptist minister of Carlinville, Ill.; and Susan, who is secretary of the Young Woman's Association, at Youngstown, Ohio.

William C. Rebhan was five years old when he was brought to his present farm, and has since lived upon it, and during a portion of that period he attended the district schools. On February 19, 1899, Mr. Rebhan was married to Eliza Hitchings, a daughter of H. H. Hitchings of Raymond, and they have one son, Howard H., who was born November 20, 1900, now attending the Raymond High school. Mr. Rebhan belongs to the Baptist Church. In politics he is a Republican. His fraternal associations are with Raymond Lodge No. 692, A. F. & A. M., and Raymond Camp No. 289, M. W. A. He owns 160 acres of land and his wife owns eighty acres, so that together they are quite heavy landowners, and their interest in the county is stimulated by this fact and also because they are public spirited people who want their section improved and developed in the best way possible.

REESE, August H., one of the substantial business men of Litchfield, owns and operates one of the largest laundry concerns in the county. He was born at Litchfield, May 23, 1862, a son of Frederick W. and Christiana (Geyer) Reese, natives of Hanover and Saxony, Germany,

respectively. They were married at Redbud, Ill. The father was a carpenter, cabinetmaker and undertaker, and about 1852 he came to Litchfield, and conducted a furniture store and undertaking business for many years, dying in 1880. The mother died in June, 1916.

Until he was sixteen years old, August H. Reese attended the schools of Litchfield, and he worked with his father until the latter's death, when he succeeded to the business and operated it for eighteen months, when he sold it and established himself in a laundry business in partnership with Hugh Snell. A year later Mr. Reese retired from the business and went to Belleville, Ill., where he conducted a laundry business for about four years, and then was engaged in the same line at different points until 1900, when he went to Watseka, Ill., and continued in a laundry business at that place until 1908, in which year he returned to Litchfield and bought the laundry business owned by Mr. Kuhns, and since then has remodeled and modernized the plant until he now has one of the best in the county, and gives employment to fourteen girls and two men, the original number being four employes. He has collections and deliveries made by automobile and his is the only laundry at Litchfield.

In 1891 Mr. Reese was married to Stella Miller, who was born at Baltimore, Md., a daughter of William Miller. Mr. and Mrs. Reese have three children: Guy Thomas, who is in the United States Marine Corps; and Alma and Erma at home. Mr. Reese is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The Republican party finds in him a strong supporter. Fraternally he is a Mason and a Shriner and belongs also to the Modern Woodmen of America. A man of stability he has risen in his chosen line and is worthy of the success which he has attained.

REINEKE, W. Roy, proprietor of the hardware company that bears his name, at Raymond, Ill., is one of the sound business men of this part of the county. He was born in the village now his home, September 15, 1887, a son of Henry E. and Mollie (Cundiff) Reineke. Henry E. Reineke was born in Montgomery County, a son of William Reineke who, with his wife, came from Germany to Montgomery County, Ill., and lived in this county the balance of their lives. Henry E. Reineke married Mollie Cundiff, who was born near Fillmore, Bond County, Ill., a daughter of William and Margaret Cundiff, of Irish and German descent, respectively. After their marriage Henry E. Reineke and wife settled in Raymond Township on the farm he occupied until 1908, when he retired to the village of Raymond, where he and his wife are still living.

After attending the grade and high schools of Raymond, W. Roy Reineke took a commercial course of two years in the Gem City Business College, Quincy, Ill. After coming back home he engaged with Ellis Henderson, a grocer and hardware merchant, and then was with the Darlington Lumber Company as bookkeeper for

two years. At the expiration of that period he bought the hardware end of the business of Mr. Henderson, and has conducted it alone since January, 1912. Mr. Reineke belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is secretary of the Sunday school. Fraternally he belongs to Raymond Lodge No. 476, I. O. O. F., and Raymond Camp No. 289, M. W. A., and is acting clerk of this organization. His political views make him a Democrat. A sound business man and good citizen, he stands high with all who know him, and is recognized as an excellent type of Montgomery County residents.

RHOADS, O. A., foreman of the Pevely Dairy Company of St. Louis, Mo., is one of the leading business men of Irving. He was born at Litchfield, Ill., December 16, 1879, a son of William M. and Alma (Stanton) Rhoads. William M. Rhoads was born in Macoupin County, Ill., while his wife was born at Belfast, N. Y., and came to Illinois in her girlhood, and was married in Macoupin County. After their marriage William M. Rhoads and wife located at Litchfield, Ill., where he was in a grain business, but later sold it and went to farming in Irving Township, where he still resides. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics he is a Democrat and was president of the village board at Butler, Ill., and a member of the Modern Woodmen of America. He and his wife had seven children; five of whom survive, namely: O. A.; Bruce, who is a painter at Butler, Ill.; William, who is on the homestead; Edith, who is a graduate of the Hillsboro High school, is at home; and Rue M.

O. A. Rhoads was reared on a farm in Bois D'Arc Township and sent to the district schools and the Farmersville High school. He remained at home until he was twenty-six years old, at which time, on January 30, 1905, he was married to Mamie Reynolds, who was born in Ripley County, Ind. Mr. and Mrs. Rhoads have two children: Sylvia and Juanita. Mrs. Rhoads belongs to the Christian Church, and to Magnolia Lodge No. 71, O. E. S., of which she is an official. Mr. Rhoads belongs to Irving Lodge No. 455, A. F. & A. M., and is now senior warden. He is also a member of the Modern Woodmen of America. In politics he is a Democrat. In 1915 he was made foreman of his present company, by whom he had been employed for five years, and he is representing them efficiently and effectively in this section. A man of perseverance and industry he has steadily advanced and deserves all that he has secured.

RICE, Edward Young, lawyer, ex-circuit judge and ex-member of Congress, was born in Logan County, Ky., February 8, 1820. His parents were Francis and Mary (Goech) Rice. The family is of English origin; the ancestors having migrated to his country previous to the Revolution, and settled in Virginia, from whence their descendants have scattered to all parts of the West. His father was born in North Carolina, from there he moved to Kentucky when that was a backwoods settlement, and thence to

Illinois, in 1835, and settled in Macoupin County. He was a pioneer preacher of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was a man of more than ordinary education in his day; and his time was divided between preaching, teaching school and farming. He had eleven children, seven sons and four daughters, of which Edward Young was the youngest. His mother was a woman of great force of character, of deep piety and entirely devoted to the care and training of her large family, who are mainly indebted to her precepts and example for their success in after life. Rev. Francis Rice died in Macoupin County, Ill., in 1837, in the sixty-third year of his age, and his widow followed him in 1852, in the seventy-fifth year of her age.

Judge Rice received the foundation of his scholastic attainments under the paternal roof, his father being his instructor; after his death, his eldest brother James aided him in his education and plans for life. To the filial tenderness of this brother, and the deep interest he manifested in his well being, he acknowledged, with gratitude, the most profound obligations. His time was spent almost exclusively on a farm till the age of twenty, after which he attended a common school for a few months, and in 1840 he entered at Shurtleff College; but so careful had his education been looked after at home, that he was the best scholar in the common school, and inferior to but few of his fellow students when he entered college, where he remained till 1842, but did not graduate. Early in 1843 he commenced the study of law in the office of ex-Governor John M. Palmer, at Carlinville, and in the following year was admitted to the bar. In 1845 he settled in Hillsboro, and there entered upon the practice of his profession. This was his home to the time of his death.

In 1847 he was elected recorder for the county of Montgomery, which position he retained for one year. In 1848 he was elected to the lower house of the state legislature to represent the counties of Montgomery, Bond and Clinton. He served but one term, being in the following year elected County Judge, to fill an unexpired term of J. H. Ralston, who had resigned, in which capacity he served two years. In 1853 he was appointed Master in Chancery for Montgomery County, by the late Judge Chas. Emmerson, which position he retained six years. In 1857 he was elected Circuit Judge for the 18th Judicial Circuit, then comprising the counties of Sangamon, Macoupin, Montgomery and Christian. To this important office he was reelected in 1861, and again in 1867, holding the position altogether fifteen years, being elected each time without opposition and by unanimous consent. He resigned the judgeship in 1870 to accept a nomination to the United States Congress, to which he was elected in that year from the 10th District of his state. His term expired in 1873, and he declined a re-nomination. During the last term of his judgeship he was elected a member of the constitutional convention of 1869-70, to represent the counties of Montgomery and Christian, and was one of the most distinguished and use-

ful members of that body, serving on the judiciary and educational committees. After his retirement from Congress in 1872, he pursued the practise of his profession in Hillsboro, till his death. In politics he had always acted with the Democratic party, but had not been a partisan in the accepted sense of that term.

Judge Rice was a steadfast believer in the principles and doctrines of Christianity as set forth in the New Testament, and believed that through the organization of the church these principles and doctrines would more successfully be carried forward. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church of Hillsboro, Illinois, and had been for several years before his death. In 1878 he was a delegate, appointed by the Alton Presbytery to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church held at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., and had been a number of years prior, and at the time of his death, a ruling elder in the Presbyterian Church of Hillsboro, Ill. His Christian faith was childlike and was grounded upon the fundamental doctrine of the fatherhood of God, and the brotherhood of man.

Judge Rice was married November 29, 1849, to Mrs. Susan R., daughter of the late Wm. Allen, of Kentucky, and relic of the late Oliver Condy, of Hillsboro, Ill. On his death he left two children, Mrs. Amos Miller and James Edward Young Rice, both of whom now live in Hillsboro.

RICHARDS, Edward C., president of the Montgomery County Historical Society, and a man widely known and universally respected, residing in Hillsboro Township, is possessed of good business ability and executive force, carrying on agricultural pursuits along progressive lines on his farm of 179 acres, which property is well equipped with modern improvements and accessories. He was born at Boston, Mass., May 14, 1852, a son of George H. Richards whose birth occurred in the same city May 5, 1816. He was a representative of Puritan ancestors who located in Massachusetts during the early development of the colony.

In his youth George H. Richards learned the carpenter trade, serving a seven-year apprenticeship in Boston, but believing that the West provided better business opportunities, he came to Illinois in 1839, and established his home at Hillsboro, where he soon became actively identified with industrial interests as a partner of the late Amos Clotfelter in the conduct of a saw-mill. He had carried on business here for about three years, when he returned to the East and was married on December 22, 1842, to Miss Irene H. Lincoln, a daughter of Bradford Lincoln of Jamaica Plains, Mass. Mr. Richards then brought his bride back to Hillsboro, and they began their domestic life in the home which he had built for her, and which is now owned by John Clotfelter. They became the parents of six children, namely: Henry, who was born April 25, 1844, died in infancy; Susan, who resides in Hillsboro Township; Lucy E., who was born March 15, 1848, and died in infancy; Alice, who is the widow of Amos Barry of Hillsboro Township; Edward C. and Frederick W.,

who was born March 5, 1856, died in infancy. Mrs. Irene Richards passed away in 1857.

In the following year Mr. Richards moved to a farm in Montgomery County to which he returned from a residence in the East where he had become an importer and wholesale dealer in structural iron. After his return to Montgomery County, Mr. Richards devoted himself to general farming and continued to reside upon the old family homestead up to the time of his demise. His first purchase comprised 120 acres to which he afterward added sixty acres, and upon this farm he made many desirable improvements, erecting substantial buildings, cultivating his fields along modern progressive lines, and carrying on stockraising with equal success. In all of his business dealings he was strictly fair and his name came to be a synonym for enterprise and integrity in trade transactions. He never cared for political honors or office, and would never allow his name to be used in connection with the candidacy for any political position. He served, however, as a school director, took an active interest in educational matters, and was a stalwart champion of the public school system. In early days he was a member of and had a strong leadership in the Home Guards. A man of fine physique, he was about six feet in height and weighed 190 pounds when in his prime. Mr. Richards possessed much natural ability as a mathematician and improved his talents in this direction as opportunity afforded. He took great delight in discussing with Edmund Fish and A. H. Bell great mathematical principles, and in this connection the trio became known throughout the country. Mr. Richards reached the advanced age of eighty-six years, five months and nineteen days, passing away at his home in Montgomery County on January 31, 1903. To the county he left the record of loyal citizenship; to his acquaintances the memory of faithful and considerate friendship, and to his family he left not only a good property, but also an untarnished name. He commanded the respect of all with whom he was associated, manifesting throughout his entire life sterling traits of character.

Edward C. Richards was reared upon the old home farm in this county, to which he was brought by his father when about five years of age. His early educational privileges, acquired in the common schools, were supplemented by study in the Hillsboro Academy. His training at farm labor was of a practical character and acquainted him with the best methods of caring for the fields and raising stock. As he advanced in age, experience and capability, he became more and more closely associated with his father in business, and in his father's later years, he took entire charge of the home place, which he has since conducted in a most capable manner. He now owns 179 acres of fertile land devoted to diversified farming and a glance at his place with its highly cultivated fields and splendid improvements indicates to the passerby the careful supervision of a progressive owner.

On November 6, 1879, Mr. Richards was

united in marriage with Miss Atelia M. Wharton who was born in Guilford County, N. C., a daughter of Jesse Wharton who came to Montgomery County, Ill. in 1858. She died April 28, 1913. She was a consistent Christian and a devoted member of the Presbyterian Church. On May 5, 1914, Mr. Richards was married (second) to Mrs. Agnes Rowen, widow of William Rowen, and a daughter of Matthew Auel and Frances (Dewell) Auel. Mr. and Mrs. Richards are active and faithful members of the Presbyterian Church in which he has been an elder for over twenty years. Mrs. Richards was born in Germany and was brought to this country by her parents when she was only a few months old. They located at St. Louis, Mo., where the parents still reside. Mr. Auel has been employed in a blast furnace in that city for many years. Mrs. Richards had two children by her first marriage, namely: Clayton and Wilma, both of whom are in the United States Navy. On January 4, 1918, a daughter, Irene Agnes, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Richards.

Mr. Richards is president of the Montgomery County Historical Society, which he helped to organize, and in connection with which there is a museum with headquarters in the courthouse, and it is open to the public on certain Saturdays during the year. Fraternally Mr. Richards belongs to Mount Moriah Lodge No. 51, A. F. & A. M. He is a Republican in politics, and was a school director and a school trustee for many years. At present he is overseer of the poor. In 1912, when the Mission Chapel at Taylor Springs was organized, Mr. Richards was one of the prime movers with the Hillsboro Presbyterian Church and those who contributed financially to the work. This is the only religious organization in Taylor Springs, and does a large work for general improvement of the community. In 1895 Mr. Richards assisted in organizing the Farmers Institute with which he has since been connected, serving as secretary for six years and president for three years. Almost his entire life has been passed in this county, and with the work of substantial improvements he has been closely associated. He stands today as a typical representative of the business men of the West, who recognize and improve their opportunities, conducting their interests along lines that gain them a desirable competence and an honored name simultaneously.

The paternal grandfather of Edward C. Richards was Eliakim Richards. His wife was Susan (Hersey) Richards. They were natives of Massachusetts. The grandfather was a cabinetmaker and carpenter, and a fine workman. The grandparents died in Massachusetts well advanced in years. Their three children were as follows: George H., Henry and Catherine. The maternal grandparents were Bradford and Rebecca (Austin) Lincoln, natives of Massachusetts, and tracing back to the same ancestors as Abraham Lincoln. Bradford Lincoln was a hatter. He and his wife died in the East, having had four children: Hersey, Benjamin L., Martha and Irene H.

RICHARDSON, Felix G., a veteran of the Civil War, and a retired farmer of Pitman Township, residing upon Section 23, is one of the substantial men of Montgomery County and formerly was an important figure in its agricultural life. He was born in Pitman Township, February 20, 1839, a son of Lawrence C. and Neona (Rogers) Richardson. His father was born in Kentucky as was his mother, she being brought to Illinois by her parents when thirteen years old. The father came to Illinois in young manhood, and after his marriage returned to Kentucky and lived in that state for a short period, but came back to Illinois, locating southwest of Waggoner, where he continued to reside until his death. A member of the Christian Church, and a Democrat, he took a prominent part in church and civic affairs and was a justice of the peace for a number of years. He and his wife had ten children, six of whom survive, namely: Felix G.; Thomas B., who is a retired farmer of Waggoner; Eliza, who is the widow of Thomas J. Williamson; George, who is a retired farmer of Waggoner; and Mary who is the wife of John Bowman of Bunker Hill, Ill.

Felix G. Richardson was reared on a farm, and sent to the neighborhood schools, and purposed becoming a farmer, when the course of his life was altered by the outbreak of the Civil War, and with other patriotic men, he enlisted August 15, 1862, in Company F, One Hundred and Twenty-second Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He was assigned to the Sixteenth Army Corps, Gen. A. J. Smith commanding, and he served until the close of the war, being mustered out July 15, 1865, at Mobile, Ala. Returning to his father's homestead, he remained at home a short time, and then rented land and operated it until he bought his present farm in 1875, on which he has since resided. When the local G. A. R. Post was established, he became one of its charter members. The Methodist Church holds his membership, and he belongs to Raymond Lodge No. 692, A. F. & A. M., he having been initiated at Girard, Ill., in 1866. A Democrat, he has served as supervisor of Pitman Township nine years, and prior to that was tax collector. In addition to his other interests he is a stockholder in the Farmers Elevator Company at Harvel.

RIVES, Alfred, one of the successful concrete contractors of Litchfield, has built up a large and prosperous business, and stands very well in his community. He was born in North Carolina, April 5, 1849, a son of Levi and Edy (Thomas) Rives, natives of North Carolina and Virginia, respectively. She came to North Carolina in girlhood, and there they were married and lived on a farm in that state until death claimed them.

The rural district schools of his native state gave Alfred Rives few opportunities to obtain an education, but he attended a subscription school whenever possible. When he was of age he came as far west as Rush County, Ind., and worked as a farm hand for a year, and later was in Hancock County for a few months, then

went to Huntington County, where he remained for two years. Later he went to Grant County, Ind., but after three years, left that state for Illinois and located at Litchfield, where for five years he was a teamster, and then embarked in the concrete business as a contractor. He does all kinds of sidewalk, cistern and similar concrete work.

Mr. Rives was married in North Carolina to Lettice Heath, born in North Carolina, February 1, 1841, a daughter of William and Nancy (Worth) Heath, natives of North Carolina. Mr. and Mrs. Rives became the parents of four children as follows: William, who died at the age of twenty-three years; Sarah, who died at the age of eighteen years; Zeno, who was postmaster of Litchfield, married Ellie A. Karnes, and they have three children, Margaret A., Helen J., and James A.; and Perry, who died at the age of thirty-one years. Mr. Rives is a Republican and served as street commissioner for two years. Fraternally he belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America. Mrs. Rives died August 13, 1913, having been a devoted wife and mother and a kind and charitable neighbor. Mr. Rives is a man who lives up to his contracts, and has won the confidence and respect of all with whom he has dealings.

ROBERTSON, William E., formerly one of the leading agriculturalists of Butler Grove Township, now deceased, was a man universally respected. He was born in Butler Grove Township September 1, 1873, a son of Michael L. and Julia (Harris) Robertson, the latter being also a native of Butler Grove Township, her father Thomas E. Harris, having been one of the earliest settlers of Butler Grove Township. Michael L. Robertson and his wife located on the 160-acre farm she owned and there they resided, developing the property, until 1898 when they moved to Hillsboro, where she died in 1902. He still lives at Hillsboro.

On March 17, 1897, William E. Robertson was married to Minnie Masters, born at Butler, Ill., a daughter of Alexander and Josephine (Casselberry) Masters, natives of Kentucky and of Belleville, Ill. The paternal grandparents of Mrs. Robertson, Perry and Catherine (Berry) Masters, were born in Kentucky, and the maternal grandparents were Charles and Louise (Bonham) Casselberry. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Robertson continued to live one mile east of Butler on rented land, for three years, and then moved to the Robertson homestead where Mr. Robertson engaged in farming and stockraising, and after his mother died he bought the homestead of 160 acres. Here he died October 27, 1914, and in his death his community lost an excellent citizen and good man. He and his wife had the following children: Floyd A., Josephine N., Lester M., Mildred A. and William E. Since the death of Mr. Robertson, Mrs. Robertson has conducted the farm, raising hogs, cattle and horses and carrying on general farming. She attended the grammar and high schools of Butler, and Mr. Robertson also attended these schools. In

politics he was a Republican and he belonged to the Modern Woodmen of Butler. She is a member of the Presbyterian Church. A woman of more than usual capability, she is carrying on her business very successfully, and stands very high in her neighborhood.

ROOSEVELT, Ralph M., manager of the Robert Lanyon Zinc and Acid Company of Hillsboro, is one of the aggressive young business men of this section. He was born at Grand Rapids, Mich., February 22, 1881, a son of Sidney H. and Mary (Moross) Roosevelt, natives of Michigan. They had but the one child. Sidney H. Roosevelt was born at Flint, Mich., April 18, 1848. He was engaged in a hotel business at Big Rapids, and was also interested in other lines. He was married, on January 7, 1877, to Mary Moross of Saginaw, Mich. His death occurred in 1891, but his widow survives and makes her home at Detroit, Mich. She is a member of the Roman Catholic Church. The paternal grandfather was Wilton Roosevelt, and both he and his wife were born in Michigan. The maternal grandfather was Christopher Moross. The Roosevelt family settled in New York in 1649, the founder being Claes Martensyen Roosevelt, from Holland. Ralph Roosevelt is the last survivor of this branch of the family who came to the West. The Roosevelts of the eastern states are very influential, numbering among their number Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, ex-president of the United States. There is a complete record of the family in the Roosevelt Genealogy, published in 1902 by J. B. Burr & Company, of Hartford, Conn.

Ralph M. Roosevelt attended the high school of Saginaw, Mich., and then entered the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, from which he was graduated in 1902, as a mechanical engineer. Following his graduation he engaged with the Mattheessen & Hegeler Zinc Company, at LaSalle, Ill., leaving there to go with the two sons of Mr. Hegeler, when they formed the Hegeler Zinc Company at Danville, Ill. Later he became superintendent of construction for the United Zinc and Chemical Company at Kansas City, Mo., and subsequently he held the position of assistant superintendent with that company at Iola, Kas. Mr. Roosevelt then became superintendent of the company's plant at Springfield, Ill., and held that position until he was made general superintendent of the company's plant at Argentine, Kas. On February 1, 1911, he left the above company to go with William Lanyon, of St. Louis, Mo., who was the largest individual stockholder in that concern, and for him came to Hillsboro, and built and operates the plant of the Robert Lanyon Zinc Company, of which he is manager. This concern employs about 300 men, and is one of the largest industries in the county.

On September 7, 1908, Mr. Roosevelt was married to Miss Florence McDougal, of Kansas City, Mo. They were married at White Oaks, N. M., at the home of Judge John Y. Hewett, a long time friend of the McDougal family. The Judge's residence at White Oaks is of adobe and was built by Emerson Hough, the novelist, and

about it was centered his charming story, "Heart's Desire." Here the Roosevelts spent their honeymoon. Mrs. Roosevelt is a daughter of Judge H. C. and Emma (Chapdu) McDougal, and she was born at Gallatin, Mo. Her father was born in West Virginia, and her mother at Gallipolis, Ohio. Judge McDougal was one of the ablest jurists in the history of the legal profession in Missouri. Among his personal friends were each of the presidents of the United States from the time of Lincoln. For years he was head of the Missouri Bar Association. Judge McDougal prepared a vastly interesting book of his early recollections shortly before his death, which occurred December 17, 1916, his wife having passed away on August 6, 1916. Mr. and Mrs. Roosevelt have one daughter, Helen, who was born April 5, 1916. Mr. Roosevelt is a Republican in national politics, but in local affairs prefers to act independently. His experience and training make him a very valuable man in his line, and his ability has been shown appreciation by his company.

ROW, John H., a retired farmer, and a horse buyer at Nokomis, and a director of the Nokomis State Bank, was born February 25, 1848, a son of Peter H. and Sarah L. Row, the former born in Dearborn County, Ind., in 1823, and the latter in the same county. His death occurred in 1905, she having died in 1885. They were the parents of six children, four of whom survive, namely: Charles P., who was born in Indiana, March 3, 1842, is unmarried and lives in Nokomis; F. M., who was born in 1844, lives in Sacramento, Cal., and with his brother, Charles P., served during the Civil War as privates of Company G, One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Illinois Volunteer Infantry; Nettie, who is the widow of George Young of Nokomis; and John H.

John H. Row was reared on the family farm in St. Clair County, Ill., and attended the common schools of his neighborhood, remaining at home until he made a trip to California in 1879. For two and one-half years he was a clerk in a grocery store in California, and then returned to Illinois, and went on a farm in Witt Township, Montgomery County. Here he remained, engaged in farming and horse buying until 1910, when he moved to Nokomis. In 1914 he helped to organize the Nokomis State Bank, of which J. L. Manning is president; Charles H. Kerr is vice president; V. C. Singler is cashier, and B. F. Zimmerman is assistant cashier. The board of directors is composed of the following: J. L. Manning, Charles H. Kerr, P. A. Kennedy, O. Brokenhoff, W. D. Webster, J. H. Row, S. A. D. Hall, and William Radeker. Although he has left the farm, Mr. Row is still engaged in buying horses, and is one of the wealthy men of Nokomis. In politics he is a Republican, and was assessor for one term while living in Witt Township. He is descended from one of the old families of the country, and is a highly respected resident of Nokomis.

SALLEE, Junius F., M. D., one of the most eminent oculists of the country, with headquarters at Litchfield, Ill., is a national character in this science, and one whose success in his special line is phenomenal. He was born at Washington, Ill., July 7, 1869, a son of William A. and Sarah Frances (Jones) Sallee. The father was a jeweler in Peoria and Washington, Ill., but in 1892 he came to Litchfield where he continued in the jewelry business until he opened his music store, which he continues to conduct.

Junius F. Sallee attended the public schools of Peoria, the high school of Virden, Ill., and in 1885 took an optical course under J. M. Johnson, at Detroit, Mich. Dr. Sallee then located at Mattoon, Ill., and was employed by the Illinois Central Railroad to examine the eyes of the railroad men for different branches of railroad work, and continued there for three years, when he went to Chicago where he took a post-graduate course of two years in the Chicago College of Ophthalmology and Otology. He then began professionally visiting all of the leading county-seats throughout the southern part of Illinois, at that time being the only truly scientific man in his line, outside the large cities of the state. In 1895 he located at Litchfield and opened a home office, but his practice extends all over the United States, and he has many times been called on to visit cities throughout the country.

Although already so competent, Dr. Sallee is constantly taking post-graduate courses in scientific sections of the American Optical Association, and has attended lectures on the anatomy, physiology and histology of the eye, and diseases of the retina, given by such great authorities as Dr. Earl J. Brown, Dr. Wall, and Dr. A. J. Cross of Columbia University and Dr. W. B. Needles of Needles Institute of Optometry, Kansas City, Mo. Dr. Sallee fits and manufactures and grinds all kinds of glasses. In 1913 he was elected third vice president of the Illinois State Society of Optometrists, and in 1915 was elected first vice president of the society, being subsequently reelected to the same office. He was instrumental in having the law passed in Illinois requiring those fitting glasses to be examined by the state board of optometrists. In 1898, Dr. Sallee as president, with Dr. A. F. Strange of Bloomington, Ill. as treasurer; H. R. Hendricks of Litchfield, Ill., as vice president, and H. M. Sallee, founded the Litchfield Institute. The board of trustees is composed of Junius Strange, A. F. Strange, H. F. Hendricks, and C. A. Higinbottom. The purpose of the institute is to give instruction in the treatment of the eye to post graduates by correspondence and classes. Dr. Sallee did a marvelous piece of surgery in making an artificial face for the victim of an operation for cancer which had destroyed the ball of one of his eyes and a portion of the face, leaving a terrible scar. Although it appears almost incredible, Dr. Sallee succeeded in making a new eyeball, filling in the place cut out and even put in eye-

lashes, and so restored the man's face that it looks perfectly natural. He has long advocated the examination of the pupils of the public schools for eye troubles by those who are competent to make such an examination.

Dr. Sallee was married in September, 1890, to Eva B. (Clark), born at Waverly, Ill., a daughter of William R. Clark. Dr. and Mrs. Sallee have three children, namely: Howard M., who lives at Litchfield; Gordon, who lives at Springfield, Ill.; and Vivian, who is associated with Dr. Sallee in business. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, is a Republican, and belongs to the Knights of Pythias.

SAMMONS, James, one of the prosperous land-owners and general farmers of Montgomery County, is engaged in operating his valuable farming property in Butler Grove Township. He was born in Butler Grove Township, May 26, 1866, a son of Abner and Nancy C. (Kitner) Sammons, natives of Morgan County, Ill., and North Carolina. They lived in Morgan County after their marriage until the winter of 1865-6 when they moved to Butler Grove Township, where both later died.

In 1886 James Sammons was married to Eva Puntney, born in Butler Grove Township, a daughter of J. N. Puntney, and she died in 1891, leaving no issue. On March 20, 1895, Mr. Sammons was married (second) to Mina Masters, a daughter of Martin W. and Helen (Jennings) Masters, and they have one son, Augustus, who was born October 26, 1896.

After his first marriage Mr. Sammons moved on eighty acres of unimproved land on Section 17, Butler Grove Township, which he improved, later adding twenty acres to his farm, and he also owns another tract of fifty-five acres in Butler Grove Township, and forty acres in North Litchfield Township. On all his land he carries on general farming and stockraising. In addition to attending the public schools of his district, he went to Brown's Business College, at Jacksonville, Ill., for two winters. The family attends the Presbyterian Church. In politics Mr. Sammons is a Democrat and served as township assessor for two years. Fraternally he belongs to Butler Camp, M. W. A. and Litchfield Lodge, B. P. O. E.

SANDERSON, Edward F., one of the responsible men of Litchfield, has long been a resident of this county. He was born in Bond County, Ill., September 4, 1860, a son of Benjamin and Emeline (McLain) Sanderson, natives of Bond and Montgomery counties, respectively. They settled in Bond County after their marriage, and there she died about 1873. Some years prior to his death, the father came to live with his son Edward F., and there passed away in February, 1915.

After he was sixteen years old, Edward F. Sanderson lived with a cousin in Bond County, and at times worked for neighboring farmers. In 1885 he came to Montgomery County and became engineer of the Litchfield Water Supply

Company, having charge of the Creek Pumping Station. After seven years with this plant he went to Taylor Springs, this county, to assist in opening a coal mine, and was the first person to locate at that point, and helped to lay off the town, buying property there that he has later sold. After two and one-half years he moved to Sorento and spent a year, then, once more came back to Litchfield and for a summer was engaged in housemoving, when he resumed work as an engineer. In October, 1912, he went to Panama, Ill. to look after the repairs on property there for real estate owners, and then he was solicited by the proprietors of the Litchfield water plant to become their engineer and now holds that responsible position.

In 1885 Mr. Sanderson was married to Caledonia Johnson of Bond County, Ill., and they had one child, Tracey, who died in infancy. Mrs. Sanderson died in 1889. On May 27, 1903, Mr. Sanderson was married (second) to Laura Frances Bates, born at New Douglas, Ill., a daughter of Joel T. and Nancy S. (McCaslin) Bates. Mr. and Mrs. Sanderson have had the following children born to them: Lena Mae, who died in infancy; and Kenneth Edward, Leslie Ernest and Arthur Benjamin. The family attend the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics Mr. Sanderson is a Republican.

SAWYER, Alfred Augustus Kendall, now deceased, but formerly one of the leading citizens and prominent business men of Hillsboro, is remembered with deep respect and kindly affection by the many with whom he was associated during his life at the county seat. He was born at Boston, Mass., August 8, 1832, a son of Amos and Juliet (Kendall) Sawyer. When he was ten years old, the family came to Hillsboro, and Amos Sawyer bought a farm one mile south of Hillsboro, on which he put up a beautiful residence which he had shipped to him in sections from Boston. There he continued to be engaged in farming, meeting with marked success, until his death which occurred September 13, 1858. His wife survived him, living until December, 1873.

Growing up at Hillsboro, Alfred Augustus Kendall Sawyer attended school at the Hillsboro academy, and then, going to St. Louis, was under the instruction of Prof. Edward Wyman, also from Boston, who was at the head of a very superior educational institution. Later Mr. Sawyer was engaged in clerking in St. Louis, for a Mr. Gilman, a commission merchant, and, having learned the business, he formed a partnership with John O. Mullens, in the same line, with offices at St. Louis and Chicago, Mr. Sawyer having charge of the Chicago office. Subsequently, he went to Pana where he spent a short period, and then returned to Hillsboro, where he established himself in a general merchandise business, and conducted it until within a few years of his demise, when he sold, and devoted himself to caring for his own and his wife's property interests.

On October 7, 1858, Mr. Sawyer was united in marriage with Miss Sarah E. Brewer, a daughter

of Judge William and Delilah (Hough) Brewer. Mr. and Mrs. Sawyer became the parents of the following children: William, who is deceased; Amos, Edgar A., Nellie, and Hubert A. In politics Mr. Sawyer was a Republican. All his life he was an active man, and possessing a big-hearted nature, he gave liberally of his money and sympathy to his friends, and was loved by many. A Mason in high standing, he belonged to Mt. Moriah Lodge of Hillsboro. Loving the great out doors, he excelled in manly sports, and was an expert shot and fisherman. Few men were better judges of horses and dogs than he and he owned several of note. In his demise, which occurred October 13, 1905, Hillsboro lost one of its best men in every sense of the word, and in his wide circle of friends was one who could be depended upon to give the best of himself to others, and never ask more of another than he was willing to bestow. Such men as he are rarely found, and so their loss is more deeply felt.

SAXBY, Robert, one of the heavy property owners of Litchfield, and a man of unusual business ability, has demonstrated in his career what can be accomplished through persistent and intelligent effort, and the history of his life offers much that is interesting and instructive. He was born in Lincolnshire, England, February 24, 1874, a son of Charles and Susan Saxby, who died when he was an infant, and he was placed in an orphan school. In 1880 William Holmes adopted him, but on account of ill treatment, when he was eleven years old he ran away and did what he could to support himself at Lincoln, Lincolnshire, England. He roamed about until he was fourteen years old, and did some farm work.

On May 29, 1889, the boy became a stowaway on the White Star Line steamer, *Britannic*, hoping to escape detection, but becoming seasick, he was discovered and put to work earning his passage in the galley at paring potatoes. When it was found that he had uncles in Montgomery County, Ill., he was shipped to them, collect on delivery, being transferred from one conductor to another until he arrived at Litchfield, June 12, 1889. His uncle, Robert Saxby of Shaws Point Township, Macoupin County, took him until December 12, 1890, when he hired out to S. H. Stansifer, on a farm in Zanesville Township, Montgomery County, with whom he remained until June, 1891. At that time he began working by the day on farms, so continuing until in January, 1893, when he was employed by the Postal Telegraph Company and went to Ohio by wagon as a teamster. In March, 1894, he returned to Montgomery County, to join his uncle John Saxby, of North Litchfield Township, and rented a farm in that township, and conducted 100 acres there for three years. Later he went to South Litchfield Township where he rented 120 acres of land and farmed it until 1899, when he moved to Litchfield and was employed on the construction of the American Radiator plant. For the subsequent thirteen years he was engaged in mining,

and invested his earnings in real estate, and now owns considerable real estate in Litchfield, in St. Louis, Mo., and other places where he has found favorable openings. Considering his early difficulties, Mr. Saxby's success is phenomenal, and he is essentially a self-made man, for outside of the little training given at the orphan school, he is entirely self taught, studying considerably through the Scranton Correspondence School, from which he received a certificate as mine manager. Mr. Saxby has a fine law library and has studied enough to enable him to act as his own lawyer. A strong Republican he was the successful candidate of his party for alderman from the Second Ward in the spring of 1915, was precinct committeeman for two years and takes a deep interest in politics, but will not tolerate anything that is not fair and above board. On April 20, 1917, he was made police magistrate. Fraternally he is a Mason and he also belongs to the United Mine Workers of America. A man of strong personality, he has forged ahead, and not only has attained to material success, but has made and retains the friendship of the best men of his community.

On June 16, 1917, Mr. Saxby was married to Grace M. Epps, of Litchfield, born January 3, 1899.

SCHEFFEL, Frank Julius, now deceased, was for a number of years one of the leading citizens of Litchfield, and a substantial business man. He was born in Saxony, Germany, January 21, 1849, a son of Godfried John and Christina (Brummer) Scheffel, who in 1870 came to Brighton, Ill., locating on a farm in its vicinity, where they died about twenty years later. While living in Germany the father was a wool buyer, but after coming to this country he devoted himself to farming.

Frank Julius Scheffel attended school in Germany and served an apprenticeship to the sausage-making and butchering trade. He was one in the following family born to his parents: Charles E., who lives at East St. Louis, Ill.; Frank Julius; Ernstina, who is deceased; Paul, who lives in Macoupin County, Ill.; and Herman, who lives at Brighton, Ill. After his arrival in the United States, Frank Julius Scheffel worked at Alton, Ill., until 1873, and then went to Brighton, Ill., where he resided until 1876. In that year he went to Clinton, Iowa, where he was in a meat business for two years, and after returning to Illinois, he was in a similar business at Medora until 1882, when he sold and came to Litchfield, where he bought a meat market, and conducted this business until his death on January 17, 1909, following which his widow continued the market with the help of her brother for one year, and then sold it to George Low and Otto Swartz. In 1880 Mr. Scheffel bought 107 acres of land in South Litchfield Township on which both coal and oil were discovered. He was a member of the English Lutheran Church. In politics he was a Democrat, and fraternally he belonged to the Odd Fellows.

On April 26, 1874, Mr. Scheffel was married

at Brighton, Ill., to Mary Thole, born at Brighton, a daughter of John and Christina (Lippold) Thole, he born in Hanover, and she in Saxony, Germany. They were married at Alton, Ill., where he carried on cabinetmaking and they lived at Brighton, Ill., for forty-five years. His family was the only German one there in 1854, and the third one to locate there, Mrs. Scheffel being the first white child born at Brighton. She used to walk three miles to attend school during her girlhood, and was glad to have the opportunity. At that time the Chicago and Alton Railroad was in process of construction. Mrs. Thole died there in 1876, and Mr. Thole later married again and moved to Holland, Mich., where he died in 1907. Mr. and Mrs. Scheffel had the following children: Walter, who lives at Litchfield; Louise, who is Mrs. Roy Stark of St. Louis, Mo.; Harry, who lives with his mother; and Natalia Dolly, who is a clerk in Cline's store at Litchfield.

SCHLUCKEBIER, William F., one of the enterprising farmers of East Fork Township, and a man who is widely known and universally respected, was born on the family homestead which he now owns, May 21, 1871, a son of Christian and Fredricka (Ortmeyer) Schluckebier, natives of Germany who came to the United States. The father was born in Waldeck, Prussia, Germany, February 22, 1829, and died May 15, 1913. Landing at St. Louis, Mo. in 1857, for the succeeding ten years he was engaged in farming in its vicinity, and elsewhere for the subsequent nine years, and then in 1870 he bought the farm now owned by his son William F., and here he spent the balance of his life. When he reached this country he had three dollars, and when he died he owned 560 acres of land, making everything himself. A hard working man, he saved his money and invested it wisely, and lived to be wealthy. The Lutheran Church held his membership, and he was a Republican in politics. By his first marriage he had two children, namely: William F., and Mary F., who married Allen Edwards, and they live in East Fork Township. The father was married (second) in 1874 to Dortha Hazelmeyer, who was born in Germany, and they had one child, Julia, who was the wife of Omar Cooper, but she is now deceased.

William F. Schluckebier was reared on his father's farm, and attended the Donnellson schools. On February 13, 1898, he was married to Louise Heckel who was born in Grisham Township, October 27, 1868, and after she had completed her school course at Prospect, Ill., she taught school three or four terms in Grisham Township. After marriage Mr. and Mrs. Schluckebier rented his family homestead, and later bought it and now owns it and additional land, amounting in all to 890 acres, in East Fork and Grisham townships, and some in Bond County, Ill. Mr. and Mrs. Schluckebier have six children, namely: Nellie M., Charles C., Minnie A., Mary L., Grace C. and Jacob W. The family belongs to the Presbyterian Church, and Mr.

Schluckebier contributes liberally toward its support. In politics he is a Republican, and has served as a school director. In his farming he breeds Shorthorn cattle and other stock. In addition to his other interests he is a stockholder in the Hillsboro National Bank at Hillsboro, Ill., and also the Taylor Springs Bank.

SCHRAM, Alexander Lumson.—One of the most important industries of Montgomery County is the immense plant of the Schram Glass Manufacturing Company at Hillsboro, of which A. L. Schram is general superintendent and vice president. He is a man of wide experience in the manufacturing line, and the present enterprise has been largely developed through his energy and business capacity. In 1906 Mr. Schram came from St. Louis, Mo., with his associates to Hillsboro, and built a plant for the manufacture of his fruit jar caps, and the business was carried on here until 1913 under the name of the Schram Automatic Sealer Company. In that year new capital came in and the business was incorporated and with it came a change of name and change of product. It is now known as the Schram Glass Manufacturing Company and the output is general glassware. The company operates two plants, one at Hillsboro, and the other at Sapulpa, Okla., the former covering eight acres and the latter six acres. In each plant employment is afforded 300 people and there is no limit to the trade territory. With a capital stock of \$1,000,000 and not a penny of debt, it can easily be understood what a valuable and important enterprise this is. The officers are: Leo A. Decy, of St. Louis, Mo., president; A. L. Schram, of Hillsboro, vice president and general superintendent; Eugene Drey, secretary; and D. Sommers, of St. Louis, and C. B. Sommers, of Indianapolis, Ind., additional directors.

SEDENTOP, Dennis F., one of the prosperous citizens and prominent farmers and stockraisers of Montgomery County, resides on Section 33, Bois D'Arc Township, and has won the right to be considered a capable agriculturalist through his own industrious and persevering efforts. He was born in Zanesville Township, Montgomery County, March 19, 1864, a son of Lewis and Hannah (Leonard) Sedentop. Lewis Sedentop was born in Brunswick, Germany, May 4, 1835, and his wife was born in Ireland, and came to the United States when she was twelve years old, he being fifteen when he arrived in this country, both making the trip across the Atlantic on sailing vessels which consumed many weeks in the passage. He came to Bois D'Arc Township and worked for \$5 per month at first, receiving larger amounts as he grew older, so continuing until his marriage, when he bought eighty acres of land near Zanesville. Later he bought 320 acres, a portion of which is now occupied by the village of Farmersville, and on that farm he spent the remainder of his life, dying in January, 1916. Both he and his wife were members of St. Mary's Catholic Church. In politics he was a Democrat, but

not active in his party, and he never desired office. The parents had eight children, seven of whom survive, namely: Mary J., who is the wife of C. B. Clark, of Kansas; Josephine, who lives with her mother; Dennis F.; William A., who is a farmer of Farmersville, Ill.; Dora, who is the wife of Charles Gettle, of Springfield, Ill.; Catherine, who is the wife of Hiram Young, of Taylorville, Ill.; Margaret, who is the wife of Gus Heimessey, of Chicago.

Dennis F. Sedentop was reared on the homestead and attended the local schools, working for his father until he was twenty-seven years old. In November, 1891, he was married to Mary Dufner of Nilwood Township, Macoupin County, Ill., and they became the parents of the following children: Opal, who is a graduate of the Farmersville High school and of the Ursuline Convent at Springfield, Ill.; Ladonna, who is a graduate of the Farmersville High school, is now attending school at Springfield; Nora; Alice M., and two who are deceased. The children all belong to the Catholic Church, and Mr. Sedentop is a trustee of St. Mary's Church. He was one of the organizers and an original director of the First National Bank of Farmersville. In politics he is a Democrat. Mr. Sedentop owns 240 acres of land, 160 acres of which he acquired through his own efforts. He is a breeder of Oxford sheep, Percheron horses, Hereford cattle, and Poland-China hogs. In addition to his rural estate, Mr. Sedentop owns two brick business buildings and other Farmersville property. He was the sole administrator of his father's estate, without bond, which is estimated at \$100,000. A man of untiring industry, he has used his natural capabilities to good purpose, and is one of the substantial and highly respected men of his locality.

SEWARD, Stephen O., a prosperous farmer living on Section 21, Raymond Township, is also one of the substantial stock men of Montgomery County. He was born in this township, January 23, 1878, a son of John B. and Eliza (Briggs) Seward. His father was born on Section 20, Raymond Township, January 23, 1849, and his mother was born in 1852, in North Litchfield Township. They were married in North Litchfield Township, in 1871, and settled on the farm which continued to be their home until the death of the father in 1894. The mother survives and lives at Raymond, Ill. In politics the father was a Republican. At one time he was elected supervisor from a strong Democratic section, his personal popularity causing him to run ahead of his ticket. Fraternally he belonged to the Modern Woodmen of America. John B. Seward and wife had three children, namely: Lucy A., who is the wife of John Foster of Raymond Township; Maria P., who is the wife of N. E. Doyle of Raymond, Ill.; and Stephen O.

Stephen O. Seward was reared on the farm which has been his home all his life, and he attended the schools of his district. In 1899 he was married to Blanche Harmon, a daughter of Dr. P. J. Harmon, a sketch of whom appears

elsewhere in this work. After marriage Mr. and Mrs. Seward took charge of the homestead. He is a well known breeder of registered Holstein cattle, which he sells at Raymond, carrying a herd of about thirty-five head.

Mr. and Mrs. Seward have two children, namely: John, who was born April 6, 1901, who is a graduate of the eighth grade, and is now attending the Raymond High school; and May, who was born June 30, 1903, is a student in the public schools. Mrs. Seward is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Raymond. Mr. Seward belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America, and in politics he is a Republican. He has served as highway commissioner of Raymond Township. A good citizen, a successful farmer, and a fine man in every respect. Mr. Seward stands well with his neighbors and associates.

SEYMOUR, Charles Wesley.—In naming the representative men of Montgomery County, the late Charles Wesley Seymour immediately comes to mind, first because he belonged here by reason of birth, and second because in his long, busy and useful life he illustrated those sterling qualities which make a strong and independent people and a robust citizenship which ever commands respect. Through his own efforts he built up a large fortune which he administered wisely through life and it solaced his old age to know that he could leave his devoted family a goodly inheritance. Charles Wesley Seymour was born on his father's farm situated on Section 14, Hillsboro Township, Montgomery County, Ill., July 28, 1829. He was the third in a family of nine sons born to Wesley and Frances (Vaughn) Seymour, the others being: William D., John H., Claibourne V., James Washington, Warren Carlisle, Thomas Fletcher, Spencer Owen and Edwin Chastine.

Wesley Seymour was born September 15, 1799, in South Carolina. He was a son of William and Lettuis Ellen (Dixon) Seymour, both of whom were born in Ireland, the former within fifty miles of the sea. They came to the United States and lived in the Carolinas and were among the earliest pioneers in Montgomery County, Ill. Their children were: Jane and William, both born in Ireland, and Wesley, John F. and Sarah, born in the United States. Wesley Seymour came with his bride to Montgomery County, journeying with an ox-team and covering almost the same route that his father had previously traveled years before. Wesley took up government land on Section 14, Hillsboro Township, and cleared and improved it. In 1877 he removed to Columbus, Kan., and there his death occurred August 1, 1890, lacking a few days of being ninety-two years old. He married Frances Vaughn, who was born at Laurens Courthouse, South Car., and died on the pioneer farm in Montgomery County, August 27, 1854. Little is known of the Vaughn family, but an old record mentions Frances and Dorothy Vaughn, the former of whom became the wife

of Wesley Seymour, and the latter of whom died unmarried, December 24, 1876.

Charles Wesley Seymour remained on the old homestead until he was twenty-one years of age. In 1849 he went to work for James B. Blackburn, the father of Mrs. Jennie B. Truitt, of Hillsboro, his intention being to serve an apprenticeship to the wagon-making trade. For his first year of work he received \$45 and for his second year, \$55 was his wage. About that time his health failed and he returned home and worked for his father on the farm for one year and in a brickyard and then operated a wagon shop on the farm and carried on wagon-making and repairing until 1854, in which year, in company with his brothers James and Warren, he went to California. They traveled slowly with an ox-team and consumed five months in the journey. During the first three years in California Mr. Seymour met many discouragements and endured hardships but he persevered and finally his efforts were rewarded. For a time he followed his trade of wagon-making, his wages being \$4 a day, exceedingly high for that time. He was prudent and careful and before long had enough capital to enable him to loan money, for the use of which he sometimes received as high as 21 per cent. He remained in California for six years and then returned by way of the Isthmus of Panama. The subsequent business activities of Mr. Seymour included farming and brick manufacturing, in the latter becoming one of the large producers of this section. He manufactured the most of the brick that entered into the construction of the larger number of Hillsboro's business houses and residences. He owned a large amount of fine farming land, at one time had 700 acres in one body. At the time of his death, February 28, 1905, at the age of seventy-five years and seven months, Mr. Seymour still owned 407 acres of finely improved land which is situated just outside the city limits of Hillsboro. This land is owned by his widow and children.

Mr. Seymour's first schooling was secured in a little schoolhouse which formerly occupied the site of the residence of W. A. White, on S. Main street, and his teacher was a Miss Spellman. Later he attended the old Hillsboro Academy. He lived at the time when St. Louis was the principal trading place for the early settlers and frequently told of hauling dressed pork to that city and selling it for \$1.37 per hundred weight and receiving fifteen cents a bushel for oats. Mr. Seymour was an honest, upright, self-respecting man all his life. He was simple in his habits and very unassuming even after he became thoroughly successful. He was very highly respected by those he employed and, having no false pride, he was accustomed to labor side by side with them and share the same conditions.

Mr. Seymour was married September 26, 1861, to Miss Sarah J. Killpatrick, who was born in Hillsboro Township, Montgomery County, Ill., February 16, 1840, a daughter of James and Helen (Forehand) Killpatrick. Six children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Seymour: Mary Ellen,

who married J. W. Hook, and their home is at Shelbyville, Ill., and they have two children, Beatrice Irene and Helen Alberta; Charles Francis and Frederick Harland, both of whom died in infancy; George S., who is a resident of St. Louis, married Amy Beck, and they have three children; Ione Alice, wife of Thomas Hall, has two children, Albert Francis and Mary Louise; Camilla Isabel, wife of Dr. Ross Griswold of Litchfield, and Harland Francis. Camilla J., second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Seymour, is the widow of Burt Lantz, formerly of Shelbyville. The youngest member of the family, Ethel, resides with her mother and is a talented musician and teacher of music.

The parents of Mrs. Seymour were very early settlers in Montgomery County and both died here. The father was a native of Kentucky and the mother of Missouri. Of their family of ten children three died in infancy, those who grew to maturity being: Sarah J., John, David, James, Mary, William and Francis. The paternal grandfather of Mrs. Seymour was David Killpatrick, who was born in Ireland, while his wife Agnes, was a native of Scotland. They came very early to Montgomery County and, as was the rule in those days, they had many children. Of their thirteen sons and daughters the following survived infancy: Mary, Margaret, Ephraim, John, Martha Jane, Rachel, James, Melinda, Andrew and Ann. Of the above family, Mary, familiarly called Polly, married a Shurtleff and theirs was the first marriage license issued in Montgomery County. The maternal grandmother of Mrs. Seymour, Mrs. Mary Forehand, had two daughters, Helen and Clementina, and the name of her mother was Sarah. It would be very interesting to the family to have a complete record but in old times families often lacked present opportunity for the preservation of histories.

In politics Charles W. Seymour was a Republican and at one time he served in the office of school trustee but was never anxious for political honors. He was a member of Mount Moriah Lodge No. 51, F. & A. M., and both he and wife were charter members of the Eastern Star at Hillsboro. He was one of the liberal supporters of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to which both he and wife belonged.

In 1905, at the time of Mr. Seymour's death, the family built a private vault as his resting place, making use of bricks of his own manufacture. Later, however, his body was removed in Oak Grove cemetery, to a crypt in the new Hillsboro Mausoleum. Mrs. Seymour having purchased three crypts here. Perhaps no more highly esteemed lady resides at Hillsboro than Mrs. Seymour. She belongs to one of the fine old families of the county and has been identified with so many things of importance, having a wide social acquaintance and keeping herself interested in the changes that daily come about in these momentous days. Although the record of her years shows that many have passed, the record of her appearance almost belies it. She resides in her comfortable and attractive residence at No. 409 E. Tremont street, happy in

the companionship of her daughters, Mrs. Lantz and Miss Ethel Seymour.

SEYMOUR, Homer A., M. D., one of the leading physicians and surgeons of Hillsboro, is a recognized authority in his profession. He was born one mile west of Hillsboro, Ill., October 2, 1872, a son of William D. and Elizabeth (Christian) Seymour, natives of South Carolina and Kentucky, respectively. They had eight children, as follows: Martha Frances, who is deceased, was the wife of George Collins; Mary, who is the wife of Theodore Collins, of North Judson, Ind.; Laura, who is the widow of Cyrus Brookins, of St. Louis, Mo.; Thomas W., who is deceased; James R., a physician, who is deceased; Caroline Elizabeth, who is the wife of J. S. Killpatrick, of Hillsboro; William L., who lives at Raymond, Ill.; and Homer A.

William D. Seymour, the father of Dr. Seymour, was born in 1823, and came to Montgomery County, Ill., about 1828, with his parents, who located southwest of Hillsboro, but two years later moved to within a half a mile of Hillsboro. Here he grew to manhood, and was afterwards engaged in farming. He died at Hillsboro, in 1886, aged sixty-three years, and his wife died in 1892, aged sixty-four years. Both were consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. During the Mexican War, William Seymour served his country as a soldier. He was interested in educational matters, and granted certificates to the teachers during the early days. The paternal grandfather was Wesley Seymour, and he was married to Frances Vaughn, and they were natives of South Carolina. The grandfather was an extensive farmer in Montgomery County, and he died at Columbus, Kas., 1890. The grandmother died in 1855. Their children were as follows: William D., John Henry, Claibourne V., Charles W., Warren, Thomas, James, Spencer who died in infancy, and Edward. The maternal grandfather was Thomas Christian and his wife bore the maiden name of Lydia Grantham, both of them being natives of North Carolina. They came to Montgomery County from Kentucky, and were pioneers of Irving Township, where they died in middle life. Their children were: Elizabeth, Lydia, Jane, Evaline, James and another son.

Homer A. Seymour was reared on his father's farm, and attended the district schools and the Hillsboro High school, from which he was graduated in 1891. Entering the Ohio Eclectic Medical College at Cincinnati, he was graduated therefrom in 1894, and for a year was engaged in practice at Ardmore, I. T., now Oklahoma. For the succeeding six years he was practicing at Bondville, Champaign County, Ill., and then came to Hillsboro, where he has since remained.

On April 4, 1900, Dr. Seymour was married to Miss Noi Bliss, a daughter of Charles W. and Elizabeth (Phillips) Bliss, and they have two children, namely: Bliss, a daughter, and Bernays, a son. Mrs. Seymour was born at Hillsboro, and here reared. She is a graduate of the Hillsboro High school. The history of the Bliss family is given at length elsewhere in this work,

it being one of the most prominent of Montgomery County. Dr. Seymour belongs to the county, state and national medical associations. In politics he is a Republican and he is very active in the councils of his party, at present being a member of the Republican County Central Committee, and was its chairman for four years. In 1912 he was alternate delegate to the Republican National Convention at Chicago, and in 1916 was the candidate of his party for presidential elector in the Twenty-first Illinois District.

SEYMOUR, William L., postmaster at Raymond, where he is a leading business man, profitably engaged in conducting a first class drug store, was born in Hillsboro Township, Montgomery County, near Hillsboro, Ill., November 16, 1865. His parents were William D. and Elizabeth (Christian) Seymour. William D. Seymour was born October 26, 1823, in South Carolina, and was brought by his parents to Montgomery County, Ill., when he was a boy, settlement being made on the homestead near Hillsboro, when the county was still but little developed. He was reared on this farm, and when he married, located near his father. He married Elizabeth Christian, who was born in Kentucky, March 22, 1828, and was brought in her childhood by her parents to Montgomery County. The Christian family located near Irving, and were among the early settlers of the township by that name. Her mother bore the maiden name of Grant-ham. William D. Seymour died on his farm November 12, 1886, and his wife lived for a few years longer, dying at Hillsboro, March 11, 1892. They were the parents of eight children, all of whom attained to maturity, five of whom survive, namely: Mary J., who is the widow of William T. Collins of No. Judson, Ind.; Laura A., who is the widow of Cyrus Brookins, lives at St. Louis, Mo.; Carrie, who is the wife of J. S. Killpatrick, lives near Hillsboro; William L.; and H. A., who is a physician and surgeon of Hillsboro.

William L. Seymour attended the country and Hillsboro schools, and lived on the farm until he was a man. He taught school for three years, and then spent two years on the farm, when he came to Raymond, and went into the drug business with a brother, Dr. J. R. Seymour, which association continued until 1893, when William L. Seymour became the sole proprietor, and has continued to conduct this business ever since, with the exception of four years, from 1894 to 1898. In June, 1901, Mr. Seymour was appointed postmaster of Raymond and still holds that office. He is one of the sound men of this locality, and exerts a strong influence in his community.

On January 29, 1890, Mr. Seymour was married to Cornelia A. Parrott, who died September 19, 1910. She was a daughter of D. J. and Margaret Parrott, and they had four children, as follows: Robert A., who is a druggist of Hillsboro; William B., who is serving in the United States Army; Kenneth L., who is a soldier in the United States Army; and Harold R., who is

attending high school. In July, 1914, Mr. Seymour was married (second) to Miss Luella Scherer, a daughter of William J. and Harriet Scherer of Raymond, Ill. Mr. Scherer died on his farm in Butler Grove Township, this county. Mr. Seymour belongs to Raymond Lodge No. 692, A. F. & A. M.; and Raymond Lodge No. 476, I. O. O. F., of which he is past noble grand. He is a member of the Christian Church in which he is an elder. In politics a Republican, he served as tax collector for two years of Raymond Township, and has been president of the school board for two terms, and president of the village board for two terms. In 1894 he was nominated and elected county clerk, and held that office for four years, or until 1898. In addition to his other interests, he is a stockholder, director and president of the Raymond State Bank, and has held these offices since its organization.

SHARP, James L., one of the prosperous farmers of Pitman Township, owns and operates a fine farm of 130 acres on Section 29, one and one-half miles southwest of Waggoner. He was born on a farm west of Atwater, Macoupin County, Ill., December 28, 1864, a son of Marshall and Sarah (Yowell) Sharp. Marshall Sharp was born in Tennessee, October 10, 1834, and died near Atwater, March 9, 1867. He was a son of Levi Sharp, who brought his family to Macoupin County, Ill., when Marshall Sharp was a lad. Growing up in Macoupin County, Marshall Sharp was there married, his wife being a daughter of James W. Yowell, and she was born in Macoupin County, July 19, 1842.

Soon after their marriage, Marshall Sharp and his wife came to Pitman Township, Montgomery County, and contracted to buy the farm now owned by their son James L. Sharp, but he died before the sale was consummated. After his death, his father-in-law took up the obligation, and Mrs. Marshall Sharp moved on the farm and there reared her three children, namely: Melissa J., who died in 1897, was the wife of Henry Thomason; Ellen E., who is the wife of B. F. Hughes of Drummond, Okla.; and James L. The mother was married (second) to Benjamin Garst, and they had one son, Albert. After the death of Mr. Garst, the mother was married (third) to Moses B. Carpenter, but there were no children by this marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Carpenter lived on her farm for a few years, and then retired to Waggoner, where he died, but she survives him and still lives at Waggoner.

James L. Sharp was reared on his present farm, and attended the local schools, and those of Girard, Ill., following which he took a course in the Southern Illinois Normal school at Carbondale, Ill. For one term he taught school in Pitman Township, and then went to Kansas, and while in that state he taught school for one term. Returning to Illinois on November 1, 1893, he was married to Janette T. Wood, a daughter of Thomas V. and Katherine (Nesbit) Wood. Janette Wood was born in Pitman Township, March 28, 1875. Her father was born

in Madison County, Ill., south of Bunker Hill, November 21, 1848, and her mother was born at Nashville, Tenn., March 16, 1850. Mr. and Mrs. Wood were married in Madison County, Ill., but soon thereafter located in Pitman Township, he buying a farm from his father who had invested in land in that locality, and they lived there until 1899, when they bought a farm in Arkansas, later selling it and buying a farm in Macoupin County, Ill., upon which they lived for three years. They then left their farm, moved to Waggoner, and have since made that their home. Of the seven children born to Mr. and Mrs. Wood, five survive: Benjamin P., who is of Pitman Township; Laura M., who is the wife of P. M. Brown of St. Vincent, Minn.; Janette T., who is Mrs. Sharp; Minnie K., who is deceased, was the wife of William Sedentop of Farmersville, Ill.; Margaret, who is the wife of William Whitaker of Belmont, Iowa; LeRoy N., who died in infancy; and Harry C., who lives at Waggoner. Mr. and Mrs. Wood are members of the Christian Church at Waggoner. Mr. Wood belongs to Waggoner Lodge No. 404, I. O. O. F., and Waggoner Camp, M. W. A. A Democrat, he has always been active in his party.

In 1893 Mr. and Mrs. Sharp returned to Kansas and remained on a farm there from February, 1894, until December, 1896, when they came back to Montgomery County, and Mr. Sharp and his stepfather, Moses B. Carpenter, operated a feed and grist mill, from 1896 until February 26, 1903, when Mr. Sharp moved to his present farm, where he has since resided. Mr. and Mrs. Sharp became the parents of three children, namely: Mabel Irene, who was born December 27, 1894, in Sheridan County, Kas., is very proficient in music, and has large classes, and is living at home, and is a member of the Eastern Star, Chapter No. 733; Vesta Leon, who was born in Sheridan County, Kas., August 18, 1896, died October 5, 1903; and Opal Marie, who was born at Waggoner, Ill., June 4, 1898, is at home, and she also belongs to the Eastern Star. Mr. Sharp belongs to Raymond Lodge No. 692, A. F. & A. M.; Waggoner Camp No. 677, M. W. A., and Waggoner Lodge No. 404, I. O. O. F., while both he and Mrs. Sharp belong to Raymond Chapter No. 733, O. E. S. They are members of the Waggoner Christian Church, of which he is an elder. In politics he is a Republican, and while living in Kansas he served as county clerk of Sheridan County, Kas., to fill out an unexpired term.

SHEPHERD, Preston, now deceased, but for a number of years a prosperous and highly respected farmer of North Litchfield Township, is well remembered by the older generation of Montgomery County. He was born in Adair County, Ky., October 7, 1833, a son of Pleasant and Anna (Brown) Shepherd, who were among the earliest settlers in the vicinity of Coffeen, Ill. They went to Kentucky, and remained in that state a short time and it was while residing there that Preston Shepherd was born, but they soon returned to Montgomery County, and bought land in North Litchfield Township, where

the father died when his son was an infant. The mother later was married to Henry Hill.

As Preston Shepherd and his step-father did not agree, the boy left his home, but on being stricken with lung fever, he returned to the care of his mother and step-father, and remained for a few years. His first work for himself netted him enough homespun wool in payment to have a hunting suit made for him from it. In the course of time he was able to buy his father's homestead from the other heirs, and added to the original eighty acres until he had 400 acres of prairie land and ten acres of timberland, all in North Litchfield Township. Until his death which occurred September 5, 1886, he lived on this farm and raised stock. After his death his widow continued to conduct the farm until 1893, when she rented the property and bought a residence at Litchfield, where she is still living. In 1912 she sold the farm.

On June 4, 1857, Mr. Shepherd was married to Sarah Ann Thompson, born in Greene County, Ill., February 10, 1841, a daughter of Peter and Cornelia Ann (Bandy) Thompson, natives of Kentucky and Tennessee, who, when children, were brought to Greene County, Ill. In 1850 they moved to North Litchfield Township, where they bought 160 acres of land, paying \$3 an acre for the raw prairie. The country was often largely under water on account of lack of drainage and there were many snakes, deer, prairie chickens and other wild things, so that Mrs. Shepherd has witnessed many wonderful improvements. Mr. and Mrs. Shepherd had the following children: John Preston, who died at the age of thirteen years; James Douglas, who lives at Enid, Okla.; Peter Eli, who is deceased; Florence E., who is Mrs. A. Harwood, of Litchfield; Anna M., who died at the age of four years; Franklin O., who died at the age of eleven years; Hiram J., who lives with his mother; and Bennie E., who is deceased. Mrs. Shepherd's grandparents were Jamison and Elizabeth (Taylor) Bandy, of Tennessee, early settlers of Greene County, Ill., and Montgomery County; and William and Tampa (Bricky) Thompson, natives of Tennessee who also became early settlers of Greene County, Ill. Mr. Shepherd had little book education, but was a man of strong mentality, who gained a fair amount of information through contact with men and affairs. Mrs. Shepherd attended the subscription schools. She belongs to the Primitive Baptist Church. In politics Mr. Shepherd was a Democrat. A hard worker, and good manager, Mr. Shepherd was very successful, and also stood high in the regard of his community.

SHORT, Ralph M., assistant cashier of the Oland National Bank, and clerk of Witt Township, is one of the substantial and representative men of this section. He was born on a farm four miles southeast of Hillsboro, August 15, 1881, a son of John C. and Louisa J. (Turner) Short. John C. Short was born near Jackson, Mo., August 2, 1844, a son of Abner and Jane Short, who were natives of Missouri. John C. Short came to Illinois prior to the Civil War,

and was reared on a farm east of Hillsboro, and then settled on another farm southeast of Hillsboro, which he occupied until March, 1915, when he moved to Witt, and there he died October 9, 1915. His widow survives, and lives at Witt. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church, in which he was an elder for many years. Politically he was a Democrat, but did not care for office. He and his wife had the following children: Mabel, who is the wife of E. Ferrio, of Chicago; Myrtle, who is the wife of Andrew P. Hughes, who lives near Hillsboro; Blanche, who is the wife of Charles H. Lockhart, of Witt; Ralph M.; and one who died in infancy.

Ralph M. Short was reared on the homestead, and attended the district schools, and the Hillsboro High school from which he was graduated in 1900. For the following year he was at the University of Illinois, and taught in the public schools for three terms. In June, 1909, he came into the Oland National Bank as assistant cashier and bookkeeper and still holds these positions.

In April, 1912, Mr. Short was married to Leta M. Blockburger, a graduate of the Hillsboro High school, class of 1903. Mr. and Mrs. Short have one daughter, Doris M., who was born August 18, 1914. They are members of the Presbyterian Church of Witt, in which he is an elder, and he was a deacon of the Hillsboro Presbyterian Church. Fraternally he belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America, and the Red Men. Politically a Democrat, he is the present clerk of Witt Township, and a very efficient official. Mr. Short is a stockholder of his bank, and also owns his residence at Witt. No man stands any higher than he in public esteem, and he has won his reputation fairly and honorably.

SIEVERS, John, who owns and operates 267 acres of land on Section 29, Nokomis Township, is one of the leading farmers of this locality. He was born in Germany, January 12, 1847, a son of John and Anna (Honshirt) Sievers, natives of Germany, who were reared in their native land where they were married. In 1877 they came to the United States, and located near Nokomis, where they lived until death claimed them.

John Sievers attended school until he was fourteen years old, and then he left in order to help his father. He was twenty years old when he came with the family to the United States, and borrowed \$100 to pay expenses of the journey. As soon as he arrived in Montgomery County, he began working by the month, and so continued until July 14, 1874, when he was married to Frances Moore, who was born in Adams County, Ill., March 15, 1852. She was reared in Fayette County, Ill., and there she attended school. After their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Sievers moved on the farm they now own, at first renting it. When they had saved enough to buy eighty acres, they went to Hillsboro to record the deed, and the expenses exceeding the amount they had figured upon, they had but fifty cents left, so had to go without their din-

ner, but were so pleased at having secured their own farm, they made the sacrifice willingly. Later they added 107 acres, and still later, forty acres more, and all of the improvements upon the property have been made by them.

Mr. and Mrs. Sievers have two sons, namely: John H., who was born May 18, 1875, attended the German and district schools, and was confirmed at the age of fourteen years; and Willie, who was born November 20, 1878, was also confirmed, and he was married December 18, 1906, to Gertrude Clements, they now having three children, Louisa Gladys, Wayne and Everett. The family belong to the German Lutheran Church. In politics he is a Republican, and for six years he was a school director. Both Mr. and Mrs. Sievers are quiet, industrious and thrifty people, and very typical of the best class of farming people in Montgomery County.

SIHLER, George Albert, M. D., senior member of the medical firm of Sihler & Sihler, of Litchfield, is one of the learned and capable physicians of Montgomery County, one who is a credit alike to his profession and community. He was born at Simcoe, in Ontario, Canada, in 1863, a son of Charles J. and Mary (Schott) Sihler, natives of Germany who came to Canada about 1858, where the father went into a lumber business and conducted it until 1901, when he retired. He is still living at Simcoe, and his wife also survives, they being very highly respected residents of that place.

George Albert Sihler attended the grade and high schools of Simcoe, and its collegiate institute, where he was prepared for matriculation in McGill University, at Montreal, from whence he was graduated in 1884. He then took a trip to Europe and pursued post graduate courses in many large cities there, and upon his return to this country located at Litchfield, and has since then been in active practice.

In 1885 Dr. Sihler was married to Bertha Ohnersorg, born at St. Louis, Mo. Dr. and Mrs. Sihler became the parents of three sons, all of whom are professional men: George Albert, who is a physician and surgeon in partnership with his father; Arthur E., who is a dental surgeon; and Harold C., who is a physician and surgeon. Dr. Sihler was reared in the Episcopal Church. He is a Mason in high standing, having reached the Knight Templar degree, and the Scottish Rite to the Thirty-second degree. He also belongs to Litchfield Lodge No. 654, B. P. O. E. When the First National Bank of Litchfield was founded, Dr. Sihler was one of the incorporators, and since 1906 he has been its vice president. Few men stand higher in the community in any way.

SIHLER, George Albert, Jr., M. D., who is one of the leading young physicians and surgeons of Litchfield is the junior member of the firm of Sihler & Sihler. He was born August 14, 1886, a son of Dr. George Albert and Bertha (Ohnersorg) Sihler, and grandson of Charles J. and Mary (Schott) Sihler, all natives of Germany,

except Dr. Sihler, Sr., who was born at Simcoe, Ontario, Canada.

After attending the Litchfield High school, the younger Dr. Sihler entered the University of Illinois where he took a classical course, and then matriculated in his father's alma mater, McGill University, Montreal, Canada, from which he was graduated in medicine, with the degree of M. D., June 10, 1910. For the subsequent year he was an interne in the Montreal General Hospital where he gained very valuable experience, and he then spent six months at the Polyclinic Hospital of New York City, and for another six months was in the Associated Hospital of St. Louis, Mo. In January, 1912, he entered into partnership with his father at Litchfield, and has maintained this connection ever since, and has established a very large clientele.

On June 12, 1914, Dr. Sihler was married to Lois Elizabeth Miller, born at Hillsboro, Ill., a daughter of Charles W. and Minnie (Linxweiler) Miller, of Hillsboro. Dr. Sihler is a Mason, and belongs also to Lodge No. 574, B. P. O. E., and is a member of the Montgomery County Medical Society, the Illinois Medical Society, and the American Medical Association. In politics he is a Democrat, and is a Presbyterian in religious faith. Like his father he is very highly esteemed, both personally and professionally.

SILENCE, George Francis, superintendent of the cap department of the Schram Glass Manufacturing Company at Hillsboro, is not only an experienced workman and a trained electrician, but is also a young man of thoroughly practical business capacity. He was born at St. Louis, Mo., November 15, 1882, and is a son of Thomas E. and Mary A. (Ross) Silence. His paternal grandfather, George W. Silence, was born in London, England, as was his wife. When they came to the United States they settled at St. Louis, Mo., and in that city passed the rest of their lives. They had the following children: Mary, Thomas E., William, Laura, James, Frances, Sarah and Anna. The maternal grandfather of Mr. Silence was Dr. Ross, of Mobile, Ala. During the Civil War he was a surgeon in the Confederate army, and it was while he was amputating a soldier's leg on the battlefield that a cannon ball explosion caused his death. After hostilities had ceased, the grandmother with her three daughters, Henrietta, Mary and Annie, moved to St. Louis, and in that city she lived until the close of her life.

Thomas E. Silence, father of George F. Silence, was born in the city of London and accompanied his parents to the United States. He followed the painter's trade for about ten years. During the Civil War he served as a private in a Missouri regiment for four years and after its close worked at his trade, but for the past forty-six years he has been a United States government mail carrier in the city of St. Louis. He was married to Mary A. Ross, who was born at Mobile, Ala., and nine children were born to them as follows: Willis T., who is deceased;

Robert H., Mary L., Lulu Clara, the last named being the wife of John F. Baab, all residents of St. Louis; George F., who lives at Hillsboro; Thomas E. and Francis A., both of whom live at Eureka, Cal.; Mabel B., who is the wife of Byron V. Steinmetz, of Chicago; and Lydia B., who died in infancy.

George Francis Silence was reared and educated in St. Louis. He started to work with a surveying instrument company but desiring to further better himself, put in an application with the Emerson Electric Company which was favorably received, and he was employed with that company for three years, going then to the St. Louis Electrical Company, with which concern he completed his trade. He then became electrician for the St. Louis Furniture Exposition. In 1905 he became acquainted with A. L. Schram, general manager of the Schram Glass Manufacturing Company, and confidence and friendship developed. He accompanied Mr. Schram to Hillsboro, on January 29, 1906, to assist in the erection of the glass and cap plants in this city, and on their completion assumed the duties of foreman of the cap department of the Schram Glass Manufacturing Company, one of the largest industrial enterprises of the state. In 1908 Mr. Silence was entrusted with the opening of a cap department for the company's plant at Waterloo, Canada, where he spent three months satisfactorily completing his mission.

Mr. Silence was married January 29, 1908, to Miss J. Christina Winkelmann, daughter of Fred and Anna (Weber) Winkelmann, and they have four children: Mildred Eleanor, George William, Gladys Laurain and Lois Christina. The family belongs to the Lutheran Church. Politically Mr. Silence is a Republican. He is a member of Mount Moriah Lodge No. 51, A. F. & A. M.; Hillsboro Chapter, and Sullivan Council. He also belongs to Montgomery Lodge No. 40, I. O. O. F.; to Benton Council, R. A., of St. Louis, and to the order of Moose, at Hillsboro, his high standing in all of these organizations indicating his sterling character.

Mrs. Silence was born at Hillsboro, November 26, 1888, and her parents still reside here. She attended the Hillsboro grammar schools, and then entered the high school and was graduated therefrom in 1907. Her father was born in Hanover, Germany, and her mother in Hillsboro Township, Montgomery County, Ill. They had five children born to them: John F., Henrietta W., William L., J. Christina and Leda V. The paternal grandfather, John Winkelmann, was born and died in Germany, as did his wife. They had two sons, Fred C. and William. On the maternal side, the Webers were early settlers in Montgomery County, farming people well known. The children born in the Weber family were: Anna, Catherine, Emma, Minnie, and a son who died in infancy.

SINGLER, Victor C., cashier of the Nokomis State Bank, is one of the men prominent in financial matters in Montgomery County. He was born at New Baden, Ill., January 23, 1881, a son of Victor and Rosa (Kuhner) Singler. The

father was born in Illinois, and the mother in Germany, she coming with her parents to the United States on a sailing vessel that took three weeks to cross the ocean. They landed at New Orleans, and came from there up the Mississippi River to St. Louis, Mo., and thence to New Baden, Ill. There she met and married Victor Singler, who died in August, 1888, but she survives, making her home at Nokomis, Ill. She was the mother of ten children, six of whom survive, namely: Frank J., who is a farmer of Irving Township; Frederick, who is also a farmer of Irving Township; Mary, who is the wife of George E. Huber; Melena, who is the wife of James Ward, a deputy sheriff of Montgomery County; Victor C.; and Henry B., who is a dentist at Nokomis.

Victor C. Singler was reared on the homestead, and attended the local schools, and the Irving High school, from which he was graduated. He then took a commercial course at the Dixon Business College for two terms. During 1899 and 1900 he taught school in the winter, and farmed in the summer. Being ambitious he took the civil service examination for mail clerk, and was appointed by the United States Government in 1904, and was mail clerk on the Illinois Central Railroad for a time, running from St. Louis to Memphis. He was then transferred and his run was from St. Louis to Paducah, Ky. Once more he was transferred, his run being on the Big Four, from St. Louis, Mo., to Cleveland, Ohio, and he was in the service in all five years. Desiring to remain more at home he took a position as bookkeeper and stenographer with the Farmers National Bank of Nokomis, and remained with that institution from May, 1909 to 1914, when he was made cashier of the Nokomis State Bank, and still holds that responsible office.

In May, 1905, Mr. Singler was married to Miss Elizabeth Hartlieb, who had attended the public schools. Mr. and Mrs. Singler have two children, namely: Donald J., who was born November 5, 1907; and Irvin V., who was born August 6, 1910. They belong to the St. Louis Roman Catholic Church. Fraternally he belongs to the Knights of Columbus, and in politics he is independent.

SMITH, Arthur Frederick, a general contractor and a dealer in coal and fertilizer at Litchfield, is one of Montgomery County's representative business men. He was born in the city of London, England, April 17, 1853, a son of James A. and Elizabeth Ann (Burch) Smith, natives of London, England. They came to the United States in April, 1857, landing at New York City, from whence he came west to Chicago. There James A. Smith was engaged for two years as owner and captain of a lake boat. He then went to St. Louis and for the succeeding fifty years, he was engaged in a wholesale and retail ice business, and after selling it, he lived retired until his death in 1906. His wife died in 1886.

Arthur Frederick Smith attended the district schools and the Jones Commercial College of St. Louis. From the time he was ten years

old until he was sixteen, Mr. Smith put in his spare time on a farm, and then his father put him to work in the ice business, in which he remained until he was twenty-six years old. He then came to Litchfield where he built an ice and cold storage house of 20,000 tons capacity, but this he sold in 1908 to M. J. Busher who continues the business. Since then Mr. Smith has handled a large amount of coal of all grades to the retail trade, and has also handled limestone fertilizer, and during 1915 shipped 10,000 tons, and the volume of his business is still increasing. Some years ago Mr. Smith went into a general contracting business, and has made it very profitable.

On August 8, 1878, Mr. Smith was married to Hortense Grace DeHanlique, born at Paris, France, from whence she came to St. Louis, Mo., in 1873, with her parents. Her father was a fur dealer. Mr. and Mrs. Smith became the parents of the following children: Arthur James, who lives at St. Louis, married Anna Clark, a widow with one son, James; Frances Elizabeth, who lives at St. Louis; Alice Marie, who is Mrs. Theodore Bramyel, of Litchfield; and Russell Victor, who is at home studying to be a dental surgeon. In politics Mr. Smith is a Republican. The Methodist Church holds his membership. He belongs to Litchfield Lodge No. 236, A. F. & A. M.; Litchfield Chapter No. 120, R. A. M.; Omar Commandery No. 30, K. T., and Litchfield Camp, M. W. A.

SMITH, Harry Everett, who owns a fine farm of 240 acres in Witt Township, is one of the leading younger farmers of Montgomery County. He was born in Union County, Ill., August 8, 1881, a son of Albert M. and Clarinda (Noble) Smith, both natives of Union County, Ill., where they were reared and married. The father died in that county in 1886. He was a son of Andrew, and a grandson of George and Ruth Smith.

George Smith was born in North Carolina, and in 1819 brought his family, including Andrew Smith, all of whom had been born in North Carolina, to Union County, Ill., becoming one of the pioneers of that section. He entered land from the government, as did other members of his family, and Harry E. Smith owns forty acres in Union County which was entered in 1839 by his great-uncle, Adam Smith, for which he holds the original land grants. Albert M. Smith married Clarinda Noble, who was a daughter of Riley Noble, who was one of the early settlers of Union County, Ill. Albert M. Smith and his wife had one son, Harry E. Smith. After the death of Albert M. Smith, his widow later married Z. Z. Lyerla, and they are now living at Alta Pass, Union County, Ill., Mr. Lyerla having retired from active life. The parents of Harry E. Smith early connected themselves with the Christian and Free Will Baptist churches, respectively.

Harry E. Smith was reared in Union County, and attended the local schools until he was seventeen or eighteen years old, when he entered the Normal school at Carbondale, Ill.,

from which he went to Dixon, Ill., and attended the business college in that city. Returning to Union County, he lived with his mother until he attained his majority, and then worked for her and his step-father for five years. He then moved to Montgomery County, where he has since resided. Mr. Smith is engaged in general farming and raises and feeds cattle, and has been very successful in his ventures.

On October 8, 1902, Mr. Smith was married to Cora A. Redenaudau, a daughter of W. C. and Margaret E. (Lyerla) Redenaudau. W. C. Redenaudau was born in Greene County, Ill., a son of Samuel B. and Harriet (Christian) Redenaudau, who came to Greene County at an early day. The Christian family was a very wealthy one. Mrs. Smith is the only living child born to her parents. Mr. and Mrs. Smith became the parents of four children: Juanetta E.; William Z.; LeMar N.; and Frances L., all of whom are attending school. Mrs. Smith is a member of the Irving Christian Church. In politics Mr. Smith is a Republican. The Smith family is a well known one in this county and they stand very high in public esteem.

SMITH, John L., a retired farmer of East Fork Township, is one of the highly esteemed men of Montgomery County. He was born at Burlington, Iowa, February 28, 1846, a son of Ira G. and Mary M. (Lindemuth) Smith, he born at Ashtabula, Ohio, and she at Lancaster, Pa. By a former marriage contracted at Ashtabula, Ohio, the father had a daughter, Fannie, now Mrs. Hubbard, of Farmington, N. M. His second marriage, which was with the mother of John L. Smith, was solemnized at Lancaster, Pa., and he later moved to Burlington, Iowa. In 1849, accompanied by his wife and two children, with an ox-team and wagon, he went to the gold fields of California, being six months on the trip. He had never been in Illinois, but a brother, B. P. Smith, was located in Bond County, and he wrote Ira G. such glowing accounts of the locality, that money was sent to him to buy a farm. In the meanwhile, Ira G. Smith first served as a deputy sheriff of Sacramento, Cal., and was then elected sheriff of that county. At the expiration of his term of office he returned to the east and then came to the farm purchased for him near Greenville, Ill. That continued his home until 1860 when he traded that farm for one in Fayette County, Ill., and in 1862 he rented the farm and moved to southeastern Missouri, and conducted a livery barn at Potosi, in Washington County, during 1862 and 1863. In the latter year he returned to his Fayette County farm, and in 1865 sold it and moved to East Fork Township, Montgomery County, where he bought 104½ acres of land that was improved, and on it he farmed until his death November 26, 1889. His wife died December 18, 1876. Their children were as follows: John L.; Jediah, who lives in Canada; Mary Elizabeth, who is Mrs. William Kilpatrick, of Hillsboro Township; and Gilbert, who lives at Alton, Ill.

John L. Smith lived with his parents as long as they lived, and at the death of his father

assumed the mortgages on the place and paid them off, and operated the homestead until 1916, when he rented the property to his son-in-law, and since then has lived retired. On March 15, 1877, Mr. Smith was married to Mary Eliza Wharton, born at Greensboro, N. C., March 19, 1855, a daughter of Jesse Watson and Catherine Jane (McLain) Wharton, natives of Greensboro, N. C., who came to Bond County, Ill., in 1858. Mr. and Mrs. Smith became the parents of the following children: Lura Frances, who is Mrs. William W. Jenkins, of Miami, Fla.; Flora Bell, who is Mrs. William E. Bondurant, of East Fork Township; Jesse Gilbert, who lives in Montana; Myrtle Illinois, who is Mrs. Albert C. Bondurant, of East Fork Township, lives with her father; Lena Catherine, who is Mrs. Robert P. Gannon, of Hillsboro, Ill. Both Mr. and Mrs. Smith attended the district schools. The family belongs to the Presbyterian Church. In politics Mr. Smith is a Democrat, and he has served on the school board for two years. During the winter months, Mr. and Mrs. Smith visit their daughter at Miami, Fla.

SMITH, Thomas Tindall, one of the retired farmers of Walshville Township, and a man widely known and universally respected, was born in Madison County, Ill., April 29, 1838, a son of Jonathan G. and Elizabeth (Tindall) Smith, he born at Pittsfield, N. H., and she born in Madison County, Ill. When the father was fourteen years old he came to Illinois, this being in 1830, and joined an uncle, David Sweatt, in Madison County. The maternal grandparents, Charles M. and Nancy (Boyd) Tindall, were very early settlers of Madison County, where the grandfather was one of the first farmers and millwrights. He was also a mechanic and was made surveyor. His mill was the first in his part of Madison County. Jonathan G. Smith and his family settled on a farm in Madison County, where they lived until his death, while serving his country during the Mexican War, at Rio Frio, Mexico, February 27, 1848. The mother had died in 1846. He had married second Sarah Sanders.

After the death of his parents, Thomas Tindall Smith remained with relatives in Madison County until he was nineteen years old. Very few opportunities were given him for acquiring an education, and they were confined to those offered by the common schools. At one time he worked for three days, planting corn with a hoe for twenty-five cents per day, but as he had only thirty cents to his name, he was glad to get that work. He then came to Montgomery County and secured the job of breaking the prairie with five yoke of oxen for which he received \$15 per month. After a season, he secured farm work by the month, so continuing until 1860, when he began farming for himself.

On February 21, 1861, he was married in Madison County to Susan Sackett, born in Madison County, December 25, 1842, a daughter of Elisha W. and Elizabeth (Boyles) Sackett, he being a native of New York. Samuel and Elizabeth Boyles, the maternal grandparents, were

born in North Carolina and Pennsylvania, respectively, and became early settlers of Madison County, Ill. After his marriage, Mr. Smith rented land for four years, and then bought 100 acres of land in Walshville Township that was partly improved, but three years later sold it and bought 200 acres of land which are included in his present farm. There was a log house on the property, and the land was all broken. Mr. Smith added until he now owns 300 acres on Sections 15 and 22 Walshville Township. He has a well developed farm, and has put on all the improvements which are modern. Since 1907 he has lived retired, as his son who lives on another part of the farm, conducts it. Mr. and Mrs. Smith became the parents of the following children: Mollie L., who is Mrs. Thomas Easley, is a widow residing at Springfield, Ill.; Edgar L., who is on the home farm; John E., who lives in North Litchfield Township; and Bert, who died at the age of two years. Mr. Smith is a Methodist and since 1875 has been one of the stewards of the church, and superintendent of the Sunday school since 1875. He is a prominent Republican and has been a justice of the peace since 1905, has served as supervisor for eight years, and held all of the other township offices. For a number of years he has belonged to Walshville Lodge No. 475, A. F. & A. M.

SNELL, Myron Webster, M. D., one of the leading physicians and surgeons of Montgomery County, actively engaged in practice at Litchfield, is a man widely known and universally respected both as a medical man and as a citizen. Dr. Snell was born in Macoupin County, Ill., November 23, 1871, a son of Guy Asa and Abbie (Voorhees) Snell, born in Jersey County, Ill.

Dr. Asa Snell, the paternal grandfather, came to Jersey County, Ill., from his native state of Vermont, in 1836, and there was married to Emeline Landon, born in Vermont, who came to Jersey County, Ill., in 1837. Peter Voorhees, the maternal grandfather came to Jersey County, Ill., in 1837, and here was married to Catherine Kirby. The Snells and Landons came here with teams, while the Voorhees made the trip from Allegheny City, Pa., by the Ohio and Mississippi rivers to Jersey County, Ill. All were farming people. After their marriage, the parents of Dr. Snell located in Macoupin County on a farm that is still in the family, although in 1900 the father retired and moved to Litchfield, where the mother died June 30, 1916. Their children were as follows: Hugh A., who is president of the Litchfield Grocery Company; Myron Webster; Truman A., who is an attorney of Carlinville; and Reber, who is Mrs. Harry J. White, of Litchfield, Ill.

Myron Webster Snell was reared in the country districts, where he attended the schools of the neighborhood, going later for three terms to the Western Normal school at Bushnell, Ill. Still later he attended the Washington University at St. Louis, Mo., and Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, from which institution he was graduated in 1898 with the degree of M. D. For the following two years he was at pro-

professional work in various hospitals, gaining an invaluable experience, and then in 1900 began a general practice at Litchfield, in which he has since continued, becoming one of the leading men in his profession.

In June, 1907, Dr. Snell was married to Anna Miller, who was born at Nokomis, Montgomery County, Ill., a daughter of Eli and Alice (Roberts) Miller. Dr. and Mrs. Snell have one son, Guy Miller, who was born August 19, 1908. Dr. Snell is a Democrat and served as the representative in the city council from his ward for one term. A member of Litchfield Lodge No. 654, B. P. O. Elks, he has held all the offices in that order, and he was one of the organizers of the Illinois Elks Association and served as its president in 1915. He also belongs to Charter Oak Lodge No. 517, A. F. & A. M. of Litchfield, and is very prominent in it as he is professionally and socially. When war was declared with Germany Dr. Snell offered his services to the government and has been appointed a lieutenant in the United States Medical Corps.

SOUTHWORTH, Elizur, one of the distinguished men that Montgomery County has developed, has served his country and community in public, and lived wisely and worked profitably as a private citizen. He was born in Orange County, Vt., September 22, 1826, a son of Joseph and Susan (Jenkins) Southworth, natives of Vermont. Elizur Southworth attended the public schools, both grade and high, of Bradford, Vt., the academy of that place and Thedford Hill, Vt., Academy.

In the fall of 1846 Mr. Southworth came by stage from Bradford to Burlington, Vt., from whence, he traveled by boat to Troy, N. Y. and then took a canal boat to Buffalo. There he obtained passage on a lake boat for Cleveland, Ohio, and from there went on to Portsmouth, Ohio, by canal, and thence went down to St. Louis, Mo., on the Ohio River. His next stage of the journey was by team to Fillmore, Montgomery County, Ill. After his arrival in this county he taught school for six months, and continued as an educator in Bond County, Ill. In 1849 and 1850 he taught at Vandalia, and his last school was in the old State House at Vandalia, Ill. Inspired by the stories of gold finds in California, with seven other men, he crossed the plains in a wagon drawn by an ox-team, going to Sacramento, Cal., from South Fork Township, in 111 days, Mr. Southworth walking the greater part of the way, driving the oxen. After his arrival at his destination, he did placer mining for fifteen months, and then went to Nicaragua, and finally reached the Caribbean Sea, where he took a steamboat to New York, from whence he returned to his old home in Vermont. After a short visit, he was married, November 1, 1852 to Laura M. Crandall, born in Vermont, a daughter of John and Sarah (Martin) Crandall of Vermont.

In the spring of 1854 Mr. Southworth returned to Montgomery County by way of Chicago, and

from there proceeded to Carlinville on the Chicago & Alton Railroad. From Carlinville he went by team to Fillmore, and there bought a farm and conducted it until 1859, when he moved to Litchfield, and practiced law, having during all of his teaching days, perfected himself in legal studies, under the instruction of Judge Gallagher. For the succeeding thirty-five years he continued to practice his profession, and then selling his practice, devoted himself to looking after his various property interests and he retired about 1900. He and his first wife had a son who died in infancy, and Mrs. Southworth died January 11, 1892. On February 2, 1893, Mr. Southworth was married (second) to Mary A. (Topping) Milnor, widow of George Milnor. She was born at Alton, Ill. Mr. and Mrs. Southworth have no children.

At the beginning of the Civil War Mr. Southworth enlisted, April 25, 1861, in Company D, Seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and went to Alton, Ill., from whence he was sent to Cairo, and then on to Mound City to protect the citizens. He was discharged at the end of his enlistment of three months. Until 1872 Mr. Southworth was a Republican, and was elected on that ticket as alderman and mayor of Litchfield. In 1872 however, he became a Horace Greeley man, and in 1876 the Democrats elected him to the upper house of the State Assembly, and he served with distinction until 1880, when he went into retirement, but was recalled and re-elected in 1884. Since 1898 he has been an independent voter. While in the senate, among other bills he introduced and had passed was one providing for the present Museum at Springfield. He had the law of evidence changed in the state of Illinois, and was instrumental in having passed a bill to take from the board of aldermen power over the schools, and creating a school board. It was through his instrumentality that Litchfield secured its library. The G. A. R. in him has always had an earnest supporter, and he has countenanced and advocated all movements looking toward moral uplift and social betterment.

STANSIFER, Albert R., one of the prominent financiers and business men of Litchfield has accomplished much although he is still in the very prime of life. He was born in Montgomery County, January 15, 1872, a son of James T. and Abigail (Barnett) Stansifer, natives of Kentucky and Illinois. Until he was forty-eight years old, the father was a farmer, and then came to Litchfield where he became an insurance and real estate agent, and continued in this line of business until his death in 1897. The mother survives and makes her home at Litchfield.

Albert R. Stansifer attended the schools of his district until he was eighteen years old at which time he was taken into partnership with his father, and after the latter's death, he took charge of the business, and still continues in it, handling city property and local farm lands, and representing fourteen old line insurance companies in fire and tornado risks. He is secre-

tary and manager of the Litchfield Abstract Company, and secretary of the Cooperative Savings & Loan Company that has assets of \$175,000.

On April 26, 1893, Mr. Stansifer was married to Della Holbrook, born in Montgomery County, a daughter of James L. and Glaphira Holbrook, natives of Kentucky. The father was a butcher of Litchfield. Mr. and Mrs. Stansifer have the following children: Merle, who recently married H. W. Butler; and Mary, who is at home. In politics Mr. Stansifer is a Republican and was a member of the board of education for one year, president for one year and secretary of it for five years. He is a Mason, a member of the Modern Woodmen of America and of the order of Ben Hur. Very prominent in the Christian Church, he is on its official board of which he is chairman, is an elder of the church and superintendent of the Sunday school. A man of great energy, he generally succeeds in accomplishing whatever he undertakes, and his association with any project is of considerable value, as it is very likely to be brought to a satisfactory termination if he takes it in hand.

STARR, David Monroe, county surveyor of Montgomery County, and a venerable resident of Hillsboro, was born in Hillsboro Township, this county, eighty-five years ago, within a mile and a half of his present home, at Hillsboro, November 3, 1833. He is a son of David Badgley and Jane (Street) Starr. The father was born near Eagle Cliffs, Monroe County, Ill., in 1802, and the mother was born in Kentucky in 1805. They had eleven children: Abraham B.; Julia, the wife of William Keel; John; Marion; James Newton; David Monroe; Mary Elizabeth, the wife of M. W. Miller; Martha L. H., the wife of C. W. Canaday, and four who died in infancy. The father was reared principally in Monroe County, coming to Montgomery County about 1817, locating in Hillsboro Township, where he entered land at \$1.25 per acre and followed farming all his life. He died on his homestead at the age of seventy-seven years. The mother died about 1852, while comparatively young. He belonged to the old Hardshell Baptist Church. During the Black Hawk War, he served under Hiram Rountree, and his son Abraham was a soldier in the Mexican War. The paternal grandfather of David M. Starr was John Starr, but his history is not known. The maternal grandfather was James Street, and he married Mary (called Polly) Newton. They came from Kentucky to Illinois. Their children were as follows: James, John, Eli, Anthony, Newton, Jane, Elizabeth, who married John Kirkpatrick, Mary and Martha. The maternal great-grandmother of Polly Newton was Elizabeth Newton.

David Monroe Starr was born on the old homestead, and he grew up there and attended the local schools, mainly the subscription schools of the period. A great student, many a night he has poured over his books by a tallow-dip candle, and in boyhood when he went to school he had to walk a distance of four miles. Later on in life he moved to Litchfield, but for the past twenty years has lived at Hillsboro, and

for forty years he has been county surveyor. He has been engaged in farming in the meanwhile to some extent, and also did carpenter work for many years.

On July 17, 1862, Mr. Starr was married to Miss Frances Scott Craig. Her great-grandmother and Gen. Winfield Scott were first cousins. Mr. and Mrs. Starr had seven children, namely: Jane E., Zerelda H., Winfield Scott, Larkin Owen, Naomi M., Frances Myrtle and Lois E., who died in infancy. Jane E. was married first to H. T. Larabee, who died eighteen months later, and left one daughter, Orrel, who was married to Rev. Gerald Bohannon, and they had three children, Frances Belle, Richard G. and Evangeline Starr Bohannon. Jane E. was married (second) to Charles Carpenter, and they live at St. Louis, Mo. There are no children by this marriage. Zerelda H. Starr was married first to Charles Whitney, now deceased. They had one child, Anna Belle, who died young. She was married (second) to A. M. Freeman, and he died leaving no children and Mrs. Freeman lives at Granite City, Ill. Winfield Scott Starr is employed in the smelter works at Hillsboro. He was married to Anna Bell, and they have one son, Dana Bell Starr. Larkin O. Starr is a civil engineer and assists his father in the county surveyor's office. He married Etta Starr (no relative), who died fifteen months later. He was married (second) to Catherine Govaia, and they have one son, Marion Scott Starr, and one daughter, Harriet Lee Starr. They live at Nokomis, Ill. Naomi M. Starr was married to John Humphries, and they live at Hillsboro, and have two children, Paul Kenneth and Frances A. Frances Myrtle Starr lives at home. Mr. and Mrs. David Monroe Starr are members of the Presbyterian Church, but she was reared a Baptist. He is a Democrat in politics and has served as a school director.

Mrs. Starr was born in Hillsboro Township, January 29, 1842, but was reared principally in Macoupin County, Ill. She is the eldest of fifteen children, only three of whom are now living. The father of Mrs. Starr, Larkin Craig, was a native of South Carolina, and was reared in North Carolina. Her mother was born in Kentucky. They were married in Illinois, and were pioneers of Macoupin County, where he died. He was state senator for six years. A member of the Baptist Church, he was a local minister for sixty-eight years, and is believed to have been 102 years old when he died. His widow died at Hillsboro at the age of seventy-two years. The paternal grandfather of Mrs. Starr was Thomas Craig, and he was married to Frances Brown. Their children were as follows: Mildred, Larkin, Sarah, Elizabeth, Thomas, Jesse, James, and Samuel, who died in young manhood, and a daughter, Frances, who died when ten years old. The maternal grandparents were Carter and Rachel (Flournoy) Keel, natives of Kentucky. They had several children, as follows: Nancy, William, Jane, Jesse, Cassandra, Samuel and Francis Edward, and some who died young. Mrs. Starr's sister Martha's first husband, Esquire Tongate,

was a man of local prominence. They had a daughter, Nancy Tongate. The second husband was Rev. Jones, and they had three children, who are now living, namely: Edward L., Mildred and Mary.

STAUDER, Frank, senior member of the firm of Stauder & Hoehn, of Witt, Ill., is one of the leading business men and merchants of Montgomery County. He was born on a farm in Witt Township, Montgomery County, Ill., April 17, 1871, a son of John and Magdalena (Hatken) Stauder.

John Stauder was born in St. Clair County, Ill., of German parentage and there grew to manhood, where he was married, his wife being born in Germany. She came to St. Clair County, Ill., with her parents when she was still a young girl. As soon as they were married, John Stauder and his wife moved to Montgomery County, and bought eighty acres of land in Witt Township, where they lived until 1908, when they moved to Witt, and are now living there in retirement from active life. They became the parents of six children namely: John, who lives in Nokomis Township; Frank; Louis, who is on the old home place; Henry, who is living at Witt; Catherine, who is deceased, was married to Fred Hoehn, of Witt; and William, who is living at Oswego, N. Y. The family belongs to St. Barbara's Catholic Church.

Frank Stauder lived at home with his parents on the farm, and attended the district schools. In October, 1904, however, he left the farm and he and his brother Henry came to Witt and bought the store owned by Albert Spannagle. This association continued until July, 1906, when the firm of Stauder & Hoehn was formed, and the two partners continue to operate the business, having built up a fine trade.

In January, 1906, Mr. Stauder was married to Frances Most, a daughter of Charles and Catherine Most of Montgomery County, natives of Germany. Mr. and Mrs. Stauder have had three children, namely: Lawrence F.; Mary Genevieve and Regina Elizabeth. They are members of St. Barbara's Catholic Church of Witt, Ill. He is a Republican in politics, and has served as township collector for one term, and one term as township assessor, and for two terms he was a member of the village board. Mr. Stauder belongs to the Knights of Columbus at Pana, Ill. A man of energy and good business sagacity, he has forged ahead, and is one of the leading men in his line in this section.

STRANGE, Alexander Taylor.—Perhaps no resident of Montgomery County is better known, and certainly none is more highly regarded, than Alexander Taylor Strange, of Hillsboro. He was born July 6, 1850, in Georgia, a son of John Anderson and Fidello (Gresham) Strange. The Strange ancestry is as follows. On the Island of Pomona, one of the Orkneys, on the coast of Scotland, there lived a quaint, bold, determined people, mostly seamen, although the gathering of kelp and the manufacture of liquors was no small portion of their activities. Here at Kirk-

wall, the capital, lived a family noted for their great physical strength, and called in appreciation of this recognized strength, the "Strangs." Here, the records tell, lived Magnus, David and Robert Strang, later recognized as ancestors of the Stranges by the coat of arms still in the family, which is a lion rampant, with tail extended. When the wars of that day effected political changes and to avoid oppression the Strangs left Scotland for France and England, and meeting with the French and English high authorities in their private state assemblies, to whom they were strangers, they were designated as the Strange men, instead of the Strangs. Hence the origin of the name in England and her dependencies, although the old name, Strang, was retained in Scotland for many years, while in France it became De Strange, and in military circles in England it was La Strange. The coat of arms in each case was practically the same, and in each and every case stood for the great strength of the bearer.

A few decades later, near London, the La Stranges founded the Hunstanton estate, building the Hunstanton castle, which stands today as intact as when built over 800 years ago, and is occupied by a descendant of the Strangs of Scotland, Hamon La Strange, with his accomplished wife, who is American born. Sir Thomas, Sir John and Sir Robert Strange were prominent figures in London a little later, and they had practically the same coat of arms as the La Stranges. Sir Robert Strange, who was born in 1721, was recognized as the greatest portrait and fine etching artist of his day, and became the founder of the English school for historical engraving, and was equally prominent in affairs of state, being knighted by the Queen in 1787. Subsequently at least one of those who had a legal right to the name of Strange, and a title bestowed by royal favor, and other London Stranges, not titled, crossed the ocean to the New World, in quest of better prospects and conditions. Without any attempt to show the line of descent, suffice to briefly state that the direct ancestor of Alexander Taylor Strange settled in Virginia, probably in Kent County, at a very early day, coming to that colony in a ship sent out by the English government and commanded by a Strange. Members of the Strange family from Virginia participated in the American Revolution, among whom was Amos Strange, his great-grandfather, giving Alexander Taylor Strange the right to belong to the Sons of the American Revolution, in which order he maintains a membership. Mr. Strange's grandfather went to South Carolina, about the close of the Revolutionary War, and thence to Georgia, where, as a pioneer, he endured many privations and reared a large family. His wife's maiden name was Mary Fowler, and the sixth child of this family was John Anderson Strange, the father of Alexander Taylor Strange. John Anderson Strange, when but a boy in search of opportunity, crossing the line between Georgia and Alabama, engaged his services to a Mr. Wilson to help in the management of a store. While he was there he met and married Fidello

Gresham, and although they were penniless, yet actuated by the great principle of love, they were brave enough to face the future together. They had eleven children, the second of whom they named Alexander Taylor Strange. These beloved parents have long since passed to their anticipated reward.

The ancestral line of the Gresham family is equally important with that of the Strange family. The Gresham coat of arms is a grasshopper on a green sward. The De Gresses of England in the twelfth century, had gone there, by way of France, from Normandy, during the English conquest, and, after locating and securing an estate, dropped the prefix "de" and in recognition of the fact that a home, or landed estate, had become theirs, by the consent of the crown, affixed the word "ham," meaning home, to the name, so that we have the name Gresham, meaning a "green home," or as the armorial records have it, "a green sward." The grasshopper is a type of agility and a "grasshopper on the green sward" became the coat of arms of the family by act of Queen Elizabeth. It so continued until it became obsolete after the descendants had become a part of the democracy of the New World, where such distinctions are neither recognized by law, or sanctioned by social custom.

Edward Gresham, a descendant of the De Gresses, during the twelfth century founded the town of Gresham in the county of Norfolk, England. From this town, as evidenced by the coat of arms, we find John Gresham, county of Norfolk, in England, and his son, James Gresham, and still later, John Gresham, a son of James, were all very prominent in trade and banking circles in London and also in the diplomatic service of both Queen Mary and Queen Elizabeth, the latter knighting Sir Richard Gresham because of his eminent services. Sir John Gresham, a very wealthy merchant, had for his apprentice, when he was young, Sir Thomas Gresham, founder of the Royal Exchange. Richard Gresham entered the diplomatic service and was highly distinguished. Other members of the Gresham family were chiefly instrumental in founding the bourse, or chamber of commerce, Gresham College, and several large almshouses, and other important enterprises. John Gresham, a descendant of the above named, left the Old World for the New, and at Annapolis, Md., attempted to found a college along the lines of the Gresham College of Science, in London, known as Fortuna, but failed to do so on account of the opposition of the Roman Catholic governors of Maryland, the Greshams being devout Protestants. From Maryland, after dropping the title "Sir," members of the family moved to Tennessee, locating at Jonesboro, and became planters of simple manners and humble circumstances, although proud of their connection with the aristocracy of the Old World. In this state, in 1826, was born a daughter to the Greshams and this daughter, Fidello Gresham, when in her 'teens, a beautiful, industrious, healthy and sweet maiden, was sent to Alabama to live with a beloved aunt, Mrs. Wilson, men-

tioned above, and there she met and married John Anderson Strange.

Alexander Taylor Strange, descended from these two old and honored ancestral lines. When twenty years old, without a cent in his pockets, and in debt for the clothes he wore, he separated himself from his numerous brothers and sisters and beloved parents, and started out to make his way in the world as best he could. On August 22, 1872, when he was twenty-two years old, Mr. Strange was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth M. Copeland, and from that date to the present they have endured and enjoyed the usual amount of trials, successes and felicities, and can truly and appreciatingly say that they have had more sunshine than shade, more friends than enemies, more joy than sorrow, more success than failure, and received more from the good people of the world than it is possible to return. Two sons, twins, Dr. A. F. Strange, of Bloomington, and Dr. E. B. Strange, of Hillsboro, have been reared to honorable names and positions, and are now married, have elegant homes and successful business, and have children of their own to bless their future.

After teaching school and farming for many years, in both of which occupations Mrs. Strange participated, Mr. Strange organized two local mutual insurance companies and for over a quarter of a century has successfully managed them. Though without a collegiate education, Mr. Strange has been, and is yet, a progressive student, a constant reader of high class literature, and a frequent contributor to the public press.

Although Mr. and Mrs. Strange are on the border line of old age, they feel that they can cease their labors without fear, and look forward with expectant hopes to a life beyond, full of spiritual pleasure, and backward upon long lives of good deeds and many kind actions. They feel confident that their descendants will continue the good name they were able to bestow upon them, and they desire this more than any worldly prosperity for them and theirs.

STUDEBAKER, H. A., a prosperous farmer of Zanesville Township, residing on Section 33, owns 120 acres, and operates 200 acres. He was born in Elkhart County, Ind., November 15, 1855, a son of John E. and Mary (Neff) Studebaker, and a grandson of Jacob Studebaker, a pioneer of Elkhart County, Ind. In 1866, John E. Studebaker left Indiana and came to Macoupin County, Ill., where he remained for two years, and then moved to Montgomery County, where his death occurred in 1887. He was the father of six children, three of whom survive, namely: D. B. who is a traveling salesman in southwest Arkansas; Catherine who is the widow of Henry Leer, lives in Guthrie, Okla.; and H. A.

H. A. Studebaker spent his boyhood on his father's farms in Macoupin and Montgomery counties, and attended what was known as the Studebaker school, which his father had helped to build. He remained at home until he was twenty-one years old. On November 23, 1876, he was married to Eliza Obenshain of Roanoke,

Va., who came to Illinois to visit a sister. After their marriage they located on a rented farm and lived there for twenty-one years, when Mr. Studebaker bought his present farm of 120 acres. He is conducting it and eighty additional acres, and is very successful in his operations, doing general farming. All he has he has earned through his industry and thrift.

Mr. and Mrs. Studebaker have five children, namely: Oscar W. who is a farmer of Sangamon County, Ill., married Nellie Brasfield and they have two living children, Genevieve and Mary and one deceased; Nona M., who is the wife of Frank L. Brumbrough, of Roanoke, Va. has two children, Virginia and Frances; Bertha E. who is the wife of Charles Barnett has two children, Neville and Theda; J. M., who lives in West Virginia married Mamie Shumate and they have four children, Margaret A., Bernice, J. M. Jr., and Gene H.; and Nellie, who is the wife of Frank L. Gibson, has one son Frank L. Mr. Studebaker is a Republican, and he and his wife belong to the Brethren Church.

STUTTLE, Harry C., formerly state's attorney, one of the leading members of the bar of Montgomery County, and a man of forceful personality and fearless determination, is an ornament to his profession and the city of Litchfield where he is now engaged in a general practice. He was born at Litchfield, February 25, 1879, a son of Joseph and Hannah (Beeler) Stuttle. The mother died in 1884, and the father is now a retired farmer of Litchfield.

Harry C. Stuttle attended the grammar and high schools of Litchfield, and then took a year's course at the University of Illinois. Returning to Litchfield he studied law with various attorneys and was admitted to the bar in 1904, following which he embarked in a general practice at Litchfield, and has since made this city his home. A man of more than ordinary ability he soon attracted public notice and was assistant state's attorney under L. B. Hill, making a record that elected him state's attorney in November, 1908, for the usual term of four years, upon the Democratic ticket. During his incumbency of this office he secured some very important convictions and played an important part in clearing this section of some of the criminals which had selected it as a field of operation.

On August 20, 1909, Mr. Stuttle was married to Mary F. Bringham, born at Medora, Ill., a daughter of Harry R. and Anna (Bacon) Bringham. Mr. Bringham was a civil engineer and a half-brother of the Litchfields, and was employed by them to lay out the city of Litchfield. Mr. and Mrs. Stuttle have one daughter, Hannah Esther, who was born August 17, 1915. Fraternally Mr. Stuttle belongs to the Elks, Knights of Pythias and Red Men, and is as popular in these organizations as he is professionally and socially.

SUTHERLAND, Oscar, one of the intelligent farmers of Zanesville Township, is operating his fine farm of 118½ acres on Section 7, and

is numbered among the successful agriculturists of Montgomery County. He was born in Bois D'Arc Township, Montgomery County, Ill., November 6, 1880, a son of James and Nancy J. (Claidy) Sutherland. James Sutherland was born in Kentucky, and there lived until he attained his majority, when he came to Montgomery County, Ill., and began working in Bois D'Arc Township. There he was married to Nancy C. Claidy, who was a native of that township and after their marriage located there on rented land, and remained until 1885, when they moved to Wilwood Township, Macoupin County, Ill., where Mr. Sutherland has since lived. Mrs. Sutherland died January 27, 1890. They had five children, two of whom survive, namely: Oscar; and Derisia, who is the wife of Edward Harrison, of Macoupin County, Ill.

Oscar Sutherland remained at home with his parents until his marriage which occurred October 29, 1902, when he was united with Bertha P. Mann, a daughter of Isaac and Ellen Mann, of Macoupin County. Mr. and Mrs. Sutherland have three children, namely: James O., who was born August 13, 1905; Lester Isaac, who was born September 23, 1907; and Mary Elizabeth, who was born August 16, 1913.

In March, 1905, Mr. Sutherland came to his present farm which he had bought, and since then has made a number of important improvements. He specializes in stock with a good grade of Shorthorn cattle and Spotted Poland-China hogs, the latter being of registered stock, and his products find a ready market because of quality. He belongs to Raymond Lodge No. 476, I. O. O. F. In politics he is a Democrat, and in 1916 was elected highway commissioner of Zanesville Township. The Christian Church holds his membership. He is well thought of and is a man of high principles, and lives up to what he deems is his duty, and his prosperity has been honestly earned.

SWINGLE, Dillon J., whose drug store is one of the finest at Hillsboro, is a leading pharmacist of Montgomery County. He was born in Menard County, Ill., October 9, 1871, a son of Martin L. and Lucinda (McCoy) Swingle, natives of Illinois and Newark, Ohio. They had four children: a babe that died unnamed; Dillon J.; Harriet who lives at Athens, Ill.; and Earl H., who lives at Hillsboro. The father, who has always been a farmer, was reared near Rockford, and still lives at Athens. He developed a farm in Menard County and there reared his children on his seventy acres of land. The mother is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The paternal grandfather was Jacob Swingle and he was married to Adeline Stevenson. Jacob Swingle was born and reared in Switzerland, and his name was there spelled Zwingle. The grandfather spoke German fluently and traced his genealogy back many generations to the great reformer of the name of Zwingle. The grandmother was born in Brown County, Ky. They were pioneers in Menard County, Ill., and both grandparents died in that county, the grandfather when between

fifty and sixty years old, and the grandmother when eighty-four years old. They had three children: Martin Luther, William Melanchthon, and a daughter. The maternal grandfather, was a native of Scotland and a miller by trade, who became a very early settler of Menard County. The grandmother died in Ohio when comparatively a young woman, but the grandfather lived to be quite an aged man. They had the following children: George, Robert, Lida, Kate, Lucinda, Rovie, Martin and Martha.

Dillon J. Swingle was reared on his father's farm in Menard County, and there attended the public schools and later the Northwestern University at Evanston, Ill., from which he was graduated in 1894. He then studied pharmacy, and as pharmacist to the institution went to the hospital for the insane at Kankakee, Ill. Following that he was at Mason City, Ill. for six years, when he located at Jacksonville, Ill., and was there for another six years, going from there to Springfield, Ill. After two years at the capital, he came to Hillsboro. in 1907, and bought the drug store owned by Ezra Chacey, which he has since conducted.

On May 12, 1897, Mr. Swingle was married to Miss Anna J. Whitney, a daughter of Edward and Emma (Evans) Whitney, and they have one son, Dillon, Jr. Mr. and Mrs. Swingle belong to the Presbyterian Church in which he is a deacon. In politics he is a Republican and was president of the school board for two years. Mr. Swingle belongs to Mount Moriah Lodge No. 51, F. & A. M., and Hillsboro Chapter, R. A. M. Mrs. Swingle was born near Champaign, Ill., in February, 1874. His parents were natives of Illinois. The father died in 1883, but the mother survives and resides at Hillsboro. Mr. and Mrs. Whitney had three children, namely: Harry, Virginia, and Anna J., Mrs. Swingle.

TARRO, James A., a general merchant of Witt, Ill., is one of the reliable men of Montgomery County, who have come here from foreign shores. His birth occurred in Italy, December 21, 1857, he being a son of John and Perrelli (Domenica) Tarro. The parents were natives of Italy, where they spent their entire lives, and both are now deceased.

At the age of eight years James A. Tarro began to be self-supporting, working in Germany, in Italy, and in a mine in Switzerland, where he first received as wages the sum of twenty-eight cents per day. As he became more skillful his wages were raised and at last he was made a boss, at which time he received \$1.60 per day. When he was nineteen years old, he began his military service, remaining in the Italian army for two years. On April 6, 1880, he was married to Giovanna Perucea, and realizing that Italy then offered too few opportunities to an ambitious man like himself he came to the United States in 1881, landing in New York City, from whence he went to Iron Mountain, Mich. There for two years he was engaged in mining, and then went to Minnesota and worked in the ore mines for two years, and for two years more he was in the mines of Wisconsin,

rising in the meanwhile to be mine boss. From Wisconsin he went to Texas, and spent two years in the coal mines of that state. He then spent seven years in Oklahoma, working in various mines. In 1900 he came to Illinois, and was mine boss of the mines at Pontiac, Ill., and after leaving Pontiac, he went to Troy, Madison County, Ill., and continued mining for a short time and then left the mines and engaged in other business for four years. In the spring of 1908 he came to Witt and established himself here as a general merchant. As his trade grew in volume, he expanded to accommodate it, and now occupies a fine, modern brick store which he built, and is one of the most prosperous men in his line in the village.

Mr. and Mrs. Tarro became the parents of the following children: James, who is a lieutenant in the United States Army, serving in France; John; Domec; Minnie, who was married to John Ronehetta, has these children, Jane, Madeline, James, Katherine and Margaret; Catherine, who was married to Albion Christopher; and Margaret, who was married to Neil Baxter. The family belongs to the Catholic Church at Witt. Mr. Tarro belongs to the Catholic Order of Foresters. In politics he is a Democrat, and is now one of the commissioners of Witt. He has been very fortunate both as to making money and investing it, and owns in addition to his store and building, a fine residence and several lots adjacent to his store building. His prosperity has not all come at once, but is the logical outcome of hard work and thrift. He began earning his own living at a time when the ordinary boy is considered too young, and early learned lessons of self-reliance which have stood him in good stead all his life.

TAYLOR, Daniel Webster, now deceased, was without doubt one of the most useful men of Litchfield, and was instrumental in bringing to this city outside capital for investment. He was born at Granville, Washington County, N. Y., July 2, 1842, a son of Daniel and Evelin (Perry) Taylor, natives of New York and Vermont, both of whom are long ago deceased.

Prior to the outbreak of the Civil War, Daniel Webster Taylor went to St. Louis, Mo., where he was a clerk in a dry goods store, but later came to Litchfield and established himself as a dry goods merchant, in partnership with a Mr. Ludden, this association continuing for some years. In time, however, Mr. Taylor bought out his partner's interest, and conducted the business alone until his son, D. P. Taylor, was taken into the firm, and the latter sold the establishment, with the annex which was conducted as a clothing store, in 1914, Daniel Webster Taylor having died July 2, 1912.

On May 15, 1866, Mr. Taylor was married to Mary Bell Post, of Alton, Ill., a daughter of Capt. William and Sarah (Childs) Post, born at New Haven, Conn. Captain Post was one of the early captains on the Mississippi River, and owned his own boat. The Childs family is an old one of New England. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor became the parents of two children: Perry Post,

who is an attorney of St. Louis, Mo.; Dexter Perley, of Junction City, Kas. They adopted a daughter, Helen, who is now fifteen years old, to whom they gave parental devotion and care.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Taylor were carefully educated, the former at Fort Edward, N. Y., and the latter in a convent at Alton and another at St. Louis. Mr. Taylor was a Presbyterian and was an elder in the church for many years. Both sons were given superior advantages, and Perry P. was graduated from Cornell University, Utica, N. Y., and studied law in Chicago and St. Louis. Dexter P. attended the common and high schools of Litchfield, and Eastman Business College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. In politics Mr. Taylor was a Republican and he served Litchfield as mayor for one term. In fraternal matters he was a Mason. He was one of the men through whose instrumentality the plant of the American Radiator Company was located at Litchfield, and he drove the first stake in the construction work of this plant. Through his efforts and those of his associates, the Chautauqua organization was formed in Montgomery County. For some years Mr. Taylor served as president of the Merchants' Association of Litchfield. Mrs. Taylor was one of the first to start a movement to secure a circulating library at Litchfield, and both she and her husband gave hearty and intelligent support to those measures they believed would prove beneficial to humanity.

TAYLOR, David, supervisor of Witt Township, and a merchant of Witt, is one of the leading men of Montgomery County, and he is held in the highest esteem. He was born in Virginia, near Petersburg, March 30, 1851, a son of William and Delilah (Crites) Taylor, natives of Virginia, who came of English and German stock, respectively. They were reared amid rural surroundings, and in 1859 when they came to Montgomery County, they located on a farm in Irving Township, four miles north of Irving, where they lived for four or five years, and they bought a tract of land in that township, where they later died. They were the parents of eleven children, of whom only two now survive, namely: David; and Susan, who is the wife of Alfred Van Houser, lives northwest of Irving in Irving Township. The father and his children bought land in partnership and he had heavy holdings when he died. The family belonged to the Presbyterian Church, and William Taylor and his wife were very active in church work. In politics he was a Republican, but he did not take a prominent part in local affairs.

David Taylor was reared in Irving Township, and attended its schools, living at home until he was twenty-three years old, working for his father. On December 24, 1874, he was united in marriage with Harriett Rhodes, who was born in Indiana, where she lived until she was twelve years old, when she was brought to Illinois by her parents. David Taylor and his wife had the following children born to them: Arfelle, who is the wife of L. A. McHugh of Hillsboro, Ill.; Esther, who is the wife of Harry Ludwick, of Witt, Ill.; Bertie, who is the wife of Odie L.

Loucks of Hillsboro; Jessie L., who died in infancy; and C. O., who married Minnie May Rowe, is in business with his father.

After marriage Mr. Taylor rented land for two years and then bought a farm three miles west of Irving, and lived on it for twenty-two years, during that period making a valuable property out of raw land. In 1905 he came to Witt and engaged in business as a merchant, and has been so engaged ever since, building up a large and valuable trade. He is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America at Witt, which he joined many years ago. In politics a Republican, he takes a very active part in the councils of his party, and was highway commissioner of Irving Township for eleven years, resigning that office when he came to Witt. He served on the village board for four years and in 1909 was elected supervisor of Witt Township, which office he has held ever since, being returned by large majorities. He has made a study of the good roads question for many years, and was appointed overseer of roads of Irving Township the first year of the organization of the Irving Township association, and since then has developed into a leader of the movement looking toward a betterment of existing conditions in the roads of the state. He is a member of the Christian Church of Irving. In every respect he is a representative man and the people of his community have every reason to be grateful to him for his wise and judicious administration of the affairs placed in his capable hands.

TAYLOR, George D., president of the Hillsboro Montgomery County Mutual Fire and Lightning Insurance Company, president of the Pana District Cyclone Mutual Insurance Company, and one of the leading men of Litchfield, is held in high esteem by all who know him. He was born at Brooklyn, N. Y. June 7, 1837, a son of George and Sarah (Peoples) Taylor, natives of Scotland and Ireland, respectively. They were married in New York. The father was a distiller and in 1840 moved to Philadelphia, Pa., and conducted the Phoenix Distillery there until his death in 1849, the mother having died in 1846. George D. Taylor was their only child.

After his father's death, George D. Taylor lived with an uncle, John Peoples, of Philadelphia, who in the fall of 1849 moved to Pittsfield, Ill., going on a farm, and George D. Taylor worked on it until he was eighteen years old. While there he learned the wagon-making trade. In February, 1859, with a company of others he started for Pike's Peak, Col., but only reached Palmyra, Mo., when he left the outfit and went to Hannibal, Mo., where he went to work at his trade, with the Hannibal & St. Joe Railroad, building freight cars, for a few weeks and then came to Hillsboro, Ill., but not finding an opening in his trade, went to Walshville, where from May to September, 1859, he worked again at his trade. From there he went to Pocahontas, in Bond County, and bought a wagon-making shop. In 1861 he went on a farm which he rented in Montgomery County, but a year later returned

to Walshville and opened a wagon-making shop and conducted it for two years, when he returned to a farm which he bought, and lived on it for a quarter of a century, it now being included in the corporation of Walshville. He was drafted in the fall of 1864 for Civil War service and was in Camp Butler three months. He secured a furlough and went home and found his family sick and one child died. Under these circumstances he hired a substitute and in that way did not have to serve.

In 1900 he moved to Litchfield and started in a general insurance business with W. H. Groper and has since continued in that line. He owns 320 acres of land in Walshville Township, and city property at Litchfield. While living in Walshville Township, he served as supervisor, and has been a justice of the peace at Litchfield since 1908, being elected on the Democratic ticket. For four years he was president of the Mutual Telephone Company, and is president of several local insurance companies, the Pana district covering twenty-one counties. In his business he sells insurance in all of the old line companies, and does a fine business. The Christian Church holds his membership. Mr. Taylor belongs to Litchfield Lodge No. 236, A. F. & A. M., and Charter Oak Lodge, I. O. O. F.

On January 2, 1861, Mr. Taylor was married to Mary Jane Kirkwood, born in Jersey County, Ill., a daughter of David and Elizabeth (Cowan) Kirkwood, natives of Ohio and Jersey County, Ill., respectively. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor have had the following children born to them: John H., who lives at Litchfield; Hattie, who is Mrs. Albert Tiffin of Walshville, Ill.; Margaret, who married Dr. Barcroft of Litchfield; William D., of St. Louis, who is superintendent of one of the Brown Shoe Company plants; and four who died in infancy.

TAYLOR, Thomas R., who is engaged in a flourishing business as a lumberman, at Litchfield, is one of the substantial men of Montgomery County. He was born in Sangamon County, Ill., August 16, 1892, a son of Francis I. and Minnie (Yates) Taylor, the latter born at Old Berlin, Ill., being a niece of Hon. Richard Yates, who won distinction in the sixties as war governor of Illinois. Mrs. Taylor was reared and educated in Sangamon County, Ill., and at Bloomington, Ill. There were five children born to Francis I. Taylor and his wife, namely: Nellie, who is a graduate of the Illinois Woman's College at Jacksonville, Ill., is unmarried, and lives at home; Frank, who is a farmer of Sangamon County, is very progressive in his work and is specializing in breeding draft horses; Harry, who is a farmer of Christian County; Thomas R.; and William, who is a graduate of Knox College, is an instructor in sciences at the Glen Ellyn High school.

Thomas R. Taylor was reared on the homestead, and attended the common and high schools, and Knox College, being graduated from the latter institution with the degree of B. S. He went to Waggoner in 1914, bought the George Fooks lumber yard which he sold in 1916 and

bought the Baldwin and Weir Lumber Company at Litchfield, Ill.

On September 21, 1916, Mr. Taylor was married to Jeanette Washburn. She is a graduate of the Springfield High school, and studied at the Woman's College, Jacksonville, Ill. In politics Mr. Taylor is a Republican, and he belongs to the Presbyterian Church. A man of progressive ideas he uses them in his business, and is demonstrating the value of a college training in every day life.

TELKEN, Rev. James A., priest in charge of St. Aloysius Catholic Church at Litchfield, and one of the earnest, scholarly men of his church, was born at St. Louis, Mo., August 2, 1884, a son of Bernard and Bertha (Menke) Telken, natives of Germany and St. Louis, Mo., respectively. When he was twenty-five years old Bernard Telken came to St. Louis, and first worked for a hospital, but since 1891 has been a private watchman and both he and wife still live at St. Louis.

James A. Telken was educated in the St. Louis University, St. Francis College, where he remained for five years, and in the Catholic Seminary at Montreal, Canada. He then took a one-year course at St. Mary's Seminary, Cincinnati, Ohio, when he was ordained a priest, and went to St. Mary's Church at Quincy, Ill., as assistant priest for two years. He then had charge of the parish at Liberty, Ill., for four months, and on November 1, 1911, took charge of his present parish. He is also chaplain of St. Francis' Hospital, Litchfield. In politics he is a Republican. He belongs to the Knights of Columbus, of which he has been chancellor since 1913, and to the Catholic Knights of Illinois. Father Telken is a man of fine attainments and he exerts a powerful influence for good not only among his own people but in Litchfield generally, and has personally attached many to him.

TENNYSON, Dan D., the leading photographer of Montgomery County, whose elegantly equipped gallery at Litchfield is known all over this part of the state, has proven what can be accomplished with a camera. He was born near Waterloo, Iowa, a son of William and Mary (Shields) Tennyson, natives of Ryehill and Leeds, England. During his younger days the father was a deep sea sailor who traveled all over the world, but after locating in this country was engaged in farming and railroad contracting on the Cincinnati & Ohio Railroad in Virginia. After his marriage the father spent some time in Michigan, and then went to Iowa, continuing his farming in that state, and then engaging in milling, being thus engaged at the time of his retirement some years prior to his death in January, 1913, at the age of eighty-seven years. The mother had died when her son Dan D. was quite young.

When he was twelve years old, Dan D. Tennyson started to learn photography at Clarks-ville, Iowa, and eighteen months later left that place, and for a time worked in various places, returning from time to time to Clarks-ville, work-

ing in a number of the largest cities in the country. In time he was able to have his own business, and operated studios in several places until May, 1897, when he bought the photograph gallery of C. J. Van Deventer, at Litchfield, and at once jumped to the leading place in his profession. Mr. Tennyson does all kinds of photographic, crayon and pastel work, and is an artist in his line.

Mr. Tennyson was married at Hillsboro, Ill., to Anna Bartlett, born at Irving, Ill., a daughter of H. J. and Lucy (Richardson) Bartlett, natives of Illinois and Horse Cave, Ky., respectively. Mr. and Mrs. Tennyson have no children. In his childhood Mr. Tennyson attended the rural schools of Iowa, and later went to night school and business college, acquiring an education while working. The Episcopal Church holds his membership. In politics he is a Democrat, while fraternally he is a commandry Mason. For many years he has belonged to the National Photographers Association, and served as president and treasurer of the state association, and upon several occasions was a representative to the National Congress of photography. Mr. Tennyson's family traces back to the same stock as Lord Tennyson, and Ethan Allen. The Tennyson family is a total abstaining one, and the position of its members on the liquor question is positive and determined. Mr. Tennyson has developed a fine enterprise. When he took charge of his present business it was in a badly run down condition but he soon built it up, and by the quality of his work made his services in demand, and put Litchfield on the map in photography.

TESTER, George E.—The education of the general public with reference to the desirability and necessity of insurance has drawn to this business some of the most capable men of the country and one who is finding in this line a proper expression for his personality is George E. Tester of Litchfield. He was born in Irving Township, this county, March 26, 1877, a son of Joseph and Susan (Carriker) Tester, natives of New Jersey and Irving Township, respectively. The grandparents were John Tester of England, and John and Mary Carriker of North Carolina. The latter drove a one-horse wagon from North Carolina to Montgomery County in 1842, and upon their arrival located in Irving Township. The father reached Chicago on his way to Montgomery County from New Jersey and there enlisted in 1864, for service during the Civil War, in Company C, One Hundred and Forty-seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and served until the close of the war. His marriage took place in Irving Township, and he located on the farm where he continues to live, immediately afterwards. There the mother died November 15, 1911. Their children were as follows: Willis who lives at Irving, Ill.; Ella, who is Mrs. A. E. Mowery of Morrill, Neb.; and George E.

After attending the schools of his district, George E. Tester entered the high school of Irving from which he was graduated in 1895. Until 1891 his energies found employment on

the farm, but in that year the father sold it and moved to Irving to give his children better educational advantages. When he was twenty-three years old, George E. Tester moved to Hillsboro, and was turnkey at the jail under Sheriff John Miller for four years. Later he went to Staunton, Ill., and was a conductor on the I. T. S. Railroad until February, 1911, when he came to Litchfield and went into a general insurance business with John W. Rae, and this connection still continues.

In May, 1909, Mr. Tester was married to Ethel W. Wikoff, who was born in Hillsboro Township, a daughter of B. M. and Lewtita (Youell) Wikoff, the former born September 4, 1839, and the latter September 10, 1842, and both in Montgomery County, Ill. Mr. Tester is a Democrat. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church and has served as a trustee since 1914. His fraternal connections are with the Modern Woodmen of America and the Masons, he having risen to the Chapter of the latter order.

THACKER, W. Preston, superintendent of the public schools of Nokomis, is one of the scholarly men of this part of the state and one who holds the confidence of the people of his community, as well as the respect and affection of the pupils under his able charge. He was born in East Fork Township, this county, July 21, 1867, a son of T. A. and Sarah R. (McCaslin) Thacker. The father of W. Preston Thacker was a native of Kentucky and came to Bond County, Ill., with his parents in 1827, when he was two years old. Later he came to East Fork Township, Montgomery County, where his death occurred in 1897, when he was seventy-two years old. By trade he was a blacksmith and was also a farmer. The mother died in Donnellson, Ill., when about eighty years old. She and her husband had eight sons and three daughters. W. Preston Thacker is a twin brother of Dr. H. H. Thacker of Brazil, Ind.

Reared in East Fork Township, W. Preston Thacker there attended the public schools, later taking a course at Dixon College, Dixon, Ill., from which he was graduated with the degrees of B. S. and M. S. During this period he taught school at intervals, and following his graduation he resumed his duties as instructor, being stationed in Montgomery County continuously with the exception of three years when he taught in Marion County, Ill. Mr. Thacker at one time took a course in the Bradley Horological and Optical school at Peoria, Ill., and then organized a jewelry and optical business at Nokomis that he conducted for a time, but found that his inclinations led him back to the schoolroom, and in the fall of 1914 he accepted the position of superintendent of the public schools of Nokomis, and still holds it to the satisfaction of all. In politics Mr. Thacker is a Republican and he served as president of the school board for two years. Fraternally he belongs to the Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias. For some years he has been an active worker in the Presbyterian Church, and exerts a marked influence for good wherever occasion gives him opportunity.

THOMAS, George H., a prosperous farmer living in Raymond Township, not far from the city of Raymond, is one of the representative men of Montgomery County. He was born in Zanesville Township, this county, September 25, 1863, a son of Prior and Sarah (Fite) Thomas, both of whom came to Montgomery County from Tennessee, becoming farmers of Zanesville Township, where they continued to reside until their death, he passing away in 1880, and she in 1874. He was a church member. They had seven children, four of whom survive, namely: Joseph E., who is a farmer of Pitman Township; George H.; William O., who lives in Montgomery County; and Prior Thomas, who is a farmer of Zanesville Township.

George H. Thomas was reared in Montgomery County where he attended the common schools. When he was seventeen years old, he began working for himself on farms by the month, and when he was twenty-one years old, he rented land and had his sister keep house for him until he was married. Mr. Thomas continued to live on rented land in Zanesville Township until 1900, when he bought eighty acres of land in Harvel Township, but sold it in 1903, and in 1904 purchased 160 acres in Raymond Township where he has since resided. This farm is a very valuable one, worth at least \$175 per acre, and in addition to it, Mr. Thomas is a stockholder and director of the Farmers Grain and Supply Company of Raymond.

On March 18, 1886, Mr. Thomas was married to Maggie A. Mitchell, born in Illinois, whose parents took her to Missouri, where she was reared and married. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas have had the following children: Clyde, who was a student of the Raymond High school, is at home; Velma, who is attending the Raymond grammar school; and Samuel A., Sarah A., an unnamed infant and Ella E., all of whom are deceased. In politics Mr. Thomas is a Democrat, and he has served as a highway commissioner. When he was married Mr. Thomas had \$600 to \$700 he had earned himself, and he continued his thrifty habits, so that today he is a prosperous man. While he has been successful in a material sense, he has also won and retains the respect and confidence of his associates.

THOMAS, Joseph E., one of the successful farmers of Pitman Township, owns and operates 124 acres of land on Section 23. He was born in Zanesville Township, Montgomery County, Ill., November 26, 1861, a son of Pryor and Sarah (Fite) Thomas. Pryor Thomas was born in Macoupin County, Ill., his parents having come to that section from Tennessee at an early day, and there he grew to young manhood. Mrs. Thomas was born in Zanesville Township, and was there reared and married, and she and her husband located on a farm in that section and there spent the remainder of their lives, passing away on their farm. They were the parents of seven children, of whom four survive: Joseph E.; George H., who lives in Raymond Township; William Oscar, who lives in Kansas; and Pryor, who lives in Zanesville Township.

Joseph E. Thomas was reared in his native township and there attended the district schools. As his father died in 1880, the burden of the farm work and that of keeping the family together, fell upon his shoulders, although he was then only sixteen years old. Later he rented land in different sections for sixteen years before he made his initial purchase of forty acres, now included in his present farm. He gradually added to his holdings until he now has 124 acres. Mr. Thomas is specializing on a good grade of Holstein cattle, and his bulls are registered stock.

On November 15, 1883, Mr. Thomas was married to Sophronia E. Piggott, a daughter of John M. and Margaret Piggott. Mrs. Thomas was born in Zanesville Township, July 4, 1862, and her father was born in Jersey County and her mother in Macoupin County, Ill., both coming of Kentucky stock. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas became the parents of six children, five of whom survive: Flora Bessie, who was born August 28, 1884, married Archibald Hisey, and died August 25, 1907; Mary Edna, who was born March 26, 1886, is engaged in teaching the Brush Creek school in Montgomery County; Jennie May, who was born August 21, 1887, is at home; Margaret E., who was born December 18, 1888, is at home; William Harold, who was born January 18, 1904; and Joseph Frederick, who was born December 27, 1909. Mr. Thomas is a Democrat, and has served on the school board. Fraternally he belongs to the Waggoner Camp, M. W. A. The Waggoner Christian Church holds his membership, and he is a deacon and very active in its good work.

THOMPSON, Edwin L.—Within the past few years the more intelligent agriculturalists of Montgomery County, as elsewhere, have come to appreciate the value of fruit growing, and some of the more progressive are specializing in this important branch of farm life. One of the best known of these men is Edwin L. Thompson, of Hillsboro, whose experiments and operations in fruit growing are watched with interest and followed by those who appreciate their value.

Edwin L. Thompson was born in Owensboro, Ky., February 5, 1873, a son of Jacob L. and Sarah C. (Wright) Thompson, natives of Kentucky. His boyhood and early youth were spent on a farm and he was sent to the schools of his neighborhood, where he obtained an excellent educational training, that he later supplemented by close observation and contact with men. His interest in the public schools was fostered by the years he spent in the school-room as an instructor, his practical training for this important work being gained in the Indiana University. In 1906 Mr. Thompson began experimenting with fruit growing with such favorable results that in 1907 he left his profession of teaching in order to devote all of his time to his new calling. His property is located in Hillsboro Township, where he has eighteen acres, and Mrs. Thompson owns 120 acres on Sections 30 and 31 in Hillsboro Township.

Mr. Thompson was married in Litchfield, August 8, 1900, to Eva Atterbury, born August 26, 1878, in Hillsboro Township and they have the following children: Marianne W., Edwin J., Mildred C., Mahlon A., Wilbur W., Galey LaRue, Clara E., and William E.

TODT, Frank A., a prosperous farmer, and manager of the Farmers Grain and Supply Company at Raymond, is one of the substantial men of Montgomery County. He was born in Macoupin County, Ill., January 12, 1864, a son of John and Mariah (Poggenpohl) Todt. The father was born in Germany, and the mother in the same country. Coming to the United States at the age of seventeen years, the father settled in Jersey County, Ill., while she came here when nineteen years old, and located north of Raymond, Ill. They were married at Alton, Ill., and he then bought a small tract of land in the lumber regions of Macoupin County, and on it they began their wedded life, living on this property for eight years, when they sold it and moved to Harvel Township, and from the spring of 1861 until their death, they made that section their home. The father was active in local politics, becoming supervisor of his township, and was postmaster at Herndon for several years, being a staunch Democrat. He was a member of the Raymond Catholic Church. The parents had eight children, three of whom are still living, namely: H. J., who is a farmer and is supervisor of Harvel Township; Margaret, who is the wife of John Long of Harvel Township; and Frank A.

Frank A. Todt was reared on his father's homestead in Harvel Township, and at the same time he attended the country schools. After attaining his majority, he began farming on his own account, and now owns 320 acres of land, which is in prime condition. In addition to managing the Farmers Grain and Supply Company at Raymond, he is a stockholder in the Raymond State Bank, and a man of consequence in his community.

In 1887 Mr. Todt was married to Elnora Langen, who died February 17, 1905, having borne him five children, namely: Elizabeth, who is the wife of A. H. Waitekamp of Santiago, Cal.; Elnora, who married J. J. Brunkamp of Colby, Kan.; Mary F., who is the wife of George Seelboch of Zanesville Township; and Raymond and Agnes who are at home. On November 28, 1906, Mr. Todt was married (second) to Alice Curan, and they have the following children: Bernard, Lauretta, Francis, Claude, Ursula, Margaret and Joseph. Mr. Todt is a member of St. Raymond's Catholic Church. In politics he is a Democrat, but he has not had the time to spare to enter public life to any extent. A sound business man and excellent manager, he has made a success of his life, and stands well in his community.

TODT, Herman J., a prosperous farmer and twice supervisor of Harvel Township, is one of the representative men of Montgomery County. He was born at Shipman, Ill., November 1, 1859,

a son of John H. and May A. (Poggenpohl) Todt. John H. Todt was born on October 21, 1835, in Germany, and the mother, also a native of Germany, was born in 1836. He was seventeen years old when he landed in the United States, and she was nineteen. They were married in Montgomery County, but afterwards located on a farm in Macoupin County, where they lived until 1865, in which year he bought a farm in Harvel Township. The father held all of the leading township offices and was a prominent man in many ways. A member of the Catholic Church, he was active in its work. Eight children were born to him and his wife, four of whom survive, namely: Herman J.; Margaret, who is the wife of John Langen of Harvel Township; Frank A., who lives in Raymond Township; and Elizabeth B., who married William Langen.

Herman J. Todt was six years old when his parents brought him to Harvel Township, and here he was reared and attended the schools in this neighborhood. He was twenty-one years old when he began work on his own account, on a portion of his father's homestead comprising 160 acres, and has been very successful. On September 27, 1882, Mr. Todt married Mary B. Langen, a daughter of Theodore and Elizabeth Langen, who was born in Christian County, Ill., March 8, 1864, and there attended school. Mr. and Mrs. Todt moved on their present farm and built their beautiful home in May 1905. They have five sons and one daughter, namely: John T., who is a farmer of Harvel Township; Will H., who is a graduate of St. Francis College of Quincy, Ill., is in a grain business at Litchfield; Elmer H., who is a farmer of Harvel Township; Mary E., who married A. McLean, cashier of the First National Bank of Morrisonville, Ill.; Clarence F., who is in the United States Army; and Lawrence J., who is at home. They all belong to the Catholic Church. Mr. Todt is a Democrat, and has held all of the important offices of his township, and was first elected supervisor in April, 1913, and reelected in 1915. He owns 880 acres of land, all in Harvel Township, and raises a good grade of stock. A man of importance, he has earned his wealth and standing through his own efforts, and is very popular.

TRAYLOR, Lew R., superintendent of the Coffeen public schools, and a man of unusual executive ability as well as scholarly attainments, is one of the noted educators of Montgomery County. He was born in East Fork Township, March 4, 1879, a son of Jacob L. and Mary F. (Hicks) Traylor. The parents had eight children, seven of whom are living, namely: Lyman, who is in the employ of the Coffeen Coal Company; Jessie, who is the wife of E. A. Thompson, an electrician of Coffeen; Alma, who is a graduate of the Coffeen High school and Normal Training school, is a teacher in the Coffeen public schools; Ruth, who is the wife of Lyndon McDavid; Paul, who is a printer of Coffeen, Ill.; Blanche, who is a senior attending high school; and Lew R.

Lew R. Traylor was reared in the village of Coffeen, and studied in the grammar schools of that place, and was in the first graduating class of the high school, which completed the course in 1897. He then attended Normal school for two years, when he entered the East Lynn, (Ill.) State Normal School at Charleston, Ill., and took up a number of studies at the University of Chicago. In order to perfect himself, Prof. Traylor taught school in order to earn the money to pay his tuition, setting a commendable example, and became an educator in the Coffeen High school. His work in this connection was of such a nature as to recommend him to the school board as the logical candidate for superintendent of the schools, he being appointed as such in 1912, and has continued to fill that important position. Under him the schools have been raised in standard, and the quality of the work, as well as its quantity, been very materially improved.

Prof. Traylor was married to Benlah Edwards, a daughter of O. M. Edwards, of Sorento, Ill. Mrs. Traylor attended the public schools of New Douglas, Ill. Prof. and Mrs. Traylor have had five children, four of whom survive, namely: Winston, Lowell, Joel, and Marian. The family belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church. Prof. Traylor belongs to Donnellson Lodge No. 255, A. F. & A. M., the Modern Woodmen of America, and is a Democrat in his political views, but has never accepted any but an educational office. For three years he was editor of the Montgomery Democrat, and was for a time associate editor of the Montgomery County News, and was also editor of the Ramsey News-Journal for a short time, but his interests have centered in his educational work, and the people are fortunate in having him in charge of the schools of Coffeen.

TURNER, Pryor L., one of the most prosperous farmers of Montgomery County, owns and operates a fine farm on Section 10, Hillsboro Township. He was born two miles south of Hillsboro, November 27, 1848, a son of McKinzie and Melissa (Bennett) Turner, natives of Tennessee and Massachusetts. They had six children: Pryor L.; Jennie, who is the wife of John Short, of Witt, Ill.; Mary, who is the wife of Charles Tobin, of Fresno, Cal.; Ella, who is the wife of Harry Dickey, of South Bend, Ind.; Sylvia, who is deceased, was the wife of William Short; and Agnes, who died in infancy. The father was a carpenter and farmer, and came to this county when a young man, settling on a farm on the present site of Taylor Springs, Ill., and there he died in 1869, when sixty-five years old. The mother died a few years later. Both were Methodists. He was in the Black Hawk War, and served Montgomery County one term as deputy sheriff, and one term as sheriff. He was twice married, his first wife having been Rachel Warden, and they had five children, namely: William, John, Henry and James; and a daughter, Martha, who died in infancy.

Pryor L. Turner was reared on his father's

farm, and lived at home until he was a grown man. He attended the district schools, and also the Hillsboro Academy, and then bought a part of his father's farm, and operated it until he sold it at the time Taylor Springs was organized. At that time he purchased 205 acres on Section 10, where he now lives, and has added thirty-four acres. This farm is one of the finest in the Township and is well improved in every particular.

On December 24, 1879, Mr. Turner was married to Miss Jessie Barry, a daughter of Smith Barry. Mrs. Turner died in 1882, leaving one son, Hubert, who is a teacher in the electrical department of the University of Minnesota. He was married to Jessie Baldwin, of his exact age, and it is a peculiar fact that their fathers were just of the same age. Hubert Turner and his wife have two children, namely: Elizabeth and Richard. On January 19, 1885, Mr. Turner was married (second) to Miss Minnie Cress, a daughter of Alvin and Mary (Weaver) Cress, and they have two children: Norma, who is a teacher in the public schools at Hillsboro; and Harland, who is at home. Mrs. Turner was born two miles north of Hillsboro, and has always lived in this county. Her parents were natives of Montgomery County and Kentucky. Her father survives, and lives on his homestead north of Hillsboro, but her mother died in 1912. They had five children: Minnie, Benjamin, Eva, Mamie, and Walter.

Mr. Turner is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and Mrs. Turner belongs to the Baptist Church. In politics he is a Democrat, and served several terms as a school director. Although not connected with any fraternal organization, his father was a Master Mason. Mr. Turner is rightly numbered among the wealthy men of this section, and his abilities are such that he is able to add to his possession by fortunate investments and the profitable working of his properties. Such a man as he sets a good example to others of industry and thrift, and his success ought to encourage them to do likewise.

TUTTLE, Henry Gardner, now deceased, was not only one of the dependable business men of Litchfield, but also a leading agriculturalist of North Litchfield Township, and a man of solid virtues and high principles. He was born at Bradford, Pa., January 10, 1848, a son of Nathan and Sarah (Gardner) Tuttle. The parents came to Litchfield in 1860, and there the father engaged in shoemaking.

Henry Gardner Tuttle attended the public schools in Pennsylvania and Illinois until he enlisted for service during the Civil War, when only sixteen years of age, September 3, 1864, in Company E, Fourth Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and was discharged July 11, 1865. After returning to Litchfield, he worked with his father at shoemaking, and subsequently established the business known as the Parlor Store, and dealt in high class boots and shoes. Later on in life he was engaged in conducting his farm of 100 acres in North Litchfield Township, but always retained his residence at Litchfield.

On November, 28, 1871, Mr. Tuttle was married to Ann Virginia Keller, born in Macoupin County, Ill., and they had the following children: Olivia B., who is Mrs. A. B. Palmer of North Litchfield Township; Frank N., who lives at Omaha, Neb.; is in the shoe business; Henry S., who lives in Montgomery County; Mary A., who is Mrs. Walter Colby, of Skull Valley, Ariz.; Emma, who is the widow of Thomas McReynolds, of Zanesville Township; Anna, who died in June, 1915 was Mrs. Joseph Kneiry, of Hillsboro, Ill.; Ruth, who is Mrs. George M. Faught, of St. Louis, Mo.; and Marcus L., who lives in Montgomery County. The first Mrs. Tuttle died November 26, 1901. On January 6, 1906, Mr. Tuttle was married (second) to Elizabeth Ann Palmer, a daughter of Winfield Scott and Sarah Catherine (Burnet) Palmer, natives of Todd County, Ky., and Newark, N. J., respectively. Mrs. Tuttle attended the common schools. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Since the death of Mr. Tuttle, which occurred August 24, 1913, Mrs. Tuttle has continued to live in the old home at Litchfield. Mr. Tuttle was a Republican and was quite active in his party and served one term as mayor of Litchfield. His fraternal relations were with the Modern Woodmen of America, and he also belonged to the G. A. R. During all of his career he lived up to what he believed to be his duty and commanded the confidence and respect of all who knew him.

UHLENHOP, Christ, one of the enterprising farmers of North Litchfield, takes a pride in keeping his premises up to standard in every respect. He was born in Hanover, Germany, September 13, 1849, a son of Rudolph and Minnie Uhlenhop, who both died in Germany. In 1870 Christ Uhlenhop came to Freeport, Ill., and worked for farmers for a year, and then went to Riley, Kas., where he homesteaded. Leaving that state, he spent three years at St. Louis, Mo., as a driver of private carriages and other conveyances, and then came to Litchfield, Ill., where for a year he was employed in the car shops. He then rented land in North Litchfield Township for eighteen years when he bought forty acres of land, to which he later added forty acres, all of which was unimproved. He has put up modern buildings and placed the land under cultivation, and carries on general farming having now a very valuable property.

On February 8, 1876, Mr. Uhlenhop was married to Martha Volck, born at Martinsburg, Va., a daughter of Peter and Barbara Volck, born in Germany. Mr. and Mrs. Uhlenhop became the parents of the following children: Mary, who is Mrs. Howard Garrick of Litchfield, Ill., has two children, Paul and Rachel; William, who lives at Litchfield married Lena Davis and they have two children: Burnett and Jerald; Joseph, who lives at Hillsboro, Ill., married Nellie Brokaw and they have four children: Henry, Reba, Marian and Isabelle; Henry, who lives at Litchfield married Lola Sammons, and they have one son, Paul; and Margaret, who is the wife of

Daniel Ebeley of Hillsboro, and they have two daughters: Angeline and Mary.

In religious faith Mr. Uhlenhop is a Catholic, and he belongs to the Catholic Knights of Illinois. A Democrat in politics he served on the school board for nine years and as highway commissioner for six years. An earnest, hardworking man, he has known how to save his money and to invest it wisely, and is rightly numbered among the substantial men of Montgomery County.

VARNER, Samuel A., now deceased, but for many years one of the substantial men of South Litchfield Township, deserves a lasting place in the history of Montgomery County. He was born in Clarion County, Pa., June 9, 1844, a son of Thomas and Arabella Varner, natives of Pennsylvania.

On July 4, 1861, Samuel A. Varner enlisted in the Union army, during the Civil War, in Company E, Thirty-second Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and was assigned to the Second Brigade, Third Division and Fifth Army Corps. On July 2, 1863, he was wounded in the left leg by a gunshot, and was in the hospital for eight months thereafter, and was finally discharged on account of disability. Returning to Pennsylvania, he went to college, and then became a contractor for drilling oil wells in the Bradford (Pa.) district, remaining there until 1883, when he came to South Litchfield Township when oil was discovered in this vicinity, and drilled wells for six years. He then bought a farm of 104 acres, later selling some of his farm to the railroad which ran through it, although there still remains ninety acres. On this farm Mr. Varner carried on farming and made many improvements, including the erection of entirely new buildings. Here he died October 4, 1912. His widow continues to conduct the farm with the assistance of her son.

In June, 1868, Mr. Varner was married to Jennetta Proper, who was born in Forest County, Pa., a daughter of John and Sarah (Grove) Proper, whose ancestors on the Grove side of the family, came from Holland to Pennsylvania in 1710 and bought land from William Penn. Mr. and Mrs. Varner became the parents of the following children: Emma, who is Mrs. James Robinson of Hillsboro; John P., who was born October 27, 1872, died July 3, 1914; and De Forrest, who is with his mother. Mrs. Varner attended the public schools of Tionesta, Pa. While Mr. Varner was not a member of any religious organization, he attended the Methodist Church and was very active in Sunday school work. In politics he was a Republican, and he was a Knight Templar Mason and a member of the G. A. R. A man of high principles, he lived up to what he believed to be his duty, and stood very high in his community as a good man and public-spirited citizen.

VAWTER, William, now deceased, but for many years one of the leading business men of Hillsboro, is remembered with kindly regret and appreciation for his many excellent qualities.

He was born in Monroe County, Ky., November 27, 1842, a son of Thomas S. and Nancy (Chapman) Vawter, both natives of Virginia, where he was born in 1815. In 1851 the family came to Montgomery County, making the trip with an ox-team and bringing the household effects in a covered wagon. Thomas S. Vawter located on a farm four miles southwest of Hillsboro, and there he died in young manhood. His widow moved with the children to Hillsboro, in 1857.

In 1862 William Vawter began working in the Watson Mill, where he remained for seven years, and then after buying a team, was in the employ of the American Express Company delivering goods for thirteen years. In 1872 he bought an omnibus from W. T. Whiteside, and conducted a transportation business until 1905, when he sold his line. During that time he had carried the United States mail. Being thrifty, he invested his money wisely and acquired considerable property including both business blocks and residences at Hillsboro. He was a charter member of the Oil City Building and Loan Association of Litchfield, and of the Hillsboro Building and Loan Association, and served as president and vice president of both. He was a stockholder in the Hillsboro Hotel Company, and was president of its board of directors, and was also identified with many other business concerns of Hillsboro.

On January 10, 1864, he was married to Nancy Jane Burke, born in Montgomery County, Ill., a daughter of Riley and Margaret (McPhail) Burke, natives of Kentucky. Mr. Burke was among the pioneers of Montgomery County, but died when still a young man. His widow was later married to L. D. Smith, and then went to Bad Axe City, Wis., but almost immediately afterward they went to another place in Wisconsin. There Mr. Smith decided to embark in business. He had excellent business ideas. He put up a very high pole, for which Mrs. Smith made a United States flag, and the town which sprung up about them at that point, was called Liberty Pole, from the pole reared by Mr. Smith. Here he kept a store, tavern and post office, and farmed land he had entered from the government. Later he and Mrs. Smith went to Minnesota, locating in the Sheldon Valley, and from there went to Wild Cat Bluff on the Mississippi River, where he built a residence, store and tavern and had the post office. This was afterwards known as Brownsville. Mrs. Vawter, who was the first white child in Houston County, Minn., remained at Brownsville until 1862, being there at the time of the historic massacre by the Indians at that point, but in that year she came to the vicinity of Walshville, Ill., and there she was married. Mr. and Mrs. Vawter became the parents of the following children: Ida, who was married to Eugene Smith, of Hillsboro, has one daughter, Jennivieve; Emma, who was married to Charles Baxter of Hillsboro, has one son, Dow Vawter Baxter; John, who lives at Hillsboro, was married to Claudine Fowler, and has one son, Monroe Fowler Vawter; Bertie and Earl, who died in infancy; and Maud, who died at the age of three years. After Mr. Vawter's

death on October 25, 1914, Mrs. Vawter continued to reside on the home place, now having with her her daughter and granddaughter, and her two great-grandchildren, George and Almeda Jane. Mr. Vawter was a Mason and belonged to the Eastern Star, and Mrs. Vawter belongs to the latter order, and also to the Woman's Relief Corps, the Woman's Club, Ninian Edwards Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and is a life member of the Montgomery County Historical Association. Both Mr. and Mrs. Vawter early joined the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mrs. Vawter is very charitable in every way, and is a lady of considerable prominence. In politics Mr. Vawter was a Republican, but he did not unduly seek office, although he was an alderman of Hillsboro for a long period, and supervisor of Hillsboro Township for one term.

VIRDEN, Martin I., superintendent of the James F. Umpelby Grain and Hay Market, at Ohlman, has held this responsible position for the past eleven years, and is one of the leading business men of this section. He was born in Audubon Township, January 21, 1881, a son of James F. and Nancy (Davis) Virden.

James F. Virden was born in Shelby County, Ill., November 28, 1846, a son of Isaac Virden who came from Kentucky to Shelby County, Ill., in 1824, with his parents, and there the family remained until James F. Virden left it for Audubon Township. Nancy Davis, mother of Martin I. Virden, was born in Audubon Township, February 25, 1857, a daughter of M. Davis, one of the early settlers of this township, and for a long time a storekeeper and postmaster at the village of Audubon. His wife was Elizabeth (Hill) Davis, and she was born in Illinois, December 1, 1827, her parents being pioneers of Shelby County. Mrs. Davis is living at the age of ninety years, and she makes her home in Audubon Township, near the old Audubon village. She comes of long-lived stock, and has two brothers and a sister living, although she is the eldest now living. James F. Virden and his wife were married in July, 1872, and located on a rented farm in Audubon Township, but later bought a farm near the old site of Audubon, on which he remained until his death in March, 1916. The widow survives and makes her home on this farm. He was a Democrat, as were his people before him, and he always took an active part in local affairs, being commissioner of highways about nine years, but never sought public honors. He was a member of the Shiloh Baptist Church in which he took an active part, and was one of those who helped in organizing it. The five children born to him and his wife were as follows: Katie, who is the wife of Reuben Corwin, of Fairmount, Ind.; Orville, who is at St. Louis, Mo.; Martin I.; Ira, who lives at Pana, Ill.; and Bessie, who is the wife of Egbert Stivers of Ohlman, Ill.

Martin I. Virden was reared in Audubon Township, and attended its schools, and taught school for three terms prior to his marriage and for two terms afterwards, during one of these

terms being stationed in Witt Township, and four in Audubon Township. On February 22, 1903 he was married to Maud Collins, a daughter of W. S. Collins and Carrie (Lachenmyer) Collins, the former coming originally, many generations back, of Scotch ancestry, and the latter of German descent. Mr. and Mrs. Virden have one son, James W. In August, 1906, Mr. Virden left his farm in Audubon Township, and moved to Ohlman where he has since remained. He and his wife belong to Shiloh Baptist Church. In politics he is a Democrat, and was supervisor of Audubon Township from 1908 to 1910.

WAGGONER, John M., a prosperous farmer and banker of Waggoner, has long been associated with important events in Pitman Township. He was born in Pitman Township, this county, March 8, 1864, a son of George W. and Elizabeth (McCullough) Waggoner, the former of whom was born in Hardin County, Ky., and the latter in Virginia, each coming to Montgomery County, Ill. in their youth. After their marriage, they located in Pitman Township, where George W. Waggoner entered land from the government. He accumulated 860 acres of land, and after his death his wife continued to invest in farm land until she owned over 2,300 acres, and her successful ventures proved that she was a very good business woman. He was a member of the Baptist Church, and she belonged to the Methodist faith. She died January 29, 1911. She and her husband had four children: George B., who lives at Baxter Springs, Kas.; Horace G., who died in 1901; Henry Q., who died in 1912; and John M.

John M. Waggoner was reared on the homestead where he was born, and attended the local schools, remaining at home until he was twenty-one years old, when he started out for himself. On November 7, 1887, he was married to Miss Ella Wall who was born in Pitman Township, and attended its schools, and died in February, 1906. Two children were born of this marriage, namely: Maude, who is a graduate of the Springfield High School, was married to L. P. Brubaker, and died in August, 1913; and Mark, who is a student of Brown's Business College at Springfield, Ill. On February 23, 1916, Mr. Waggoner was married (second) to Miss Margaret G. Williamson, who was born in Pitman Township, and attended the local schools. She belongs to the Christian Church in which she is a leader. In politics Mr. Waggoner is a Republican, but has not cared for public honors. In addition to his 900 acres of valuable land, Mr. Waggoner is president of the Bank of Waggoner, which was organized in 1895, with Horace G. Waggoner as its first president. The present officers of the bank are: John M. Waggoner, president; H. C. Burnett, C. E. Fite and Martin Brubaker are other stock holders and L. P. Brubaker, cashier; and they are the board of directors. The bank is a sound financial institution and controls a very desirable business at Waggoner and throughout a wide territory contiguous to the village.

WALLIS, John Daniel, now deceased, but for many years one of the leading agriculturalists of North Litchfield Township, spent his declining years at Litchfield. He was born in Greene County, Ill., December 6, 1830, a son of William P. and Nancy (Stone) Wallis, natives of eastern Tennessee, and very early settlers of Greene County, Ill. He was a farmer and also operated a sawmill. Mrs. Nancy Stone Wallis died in Greene County, in 1832, and he was married (second) to Elizabeth McCauley, and moved to Madison County, Ill., where he entered different tracts of lands for speculation, and there he died.

John Daniel Wallis was not given many educational advantages, but being intelligent and ambitious, became a well informed man. Until he attained his majority, he assisted his father in the sawmill and on the farm, and then began working for himself near Edwardsville, with Joseph Shaffer, his father-in-law. Later he moved to Macoupin County, Ill., but three years later returned to Madison County, and in 1867 came to North Litchfield Township, buying 145 acres of land which he conducted for thirty-five years. He then moved to Litchfield where he bought a residence, and rented his farm, which his widow still owns. His death occurred April 19, 1897. Mr. Wallis was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, as is his widow. In politics he was a Republican, and he served as a justice of the peace, and a school director. Fraternally he was a Mason and he also belonged to the Grange.

On August 10, 1854, Mr. Wallis was married to Mary Elizabeth Shaffer, born near Edwardsville, Ill., September 6, 1836, a daughter of Joseph and Lucy (Randall) Shaffer, natives of Pennsylvania and North Carolina. Mr. Shaffer was reared in Ohio, and when he was twenty-one years old he came to Madison County, Ill., arriving there in 1826. For many years he was engaged in building wagons and plows and making coffins and other articles. The maternal grandparents, Parham and Lucy Randall, were among the very earliest settlers of Edwardsville where he was a Methodist preacher, a school teacher and county recorder.

Mrs. Wallis' maternal great-grand-father Richard Randall, was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. Mr. and Mrs. Wallis became the parents of the following children: William H. who lives in Zanesville Township; John A., who lives in Butler Grove Township; Flora, who is Mrs. Edward Denton; Lucy A., who is the widow of John Saxby, lives at Centralia, Ill.; George W., who is on the home farm; Lillie, who is Mrs. Josiah Armour, of Macoupin County; Mary, who is Mrs. Franklin McWilliams; Albert A., who lived to be thirteen years old, but his twin died in infancy; and Ida, who is Mrs. Charles O. McMillen of Monrovia, Cal. After Mr. Wallis' death, Mrs. Wallis lived in the residence he had bought when he came to Litchfield, and then sold it and moved to the northern part of Litchfield, buying a residence at No. 622 N. Madison Street. Later she had the misfortune to lose this home by fire, but she replaced it with

a fine modern residence, where she is now living.

WALLIS, William H., one of the successful farmers of Montgomery County, and ex-supervisor of Zanesville Township, owns and occupies a fine farm on Section 34 of that township. He was born in Madison County, Ill., one and one-half miles south of Edwardsville, April 30, 1855, a son of John and Mary E. (Shaffer) Wallis.

John Wallis was born in Greene County, Ill., and his wife was born in Madison County, the same state, and after he came to Madison County they were married. They settled on a farm there but later moved into Macoupin County, Ill., but after several years, returned to Madison County. In the spring of 1867 they located in North Litchfield Township, Montgomery County, near Honey Bend, which continued their home until his retirement, when removal was made to Litchfield, and there he died, his widow surviving him and making her home in that city. They were church members, and he was prominent both in public affairs and in the Masonic lodge. In politics he was a Republican. They had children, as follows: William H.; Lucy, who married John Saxby, Jr.; John, who is a farmer of Butler Grove Township; George W., who is a farmer of North Litchfield Township; Mary, who is the wife of Frank McWilliams; and Ida, who is the widow of Charles O. McMullen.

William H. Wallis was reared on his father's farm, and attended the district schools, remaining at home until he was twenty-one years of age. On November 8, 1877, he was married to Nancy B. Crawford, a daughter of James M. and Susan A. (Thompson) Crawford. James M. Crawford was born in Tennessee a son of James Crawford who moved to Montgomery County, Ill. in the winter of 1830-1, locating on what is now W. B. Potts' farm, and lived there until his death. James M. Crawford was a young man when he came to Montgomery County, and lived here where he was married, locating afterwards in Zanesville Township. He and his wife had six children, four of whom survive, namely: Nancy B.; P. J., who is a maiden lady; James E., who lives in Zanesville Township; and H. R. Mrs. Wallis was reared in Zanesville Township, and attended the Honey Bend school. Mr. and Mrs. Wallis have had children, as follows: James A., who is a graduate of the Hillsboro High school, and the Hillsboro lyceum; Charles H., who lives on his farm in Zanesville Township is a missionary and organizes Sunday schools; Grace, who is the wife of Harry Aikman; Minnie, who is the wife of Stanley Gates; Lillie, who is at home; Russell W., who is in the United States Navy and Rosa, who died at the age of two and one-half years. The family are church members. Mr. Wallis is a Democrat, and has served as highway commissioner, school director and supervisor for four years, being one of the best officials the township has had. His farm comprises 100 acres of land on

Sections 33 and 34, and it is in fine condition, with some very valuable improvements. Mr. and Mrs. Wallis stand very high in their community, and are most excellent citizens in every respect.

WARE, Arthur, owner of one of the finest farms in Butler Grove Township, is one of the successful farmers of Montgomery County. He a son of David S. and Lestina (Brigham) Ware, he born at Gilsum, N. H., and she at Alstead, N. H., he born October 25, 1828, and a son of David and Mary (Smith) Ware, natives of New Hampshire and Vermont, respectively. The mother of Arthur Ware died February 22, 1872, having been born in 1831, a daughter of Aaron and Susan (Proctor) Brigham. The father of Arthur Ware died in 1904. An educated man, he taught school and in 1855 moved to Montgomery County settling in what was later given the name of Ware's Grove in honor of him, in Butler Grove Township. After coming to this locality he engaged in farming and became the owner of a large tract of land, but spent his last years at Hillsboro, where he died.

Arthur Ware attended the local schools and grew up on his father's farm. In 1881 he moved on his present fine property of 240 acres on Section 10, and has been engaged in general farming ever since, and has raised Holstein cattle and carried on dairying, and he is a breeder of hogs to a considerable extent. His is one of the finest farms in this part of the state, and his improvements are modern in every particular.

In 1881 Mr. Ware was married to Addie Aten, born in Butler Grove Township, a daughter of T. C. Aten who came to Montgomery County in 1860. Mr. and Mrs. Ware became the parents of the following children: Frank who lives at Butler, Ill.; Roy who lives at Hillsboro, Ill.; and Mabel who was Mrs. Howard Turner, who died July 11, 1910, aged twenty-four years; and Wilma who is Mrs. William Turner of Butler Grove Township. Mrs. Ware died November 20, 1906. On June 24, 1908, Mr. Ware was married to Addie De Sart who was born at Hillsboro, a daughter of Mason and Catherine (Smith) De Sart, he born in Edgar County, and she in Williamson County, Ill. Mr. Ware is a member of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of which he has been an elder and Sunday school superintendent for many years. In 1880 he was census enumerator, and he served for fifteen years as a school director. In April, 1916, he was elected supervisor of Butler Grove Township and is still holding that position. Butler Camp, M. W. A., holds his membership and receives his support.

WARE, Frank S., one of the prosperous business men of Montgomery County, owns and operates a grain business at Butler, where he makes his home. He was born in Butler Grove Township, August 15, 1882, a son of Arthur and Addie (Aten) Ware.

During his boyhood, Frank S. Ware attended the Ware's Grove district school, and the Butler High school, from which he was graduated in

1902, and during the winter of 1903-4 he attended college at Carthage, Ill. Mr. Ware taught school in the Montgomery County districts, and also was engaged in farming until 1914 on rented land to the extent of 300 acres when, with his brother Roy., he moved to Hillsboro, and embarked in a feed business, and in 1915 opened a grain elevator at Butler, the two conducting their business ventures under the firm style of Ware Brothers.

On October 19, 1906, Frank S. Ware was married to Nina Grassel, who was born in Butler Grove Township, a daughter of Edward and Elizabeth (Remensnyder) Grassel, natives of Kentucky and Cincinnati, Ohio, respectively. Mr. and Mrs. Ware have three children, namely: Mary Elizabeth, Jessie Catherine and Arnold Grassel. Mr. Ware is a Lutheran. A Republican, in politics, in 1916 he was a candidate of his party for school director, and elected to that office which he still holds. The Butler Camp of the Modern Woodmen of America holds his membership. A man of energy and excellent business judgment, Mr. Ware has forged ahead and deserves the success which has come to him.

WARD, James H., a retired farmer of Butler, is one of the substantial citizens and heavy land-owners of Butler Grove Township. He was born in Greene County, Ill., August 10., 1851, and lost his father when he was an infant and his mother died when he was nine years old. Following the death of his mother, he lived on the farm owned by David Dodgson for two years, and then joined an uncle, J. M. Rhoades, and worked for him and others, attending the district schools whenever he had the opportunity.

On July 3, 1873, James H. Ward was married to Margaret Emily Jones, who was born in Macoupin County, Ill., May 11; 1856, a daughter of David and Martha Jones. James H. Ward had the following children by his first marriage: Florence Etna, who died when fifteen years old; Matta Eva, who died when two years old; Lency A. and Clarence O, both of whom live in Butler Grove Township. The first Mrs. Ward died in 1882. On December 26, 1883 Mr. Ward was married (second) to Margaret J. Lipsey, born in Montgomery County, a daughter of John and Sarah (Armour) Lipsey, born in Kentucky, who in 1864 came to Montgomery County, where the father engaged in farming until 1909, when he retired to Raymond, the mother having died September 8, 1908. Mr. and Mrs. Ward have the following children: Dent E., who lives in Butler Grove Township; Moray E. who is on the homestead; Viola E., who is Mrs. Frank Robertson, of Butler Grove Township; and Lillian Amy, who is Mrs. Sumner Wilson, of Butler Grove Township.

For a few years Mr. Ward rented land in Macoupin County, and then bought forty acres of partly improved land which two years later he traded for 100 acres in Honey Point Township. This he sold two years later and bought a farm of 160 acres in Harvel Township, where he lived making many improvements. Later he moved to Harvel, but after his

second marriage, returned to the farm. In the spring of 1889 he sold that farm and bought 200 acres of partly improved land in Butler Grove Township, upon which he carried on general farming until in October, 1906, when he moved to Butler, and has lived retired since the spring of 1909. He built a fine modern residence, and owns other property at Butler and at Hillsboro, and 810 acres of farm land all in Butler Grove Township. He belongs to the English Lutheran Church. A Democrat, he has served as assessor of Harvel Township, and for eight years was supervisor of Butler Grove Township. He has been a Modern Woodman of America for some years. Mr. Ward is a director and is vice president of the Montgomery Telegraph and Telephone Company, and is a man of large affairs and corresponding influence.

WASHBURN, Seth Emory, a retired farmer of Hillsboro, and now serving as one of the constables of his township, was born at Syracuse, N. Y., April 18, 1847, a son of Dr. Thomas D. and Roxanna Matilda (Joslin) Washburn, the former of whom was born at Greenfield, Mass., April 25, 1819, and the latter at Eaton, N. Y., April 25, 1819. They were married at Oswego, N. Y., May 25, 1846, and in 1849 they moved to Grayville, Ill., where they lived until in 1851 when they went to Lawrenceville, Ill. He was a physician, and from April 1856 when he came to Hillsboro, he was engaged in practice until he enlisted for service in the Civil War as assistant surgeon, of the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. For the last eighteen months of the war he was post surgeon at Little Rock, Ark. After the close of the war he returned to Hillsboro, and continued in practice until 1887, when he returned to Little Rock Ark., and lived there until 1893. At that time he came back to Hillsboro, and here died September 30, 1893. The mother survived, dying at the home of her son, Seth E. Washburn, June 24, 1904. The children of these parents were as follows: Seth E. the only survivor; and Edward B., William Edward, Daniel W. and John B.

Seth E. Washburn attended the common schools and Hillsboro Academy, and took eighteen months at Jacksonville College, Jacksonville, Ill. In May, 1864, he enlisted for service during the Civil War, in the One Hundred and Forty-third Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and served for three months, when he was honorably discharged. He was then employed by the government in the quartermaster's department as clerk at Little Rock, Ark., and during his army service he was an orderly. Returning then to Hillsboro, he worked on a farm by the month until 1867, when he went to Arlington, Mo., where he hauled freight from the terminal of the Southern Pacific, now the Frisco Railroad, including lumber for all the depots located between Arlington and Pierce City, Mo. In 1870 he once more returned to Hillsboro, from whence he went to Washington County, Ill., and for eighteen months operated a flour mill in partnership with another man. Severing those con-

nections, he went with a team to Council Grove, Kas., where he was engaged in farming for three years, and upon his return to Montgomery County, he was engaged for a year in teaming. Mr. Washburn then worked on a farm for one summer, when he engaged in farming for himself and in 1876 bought eighty-six acres of land, which he improved and added to it until he now owns 160 acres of land, all well improved. Until February, 1911, he continued to operate his land, but then rented it and moved to Hillsboro, where he bought a centrally located residence, and here he has since made his home. In 1912 he was elected constable, and has held that office ever since. A Republican, he has served as school director and trustee, road commissioner of Irving Township and assessor. The Modern Woodmen of America hold his membership and he has acted as advisor of that order. Mr. Washburn has been commander of the local G. A. R. Post, and he has been its adjutant since 1914.

On November 3, 1874, Mr. Washburn was married to Josephine M. Richmond, born March 8, 1850, a daughter of William and Mary (Doty) Richmond, natives of Ohio, who lived in Fillmore Township, where Mrs. Washburn was born. Mr. and Mrs. Washburn became the parents of the following children: Ruth, who was born September 16, 1875, died August 28, 1876; Hattie Eliza, who was born July 25, 1877, is Mrs. J. B. Turner, Jr., of Butler Grove Township; William Bancroft, who was born February 18, 1882, died at Hillsboro, September 2, 1917. Mrs. Washburn died September 12, 1915.

WEAVER, Alson F., now living at Nokomis, was at one time one of the leading farmers of Nokomis Township, and still owns 500 acres of land there. He was born on a farm in Madison County, Ill., September 8, 1838, a son of John and Anna Maria (Handschey) Weaver, the former of whom was born in Muskingum County, Ohio, but came to Madison County, Ill. in 1834, and in 1836 was married, his wife being a native of Westmoreland County, Pa. She was nearly eighty years old when she died. Early in 1900 John Weaver came to Nokomis, and here died when ninety-one years old. He and wife had two children, of whom Alson F. was the elder, a daughter dying in infancy.

Reared in Madison County, Alson F. Weaver remained on his father's farm until his enlistment for service during the Civil War, on August 9, 1862, in Company D, One Hundred and Seventeenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and served for three years, becoming a sergeant, and took part in several large battles as well as many skirmishes. After his honorable discharge, Mr. Weaver returned to his old home in Madison County, and on January 25, 1866, he was married to Martha A. Dunn, who was born in Ohio where she was reared. She died at Nokomis, March 22, 1910, when sixty-eight years old. She and her husband had eight children, as follows: Lorena, who is the wife of G. W. Churchill of Chicago; Edward, who died in infancy; Winona, who is the wife of Clifford Wells of Springfield, Ill.; Claudia, who died in infancy; Dunn W.,

who lives in Marshall County, Ind.; Hattie O., who is at home; Earl, who lives at Mt. Auburn, Ill.; and Harry E., who is a farmer and lives at home.

Mr. Weaver is better educated than many of his fellow townsmen for he not only attended the local schools of Madison County, but entered the Ohio Wesleyan University when nineteen years old, and took a two-year course. In March, 1868, he came to Montgomery County, and located in Nokomis Township, where he lived until 1881, in which year he moved to Nokomis, and has since made this city his home. Always identified with the Democratic party, he has been selected as its candidate for a number of offices, and was elected supervisor of Nokomis Township, and highway commissioner, and otherwise has made himself useful as a citizen, especially in educational matters, having been on the school board for many years both in Madison and Montgomery counties, making a consecutive service of thirty years. Since boyhood he has attended the Methodist Church, and is now serving the Nokomis church of this denomination as trustee. He still owns 500 acres of valuable land in Nokomis Township, and otherwise is a man of ample means. Fraternally he is a Mason, and he is now serving as commander of Nokomis Post No. 236, G. A. R. Having done his full duty all his life, he is entitled to the comfort he is now enjoying and also to the confidence he inspires among those who know and appreciate him.

WEBER, August, a retired business man of Nokomis, who formerly was quite an important figure in the commercial life of Montgomery County, was born in Hanover, Germany, November 1, 1852, a son of Frank William and Caroline (Casper) Weber, both born and reared in Hanover, Germany. The father was a tailor by trade. When their son August was about one year old, the parents left Hanover, Germany for the United States, landing in New Orleans about Christmas, 1853. They came on the first steamer running after the new year up the Mississippi River to St. Louis, Mo., where they remained for three years, and there the father worked at his trade. The family then moved to Marine, Madison County, Ill., and the father continued working as a tailor until the spring of 1865 when he moved to Butler, Montgomery County, Ill., and there died.

August Weber lived at Butler from 1865 to 1876, at which time he came to Nokomis, and was interested in several lines of business until 1900, when he retired and then spent two years at Los Angeles, Cal. Returning to Nokomis in 1903, he has made this city his home ever since. In June, 1887, he was married to Lena Ammons, her parents being of German descent. She was born in Macoupin County, Ill. They are members of the Presbyterian Church of Nokomis, in which he has served as deacon and elder, and he is now superintendent of the Sunday school. In politics he is a Republican, and for the past four years has served as city treasurer, and for two terms was a member of the city council.

Mr. Weber is a member of the board of directors of the Nokomis Building Association at Nokomis, and is first vice president of the Farmers National Bank, and a member of its board of directors. A man of sound judgment and unblemished integrity, he has long held the confidence and respect of his associates.

WEBSTER, George Henry, formerly associate editor of the Free Press Gazette at Nokomis, was long one of the broad-minded journalists of Montgomery County, and one whose influence was a factor in deciding matters of public moment in this section. He was born near Rockford, Winnebago County, Ill., September 13, 1852, and died at his home in Nokomis, August 29, 1917. He was a son of William and Olive (Smith) Webster, the former born in England and the latter at Shelbyville, Ind. When he was fourteen years old William Webster came to America with his parents and settled at Shelbyville, Ind., where he was married in 1849 to Olive Smith. In 1851 he moved to Rockford, Ill., and afterward to Iowa, but in 1861 returned to Illinois, settling at Bethalto, in Madison County. In 1862 he enlisted for service during the Civil War in the Eightieth Illinois Volunteer Infantry and served until peace was declared, when he returned to Madison County. A year later, in 1866, he moved to Montgomery County.

George Henry Webster was educated in the country schools of Montgomery County and in McKendree College, where he took a short course. From the time he was thirteen years old, until 1901, he made his home on a farm, and in 1876 located on a place near Walshville, Ill., leaving there in 1880 for Nokomis Township where he was engaged in farming until 1901, when he sold his farm and came to Nokomis, purchasing an interest in the Free Press Gazette, which has since been published under the firm name of Wild & Webster. Mr. Webster never held any elective office except that of supervisor of Nokomis Township in 1900 and 1901, and served a few terms on the Nokomis school board. Politically he was a Republican. He was interested in the Central Illinois Creamery Company at the time of its organization and while he remained on the farm. Mr. Webster was a member of Nokomis Lodge, A. F. & A. M., which he served several times as worthy master, and was a Knight Templar. He also belonged to the Knights of Pythias and the Modern Woodmen of America. Not only was he a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, but was superintendent of the Sunday school for several years. Under all circumstances he was an honorable man and dependable citizen.

In 1877 Mr. Webster was married to Miss Martha O. Forehand, born and reared in Walshville Township, and died in February, 1904. She was a daughter of George Forehand, and granddaughter of Jarvis Forehand, the latter being one of the old settlers of Montgomery County. Mr. and Mrs. Webster had the following children: George Omer, who was born October 20, 1878, who is a physician of Jacksonville, Ill.; Roy Franklin, who was born October 8, 1880, is

a teacher of physics and mathematics in the Lane Technical School of Chicago; and David, who is deceased. In 1905 Mr. Webster was married (second) to Miss Ella McKowu, who died in 1914. On May 29, 1917, he was married (third) to Mrs. Florence Shoemaker, who still resides in Nokomis.

Mr. Webster owned his residence at Nokomis and an interest in the building in that city occupied by the Free Press plant.

WEBSTER, Walter, one of the well known and highly respected men of Rountree Township where he has lived for many years, was born in Iowa, January 4, 1855, a son of William and Olivia (Smith) Webster, natives of England and of Shelby County, Ind. The father came to the United States with his parents when he was twelve years old, and settled at Shelbyville, Ind., where his father, George Webster, conducted a wagonmaking shop, and there died. William Webster was reared in Indiana, and attended the common schools of his neighborhood. After his marriage, he and his wife moved to Jones County, Iowa, and he bought a farm and operated it for a time and then went to Hannibal, Mo., and farmed near there and then spent one season in Colorado, returned then to Missouri, and after a short time came to Illinois near Bethalto and continued farming. During the Civil War, the father of Walter Webster served for three years in Company K in an Illinois regiment. The mother died in Iowa. They had three children, namely: William and George H., both of whom are living at Nokomis; and Walter.

When he was two years old Walter Webster went to live with his grandfather and remained with him until he was seven years old, and then joined his father at Bethalto, in Madison County, Ill. and worked at what he could find to do, and went to school when occasion offered. When his father returned from the Civil War, they went to Litchfield, and he found employment among the farmers in that vicinity. After he had attained his majority, he acquired land in Nokomis Township, but sold it, and in 1904 bought his present farm of 160 acres in Rountree Township, where he has since resided. About thirty-two years ago he bought a threshing outfit, and during the years that have intervened he has been engaged in operating a threshing machine among the neighboring farmers.

On April 23, 1879 Mr. Webster was married to Virginia Dryer, born May 12, 1858, and they have six children, namely: William J., born February 24, 1880, who is a farmer of Montgomery County; Mary E. born December 17, 1886, who keeps house for her brother; Jennie O. born February 4, 1887, who is at home; Charles W. born May 31, 1889 who is also at home; Nettie B. born February 8, 1895; Lora E. born October 14, 1900; Olive born October 29, 1882, died March 9, 1885 and Henry, born September 23, 1892, died March 4, 1893. In politics Mr. Webster is a Republican. He has been school director and highway commissioner in Rountree Township. Having been self supporting since he was seven

years old, he has made his own way in the world and his success reflects credit upon his industry and capability.

WELGE, Fred W., furniture dealer and funeral director, at Hillsboro is one of the well known and highly respected men of Montgomery County. He was born at Hillsboro, August 10, 1885, a son of Louis and Minnie (Charlemagne) Welge, both of whom were born near Hanover, Germany, she being the second wife. They had five children, namely: Bertha, who is public librarian at Hillsboro; Fred W.; Leonora, who is the wife of E. L. Hicks of Chicago; Louise, who is at home; and Lyman O., who lives at Hillsboro.

Louis Welge was a sheep herder in Germany. He came to America during the fifties, and at first lived at Alton, Ill., but later came to Montgomery County, and settled on a farm east of Hillsboro, where he successfully raised sheep. Later, from 1865 to 1880, he conducted a furniture factory at Hillsboro, was also an undertaker, and also had a sample room, and sold and manufactured furniture. In 1903 he sold his business interests to his son, Fred W., and his death occurred in March, 1914, when he was eighty-seven years old. His widow survives. Both early connected themselves with the Lutheran Church. By a former marriage he had two children: Lena, who is the widow of Henry Daman, Jr.; and Minnie, who married George Beeler.

Fred W. Welge was reared at Hillsboro, and attended school and afterward went to work for his father, continuing with him until 1903, when he bought the business and still conducts it. Mr. Welge carries a very large and fine stock of furniture and rugs, of the latest and most modern patterns, and also handles wall paper and window shades and similar articles that are to be found in any first class furniture store. He has one of the best appointed stores to be found in the state outside of the large cities, the establishment being well equipped with modern conveniences, and would be a credit to any city and his volume of trade is constantly increasing.

On January 28, 1907, Mr. Welge was married to Miss Elzie Mae Hendricks, a daughter of Brewer and Flora (Whitlow) Hendricks. There are three children, namely: Louis Hendricks, Earl Woodrow Wells, and Frederick William. Mr. and Mrs. Welge belong to the Lutheran Church. He belongs to Mount Moriah Lodge No. 51, A. F. & A. M. In politics he is a Democrat. Mrs. Welge was born at Harvel, Ill., and her parents are natives of Montgomery County. The father is deceased, but the mother survives. They had four children, Earl, Elzie Mae, and two who died young. After the death of Mr. Hendricks, the mother of Mrs. Welge married E. C. Garflo, and they live at Hillsboro.

The Whitlow and Hendricks families were pioneers of Montgomery County and were thrifty farmers.

WELLAR, Henry N., one of the substantial farmers of Montgomery County, is living on his farm on Section 18, Harvel Township, where he owns 154 acres of land. He was born on a farm in this county, April 8, 1877, a son of Conrad and Mary (Wucherpennig) Wellar. Conrad Wellar was born in Hanover, Germany, and there grew up, leaving it when seventeen years old to come to the United States, and stopped first at St. Louis, Mo. There he worked until he came to Montgomery County, Ill., where he was engaged in sheep shearing for a season, then found work in a brickyard at Butler, in Butler Grove Township. From there he went to Christian County, Ill., and worked for Theodore Langen for three years.

About this time Mr. Wellar was married to Mary Wucherpennig, who was a native of Germany, which country she left for the United States in company with a sister, who died in midocean, and was buried at sea. After marriage Conrad Wellar and wife went to Madison County, Ill., and then came to Montgomery County, where he bought eighty acres of land, to which he added until he owned 490 acres and lived on his property until June, 1903, when he retired from active life. His death occurred December 21, 1907. His widow survives. They had six children, namely: Wilhelmina, who is the wife of Frank Poggenpohl, of Raymond Township; Katherine, who died in infancy; Henry N.; Joseph C.; Elizabeth, who is the wife of George J. Black of Raymond, Ill.; and Rose, who is the wife of Louis Eichoff, of Zanesville Township.

Henry N. Wellar attended the district schools and remained at home until he was married, on December 30, 1903, to Magdalena Bergman, a daughter of William and Magdalena (Eber) Bergman. Mrs. Bergman was born in Germany, near the frontier of France, and was brought to the United States by her parents. They landed at New Orleans, La., when she was nine years old, and she lost her parents soon thereafter, and was taken and reared by an uncle. He brought her and his family to Macoupin County, Ill., and there she grew up. William Bergman was born in Germany, and when he was sixteen years old he and a younger brother came to the United States, leaving Germany October 15, 1858, and landing at St. Louis, Mo. December 25, 1858. He later went to Macoupin County, Ill., where he met and was married to Magdalena Eber, and they then went to Madison County, Ill., and spent a few years. They then moved to Raymond Township, this county, where they rented a farm. He is still living, but Mrs. Bergman died in 1887. They had eight children, six of whom are now living, namely: Henry, Christian and William, all of whom live in Raymond Township; Rosie, who is the wife of Joseph Williams, of Kentucky; Mrs. Wellar; and Fred, who lives at Nokomis, Ill. The other two children died in infancy.

After they were married Mr. and Mrs. Wellar lived first on the farm now occupied by Joseph C. Wellar, but they later moved to their present farm. He specializes on raising Poland-China

hogs of the big type, and his product is very fine, and in great demand. A Democrat, he has served as township collector, as school director for nine years, and has been drainage commissioner for the past eight years. St. Raymond's Catholic Church at Raymond has in him a consistent member, his father having been much interested in this parish. Mr. and Mrs. Wellar have had four children born to them, namely: an infant who died at birth; Evelyn Rose, who was born February 26, 1906; Henry William, who was born January 1, 1908; and Wilma M., who was born May 31, 1917. The older children are attending school.

WELLAR, Joseph C., whose 160-acre farm on Section 19, Harvel Township is one of the finest in the township, is a man who stands high in the neighborhood. He was born December 14, 1878, in his present township, a son of Conrad and Mary E. (Wucherpennig) Wellar. Conrad Wellar was born in Hanover, Germany, and when he was seventeen years old he came to the United States, leaving his parents behind. He landed in New York City. His first work in America was shearing sheep and he continued in this work for some time, or until he came to Illinois. Locating in Christian County, he worked for three years in the employ of Theodore Langen. He was saving of his money and as soon as he could he bought 160 acres and he and Mary E. Wucherpennig were married. They located on the farm that is now owned by their son, Joseph C. Wellar. At the time of Conrad Wellar's death, which occurred at Raymond, Ill., December 23, 1907, he owned 320 acres in Harvel Township, and 170 acres in Zanesville Township. For the last six years of his life he lived in retirement at Raymond, where his widow died January 31, 1918. They belonged to St. Raymond's Catholic Church, of which Conrad Wellar was a trustee for a number of years. They had five children, as follows: Minnie, who married Frank Poggenpohl of Raymond Township; Henry, who lives in Harvel Township; Joseph C.; Elizabeth, who is the wife of George Beck of Raymond, Ill.; and Rose, who is the wife of Louis Eickoff of Zanesville Township.

Joseph C. Wellar was reared on his present farm and attended the schools of the neighborhood. When he grew up he took charge of the homestead, and has never left it. He is a member of St. Raymond's Catholic Church. In politics he is a Democrat, and has been a committeeman of his county central committee from Harvel Township. He is a stockholder in the Farmers Grain Company of Harvel, and of the Raymond State Bank. Mr. Wellar raises Spotted Poland-China hogs, and has a registered herd and is quite an authority on hog raising. For four years he served as deputy sheriff of Montgomery County, and he has been quite active in his party. He has never married.

WELLER, Lewis, who owns and operates 211 acres of valuable land located one and one-fourth miles north of Irving, in Irving Township, is one of the prosperous agriculturalists of Montgomery

County. He was born in Raymond Township, March 20, 1865, a son of Daniel and Lydia (Hetley) Weller. Daniel Weller was born in Ohio October 28, 1832, and his wife was born in Ohio, August 31, 1839, and died January 2, 1903. He survives and lives in Raymond Township. Beginning life a poor man, he worked hard and saved his money with which he made wise investments, so that he is now very prosperous and has owned 300 acres of Montgomery farm land, and other real estate. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is a Republican in politics, and has held township offices upon numerous occasions. He and his wife had twelve children, eleven of whom survive, namely: Emma, who is the wife of R. H. Rolf; Ellen, who is the widow of S. H. Wilson; Louis, who lives in Irving Township; John and George who are at St. Louis, Mo.; Noah, who lives in Raymond Township; Maggie, who is the wife of George Frame of East Fork Township; Mollie, who is the wife of William Fricke of Raymond Township; H. H. who lives in Raymond Township; Otto, who lives in Raymond Township; Ross L. who lives at Springfield; and Lewis.

Lewis Weller was reared on the homestead, and attended the district schools, remaining at home until he was twenty-four years old. On March 20, 1889, he was married to Mattie E. Perkins, born at Alton, Ill., November 29, 1869, a daughter of Samuel and Carrie (DePry) Perkins. Samuel Perkins was born at Alton, Ill., and Mrs. Perkins was born in Ohio. Her parents came to Montgomery County, Ill. in 1880. Mr. and Mrs. Perkins died when Mrs. Weller was fifteen years old and she was taken by a family in Montgomery County, who sent her to the local schools. After Mr. and Mrs. Weller were married they located on a farm six miles northwest of Irving, where they lived until 1911, but in that year they moved to their present farm. They have four children, namely: Jesse, who was born March 7, 1890, was graduated from the Irving High school, class of 1909, married Lelia G. Cruze, and they have two children, Virginia and Clyde D.; Blanche E., who was born October 10, 1893, was graduated from the common schools, and is the wife of James E. Hilt; Fern E., who was born April 15, 1896, was graduated from the Irving High school, class of 1916; and Grace E., who was born December 14, 1902, is attending the public schools of Irving. The family belongs to the Lutheran Church of Irving, in which Mr. Weller is a deacon. Mrs. Weller belongs to the Royal Neighbors of America. In politics Mr. Weller is a Republican and at one time served as highway commissioner of his township. The family stands very high in public esteem, and deservedly so, for they possess many admirable qualities.

WELSH, James G., one of the substantial business men of Litchfield, is held in high esteem by his fellow citizens. He was born at Litchfield, January 2, 1863, a son of Jeremiah and Ann (McCann) Welsh, both of whom were born in Ireland and brought to the United States in childhood. After being reared in New York

state, they came to Litchfield where they met and were married. He was a blacksmith by trade. He died in 1872, she surviving him until 1915.

James G. Welsh attended the public and parochial schools of Litchfield, and began to be self-supporting through working in the old car shops, beginning at the tender age of nine years, his hours being after school and during vacations. When he was eleven years old he left school and for the subsequent twelve years was engaged in making cores, and was then promoted to the position of general utility man, doing work on the St. Louis and Chicago Railroad, now the Illinois Central Railroad. He was also on the Big Four Railroad for a number of years. About 1896 he embarked in a retail coal business and seven years later added the handling of all kinds of junk and now has a large and paying business. St. Mary's Catholic Church holds his membership. In politics he is a Democrat and he served as alderman of the Second Ward for one term, and for one term as a member of the school board. Mr. Welsh has never married.

WESTCOTT, Nathan Hartt, one of the progressive general farmers and stockraisers of Butler Grove Township, is a well known man in Montgomery County. He was born in Butler Grove Township, November 14, 1892, a son of Thomas and Amelia C. (Dale) Westcott, he born in North Scituate, R. I., and she at Hillsboro, Ill. Their living children are as follows: Nathan Hartt; Faith Iola, who is at home; Charles M., who is in the United States Navy; and Mary Joyce and Lucy Gertrude, who are at home.

Nathan Hartt Westcott attended the Ware's Grove district school, and Hillsboro High school, and when he was eighteen years old, on account of the ill health of his father he had to leave school and devote himself to conducting two farms comprising 295 acres, both of which were in Butler Grove Township. Until his marriage, he and his mother lived on the homestead, at which time she moved to Hillsboro, where she still resides.

On November 22, 1916, Nathan H. Westcott was married to Grace Lestina Osborn, born in Butler Grove Township, a daughter of Jesse W. and Emma (Ware) Osborn, natives of Butler Grove Township. Mrs. Westcott attended the Hillsboro High school. She is a member of the Ladies' Aid Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to which she and Mr. Westcott belong, and of which he is a trustee as well as superintendent of the Sunday school, both being very active in church work. Mr. Westcott is a Republican and is a township school trustee. In his farming Mr. Westcott devotes his attention to general crops and the raising of horses, cattle and hogs, and is very successful.

WESTCOTT, Thomas Knowlton, now deceased, but formerly one of the substantial agriculturists of Montgomery County, was born near Providence, R. I., September 20, 1862, a son of Charles Maurice and Betsy (Ware) Westcott,

natives of Rhode Island and of Butler Township, Montgomery County, Ill. The maternal grandfather, Obediah Ware was a very early settler of Butler Grove Township, this county, where he entered land from the government, having come here from Massachusetts. Charles Maurice Westcott came to Butler Grove Township where he was married, later returning to Rhode Island where some of his children were born. There he worked at his trade of a carpenter. After his return to Butler Grove Township he worked at his trade to some extent and also farmed owning a large tract of land. After his death his widow married (second) Rev. Caleb P. Baldwin, and is again widowed and lives in Butler Grove Township.

Thomas Knowlton Westcott attended the district schools of Butler Grove Township, Montgomery County and a Friend's school, at Providence, R. I., from which he graduated in 1882. On November 3, 1891, he was married to Amelia Cram Dale, born at Pana, Ill., a daughter of Oliver S. and Mary E. (Cram) Dale, natives of Otisfield, Me., and Montgomery County. The grandfather, Archilus Dale, came at an early day to Montgomery County. The maternal grandparents were Latinus and Ann (Hartt) Cram, natives of New England. After his marriage, Thomas K. Westcott took up his residence on the home farm of his father's estate, comprising 300 acres, and operated it, becoming a large stock raiser. He continued on this place until his death, which occurred September 7, 1912.

After his death Mrs. Westcott conducted the farm with the help of her sons until the fall of 1916 when she moved to Hillsboro. Mrs. Westcott lost her mother January 26, 1914 and her father died November 10, 1907. Mr. and Mrs. Westcott had the following children: Nathan Hartt, who is conducting the home farm; Faith Iola, who is at home; Charles Maurice who is serving his country in the United States Navy; Warten Dale, who died in infancy; and Mary Joyce and Lucy Gertrude, both of whom are at home. Mrs. Westcott attended the Hillsboro public schools and academy, graduating from the high school in 1886. She is a member of the Butler Grove Science Club, serving it as secretary for many years, and as president for one year. She has also served as president of the Ladies Aid Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to which the Westcotts belonged, and of which Mr. Westcott was trustee and treasurer, as well as superintendent of the Sunday school. In politics he was a Republican. The possessor of many sterling and admirable qualities, he is remembered as a good man and desirable citizen.

WHITE, Albert, a prosperous farmer of Pitman Township, residing on Section 9, is one of the representative agriculturists of Montgomery County. He was born in Harvel Township, January 13, 1863, a son of J. W. and Susan (Cromwell) White. J. W. White was born in Pike County, Ill., and his wife was born in Ohio, and came to Macoupin County, Ill. with her parents in childhood and was there reared, and

there she was married January 14, 1858. Mr. and Mrs. White in 1858 settled on a farm in the northwestern part of Harvel Township, now owned by Henry C. Wellar, and lived there for a number of years, removal later being made to Section 9, Pitman Township, in 1865, where they spent the rest of their lives. In religion he was a Free Thinker, and in politics an independent voter. Mr. White died December 20, 1904, and Mrs. White, October 2, 1905. Eight children were born to them, three of whom survive: Lydia, who is the wife of R. V. Carroll; Albert; and John C., who married Alice Wilson, and resides at Litchfield, Ill.

Albert White was reared on the homestead in Pitman Township, and attended the district schools, remaining at home until he attained his majority, when he began working for himself. Mr. White was married to Lydia Sharp who died June 9, 1893 and they had three children: Susie E., who is the wife of Harmon Grisham of North Dakota; James W.; and Roy A. On February 20, 1895, Mr. White was married to Mary E. Grisham who is connected with one of the oldest families in Montgomery County. She was born in this county, August 13, 1874, and attended the common schools. Mr. and Mrs. White became the parents of five children, namely: Zetta L., Pauline, Elizabeth, Harvey and Clarence, all at home. Mrs. White is a member of the Christian Church of Walshville, Ill. Mr. White belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America. In politics he is an independent voter. He owns 160 acres of land, and follows diversified farming.

WHITE, Bliss C., was reared at Effingham, Ill., and was graduated from its high school, following which he entered Austin College at Effingham and also took a year's course in the Normal school at Carbondale, Ill. Leaving school Mr. White became a stenographer for the Democratic State Central Committee in Chicago in 1900, and in 1901 he came to Hillsboro and went into the real estate business with James E. Colvin, this connection continuing until the death of Mr. Colvin in 1907. Mr. White then was elected secretary of the Hillsboro Building and Improvement Association, which position he still holds. For a short time he was associated with George T. Seward in the real estate business. In 1908 Mr. Seward sold his interest in the firm to John B. White, a brother of Bliss C. White, who have since continued in the real estate and insurance business under the firm name of White & White.

On November 15, 1905, Mr. White was married to Miss Lela Fisher, a daughter of John O. and Marie (Seward) Fisher. They have three children, namely: John V., Robert C. and Bruce F. Mr. and Mrs. White are members of Presbyterian Church at Hillsboro, and he belongs to Mt. Moriah Lodge No. 51 A. F. & A. M. In politics he is a Democrat, and was supervisor of Hillsboro Township for two terms, and chairman of the county board for one year. During the campaigns of 1910 and 1912 he was a member of the Democratic County Central Committee.

Mr. White's father, John C. White, and his mother, Ellen (Bliss) White, were natives of North Carolina and Montgomery County respectively. They had five children as follows: Mary, who died in infancy; Bliss C.; Nellie K., who died when nine years old; Anne, who is the wife of Arthur B. Meservey of Hanover, N. H., an instructor at Dartmouth College; and John B., who lives at Hillsboro.

The paternal grandfather was John B. White, a college professor, who in 1855 founded Almira College, at Greenville, Ill., and continued in charge until 1878, excepting two years he served as chaplain of the One Hundred and Seventeenth Illinois Volunteers during the Civil War. The maternal grandfather was Alfred Bliss, a native of New England, who came to Montgomery County, Ill., and settled on a farm east of where Fillmore now stands in the year 1838. He was a successful farmer and for many years a Methodist preacher during which time he was pastor at many places in southern Illinois.

James White, the founder of this branch of the White family, is supposed to have been a native of Scotland, who came to this country in the first half of the eighteenth century, locating at Lancaster, Mass., and afterwards moved to Pembroke, N. H., where he died.

WHITE, Chalmer, a successful horse breeder of Montgomery County, is living at No. 442 Rountree Street, Hillsboro, and is regarded as one of the city's most respected citizens. He was born in East Fork Township, this county, seven miles southeast of Hillsboro, and three miles north of Coffeen, April 18, 1867, a son of James and Susan A. (Hoffman) (Neff) White, natives of Kentucky and Ohio. They had seven children: William J., who lives at Litchfield, Ill.; Chalmer; Quitman, who died at the age of twenty-three years; and four who died in childhood. The father was a farmer who came to Illinois in 1854, and located on a farm where his son Chalmer was born and on which he reared his children. The mother died at the age of sixty-four years, and after her death he moved to Nebraska where he spent the remainder of his life, dying when about seventy-four years old. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Prior to her marriage with Mr. White, she had been married to William Neff, and they had five children, and those still living are: Warren M., who lives at Hillsboro, where he is a blacksmith; Margaret, who is the widow of Stanford Dunkerly; and Servilla, who is the wife of R. W. Mason of Hillsboro. During the Civil War James White enlisted in Company B, One Hundred and Eighteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and served for three and one-half years, or until the close of the war, as a private.

Chalmer White was reared on his father's farm in East Fork Township, and attended its district schools. Until he was a man grown he remained at home, and then went to Coffeen, and thence to Hillsboro, where he remained for a little over a year. After marrying, he located on the old homestead and spent five years, when he returned to Hillsboro, and went into the

horse-breeding business, in which he has since continued. On November 14, 1895, Mr. White was married to Miss Magdalena R. Ernst, a daughter of George and Mary (Kiefer) Ernst. Mr. and Mrs. White had six children, namely: Arthur and Walter (twins), who died in infancy; John, who is deceased; and Anna, Ruth and Elmer. Mrs. White was early confirmed in the Roman Catholic Church. Mr. White is a Republican and was township collector of East Fork Township for one term. Mrs. White was born on a farm near Belleville, Ill., February 26, 1871. Her parents were natives of Germany and both are now deceased. They had six children, as follows: George, Anna, Wendell, Henry, August and Magdalena.

WHITE, Ira W., manufacturer of cigars, is one of the responsible business men of Litchfield, and well known in Montgomery County. He was born in Macoupin County, Ill., July 19, 1892, a son of William A. and Eva (Dooley) White, both of whom were born near Gillespie, Macoupin County, Ill. The grandparents, James and Martha White, and Elihu and Susan Dooley, were all born in Illinois. The father was a farmer in his early days, but in 1899 he came to Litchfield, and established the draying business he is still operating.

Ira W. White attended the grade and high schools, completing his studies in 1907, in which year he commenced working for Christ Zuber, a cigar manufacturer, with whom he learned his trade. In October, 1912, Mr. White began manufacturing cigars, specializing on the famous "Jim White" cigar. In 1915 he put out another specialty, known as the "Magnolia" cigar, which has met with equal favor, both brands being five-cent cigars. Mr. White, with the assistance of one expert cigarmaker and one helper, does every part of the work, so that the quality and standard are kept up. Unmarried, Mr. White resides with his parents in their comfortable home at Litchfield. He is a member of the Baptist Church. A Republican, he served as tax collector of North Litchfield Township, being elected in the spring of 1916. Fraternally he is a Mason, and also belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America and the order of Moose. A live, energetic, enterprising young man, he deserves the success which has attended his efforts.

WHITE, John C., one of the prosperous men of Litchfield, has made his name a well known one through his real estate operations, and his policy of honorable dealing. He was born in Pitman Township, Montgomery County, September 13, 1867, a son of James W. and Susan (Cromwell) White, the former of whom was born at Maysville, Ky., August 11, 1835, and the latter, at Xenia, Ohio. The parents settled on a farm in Pitman Township when it was principally swamp land, and drained it and placed it under cultivation, becoming the owners of 480 acres of land on which they resided until they died. On the maternal side of the house, John

C. White is descended from the great Lord Protector of England, Oliver Cromwell.

John C. White attended the White school of Pitman Township, and was reared on his father's farm, and early became interested in raising livestock and successful in dealing in it, and followed agricultural pursuits until 1900, when he went to East St. Louis, Ill., and worked as a stock broker in the National Stock Yards for a year, when he left on account of ill health, going then to Waggoner. There he was engaged in handling horses and cattle for a time. He then moved to Farmersville and continued in the same line of business there until 1911, when he came to Litchfield and opened his present real estate office, and since then has built up a very desirable and profitable connection. A strong Republican he was at one time the successful candidate of his party for alderman from the Third Ward of Litchfield. For some years he has belonged to the Litchfield Lodge No. 654, B. P. O. E.

On June 8, 1888, Mr. White was married to Miss Alice Wilson, a daughter of Goshen and Mary Jane (McIntyre) Wilson. Mrs. White was one of thirteen children, and one of her sisters is Mrs. S. D. Canaday, of Hillsboro, Ill. Mr. and Mrs. White have one daughter, Blanch Olive, who was born March 17, 1889. She was married on August 16, 1913, to J. Carl Dodds of Litchfield. Mr. White owns a farm in Pitman Township, and another farm in North Litchfield Township, and his residence at No. 715 North State Street, Litchfield. A man of sound business principles, he has always conducted his undertakings upon them, and has met with a prosperity that is gratifying as well as deserved. His family is an old one in the county, and his connections are wide-spread. Having so many interests here, his efforts are naturally directed toward securing more improvements for his community and county, and in order to accomplish this, he is willing to exert himself to the utmost.

WHITE, Joseph A., now deceased, was for many years a prosperous business man of Litchfield, and is remembered with respect by his former associates. He was born in Nova Scotia, in October, 1843. His parents were of French birth, who came to America in 1857, and to the United States, locating in Illinois.

During the Civil War, Joseph A. White gave the North loyal support, enlisting in an Illinois regiment, and seeing some hard service. After the close of the war he was honorably discharged. Returning to Illinois, he was first employed in a planing mill, but had the misfortune to lose his right foot in an accident in a flour mill, in 1893. Upon his recovery he established himself in a cigar store and conducted it until 1913, when he sold his business and lived in retirement until his death which occurred November 27, 1916.

In his young manhood Joseph White was married but lost his first wife in 1896, they never having had any children. On October 20, 1903, he was married (second) to Margaret Horn Brandt, born in Bavaria, Germany, who came

to the United States in 1860, first living at Louisville, Ky., where she was married to George Lex. They had two sons, namely: George who died in March, 1909, leaving a wife and five children, and Joseph, who died in infancy. After the death of Mr. Lex, Mrs. Lex was married to Hugo Brandt, who also died. Mr. White was a Catholic and his widow is of the same religious faith. In politics he was a Republican. In spite of his affliction, he was successful in business, and he won and held the confidence of all with whom he came into contact.

WHITE, J. W., superintendent of the Witt schools for the past two years, and one of the scholarly and highly trained men of Montgomery County who takes pride in his work and the standard he is able to maintain, was born at New Boston, south of Coffeen, in East Fork Township, Montgomery County, Ill., March 25, 1875, a son of Ivy J. and Helen (Clifford) White. Ivy J. White was born in Montgomery County, Ill., March 22, 1840, while his wife was born in Bond County, 1853, and they were there married, settling on a farm where she died in 1881. The father continued to live on this farm until 1888, when he went to Donellson, this county, and was postmaster there for several years. Returning to East Fork Township, he continued to live on a farm, and during the winter months he taught school, and he also served as assessor of East Fork Township for a time, and was a school trustee. Until his health failed he so continued, but he is now retired from active life. At one time he was active in the Masonic fraternity at Donellson, Ill. In politics he is a Democrat.

J. W. White remained with his father until he was thirteen years old and then began working for other farmers, receiving his early educational training in the schools of East Fork Township, and later going to the Donellson High school, from which he was graduated in 1896. He then entered the Normal school at Danville and completed the teacher's course. Following this he taught in the country schools for seven years, and was then made principal of schools at Coffeen, and after two years more assumed the duties of superintendent at Reno, Ill. A year later he went to Donellson where he remained a year, going thence to Sorento. At the latter place he remained for eight years, and then he came to Witt, where for two years he has been in charge of the excellent public schools.

On June 24, 1911, Mr. White was married to Mae Bacon, a daughter of R. A. Bacon of Raymond, Ill. She was educated in the Raymond schools, and also at the E. I. N. at Charleston, Ill. For the subsequent two years she taught school in Montgomery County. Mrs. White is a member of the Royal Neighbors and of the Eastern Star at Sorento, Ill. Mr. and Mrs. White belong to the Presbyterian Church of Witt in which he is an elder. In politics he is a Democrat. Both Mr. and Mrs. White are highly educated and have gathered about them an intellectual circle, the members of which are

deeply interested in the moral uplift and development of Witt.

WHITEHOUSE, Elmer M., Oph. D., a leading young Ophthalmologist and Optician of Litchfield, and a man who stands very high in his profession, was born in South Litchfield Township, in March, 1886, a son of John A. and Anna (Garrell) Whitehouse. His father was born in Macoupin County, Ill., in 1860, in a house erected in 1856 that is still standing and his mother was also born in 1860. The paternal grandparents were William A. and Justina (Noble) Whitehouse, he born in Prussia, in 1829, and she in Bavaria, Germany, in 1834.

In 1856 William A. Whitehouse came to the United States, and located on the line between Macoupin and Montgomery counties, where he became a heavy landowner, and his widow at the time of her death, was able to walk eight miles in one direction without leaving her own land, the greater portion of which was in Montgomery County, and South Litchfield Township. He died in 1878, and the grandmother died in 1897. The maternal grandparents, Folkert and Margaret Garrell, were also born in Germany, and became early settlers of Macoupin County, where they located about 1858. After their marriage John A. Whitehouse and his wife located on 200 acres of land three miles south of Litchfield and owned besides forty acres located in Macoupin County. The Whitehouses were very progressive. William A. Whitehouse conducting the first threshing machine in this section, and also the first one operated by steam. He was a capable and trustworthy man and on one occasion went to Chicago with \$15,000 tied up in a red handkerchief, to buy lumber for his own use and that of several of his neighbors, and lost none of it. Although he landed in this country with but \$800, he became one of the richest men of this part of the state, and his thrift and ability have been inherited by his descendants. The parents of Dr. Whitehouse remained on their farm until 1893 when they went to Springfield, and the father, renting the farm, worked in the mines at that point until 1898, when he returned to the farm, there living until he was accidentally killed by a Wabash railroad train December 30, 1904. After his death, the mother, with the help of her children, continued to operate the farm until 1912 when she moved to Litchfield, bought property on East Ryder Street, on which she now lives. The father was a Republican in politics. He and the mother had the following children: Edward H., who is on the home farm; Dr. George F., who lives in Chicago; Dr. Elmer M., residing in Litchfield and Amanda L., who lives with her mother.

Elmer M. Whitehouse attended the public schools of Springfield, and Rowley's College of Ophthalmology at St. Louis, where his brother was a teacher. The two subsequently formed a partnership, and were together at Bloomington until the fall of 1912, when they dissolved their association, and Dr. Elmer M. Whitehouse practiced at Springfield until July, 1916, when he

came to Litchfield. He specializes on correcting crossed eyes, and is very successful. For two days of the week he travels through ten towns, and the balance of the time is at his Litchfield office.

Dr. Whitehouse was married December 25, 1911, to Jennie Binney, born at Staunton, Ill., a daughter of Thomas and Ona (Bowles) Binney, natives of Staunton and Worden, Ill. Dr. and Mrs. Whitehouse have three children: Elma Anna, Bonney Bowles and John Alexander. They belong to the English Lutheran Church. Dr. Whitehouse is a member of the Illinois Ophthalmological Society, and the American Optical Association.

WHITLOCK, John M., one of the representative retired farmers of Fillmore Township, who owns and operates a fine property on Section 4, known as the Grove Farm, on which he planted the magnificent trees, is one of the best known men of this locality. He was born in North Carolina, December 10, 1831, a son of Samnel and Berthena (Bowles) Whitlock, both natives of North Carolina. Samuel Whitlock was a son of James and Nancy Whitlock, the former coming to this country from Scotland, and becoming the father of children as follows: William, John, Samuel, Thomas, Sylvia, and Polly. Locating in North Carolina, James Whitlock became first a merchant, and later a farmer, and he and his wife both died in North Carolina. Samuel Whitlock was reared in his native state, where he married, leaving North Carolina for Ohio in 1845. He remained in Preble County, Ohio, until 1851, when he moved to Illinois, and lived in South Litchfield Township until 1858, when he died. His wife died in 1854. Both were members of the Free Will Baptist Church, with which they were connected from childhood. He was a Democrat. Of his seven children, two survive, namely: James Lee, who is a retired farmer of California; and John M.

John M. Whitlock was over thirteen years old when the family left North Carolina, and he lived in Preble County, Ohio, where he completed his studies, being twenty years of age when he came to Montgomery County. In 1861 he enlisted for service during the Civil War, in Company E, First Illinois Cavalry, and was captured by the enemy at Lexington, Mo. After his honorable discharge, he returned to Montgomery County, but still manifests his interest in his old soldier days, by belonging to the local G. A. R. Post.

On March 20, 1862, Mr. Whitlock was married to Elizabeth A. George, who died April 18, 1905, born in Henry County, Ind., March 19, 1839. She came to Montgomery County in 1858 with her parents, and here she grew up and attended the district schools. After his marriage, Mr. Whitlock rented land for a time, and then bought the Whitlock homestead. In 1884 he bought 140 acres in Fillmore Township, which continues to be his home, and he has made many improvements upon it, taking great pride in his premises. Mr. Whitlock has five living children, namely: Eva, who is the wife of J. R. Livingood

who was graduated from the Raymond High school; Emma, who is the wife of M. Herbert Bost, of Fillmore Township; John E., who lives at Hillsboro, Ill.; William L., who is on the home farm; and Lewis, who lives at St. Louis, Mo. Mr. Whitlock belonged to the Grange, and politically he is a Democrat. At one time he was elected supervisor of Fillmore Township, but although he qualified, he soon resigned as he did not care for office.

WHITTEN, A. F., whose efforts have been very successfully directed towards the breeding of full blooded horses, is conducting his business at Fillmore. He was born in Fillmore Township, this county, March 27, 1846, a son of Levi and Priscilla (Hill) Whitten. Levi Whitten was born in Kentucky and came as a boy of nine years with his parents to East Fork Township, being a son of Austin Whitten, one of the oldest settlers of these parts.

Reared in East Fork Township, Levi Whitten was there married, his wife, a native of Fillmore Township, being a daughter of Henry Hill, also an early settler of the county, and one of two brothers who came to these parts. Henry is an old name in the Hill family, many for numerous generations having borne it. After marriage, Levi Whitten and his wife settled in Fillmore Township, on the farm now owned by Lee Hamlin but moved from it in 1846 to another farm in the same township, where both died. They had eleven children, seven of whom reached maturity, and six are now living, namely: A. F.; Jane who is Mrs. Dan Cress of Fillmore Township; Peter W. who lives at Seattle, Wash; Louisa E. Jackaberry, who lives at St. Louis, Mo.; S. C. and Thomas both of whom live in Fillmore Township; and Mary L., who married Robert Stevenson, is now deceased. Levi Whitten was a Republican, a Methodist, and originally a member of the Hillsboro Lodge, A. F. & A. M., but later demitted to the Fillmore Lodge.

A. F. Whitten was reared on the homestead, and remained at home until he was twenty-five years old, when he went to Hillsboro and there learned blacksmithing, which trade he followed until 1873, when he went to Salem, Ill., for a brief period. He returned to Fillmore Township, and started a shop of his own, but later sold it and resumed his farming. Becoming interested in full blooded horses he began to breed them and raised them in large numbers, keeping from five to six for his own use. Subsequently he went to Hillsboro and dealt in horses, but later, in 1908 moved his headquarters to Fillmore, where he has since remained.

On October 2, 1872, Mr. Whitten was married to Belle Lois Haven, born November 30, 1850, who died March 3, 1910. They became the parents of five children, as follows: Elsie, who is a graduate of the Coffeen Normal school, is at home in Fillmore; Levi, who lives at Nokomis, Ill., married Ida McCaslin and they have two children, Lois and Raymond; Willard, who lives in Minnesota, married Hester Galen, and they have one child Francis; Henry, of Fillmore Township, who married Lena May, and they

have Tornie and Alice; and Cress, who lives at Fillmore, married Minnie Spinner and they have Ida. Floyd and Buell. The family belongs to the Methodist Church. In politics Mr. Whitten is a Republican. A man of energy, he understands his business thoroughly and has been very successful at it. He is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America.

WIEGREFFE, William W., whose operations as a dealer in lumber, lime, cement and similar commodities, entitle him to a place among the foremost business men of Litchfield, was born at Litchfield, August 19, 1869, a son of William and Eva (Senn) Wiegrefe, natives of Germany, who were married at St. Louis, Mo. After farming in Montgomery County until about 1867, the father moved to Litchfield, where he established himself as a retail lumber dealer, and continued in this line until his death in 1906. The mother survives and makes her home at Litchfield.

William Wiegrefe attended the grammar and high schools of Litchfield, and then went into his father's business, succeeding him as proprietor upon the latter's death. Since then he has developed his concern and made it a leading one in the county, controlling a large and valuable trade. In 1896 Mr. Wiegrefe was married to Margaret Loescher, born at Kenosha, Wis. There are no children. Mrs. Wiegrefe is a member of the Catholic Church. In politics Mr. Wiegrefe is a Republican. Fraternally he belongs to the Masons, the Elks, and the Modern Woodmen of America, and is as popular in them as he is in business and social circles, for his personality is one that wins and retains friends.

WILDERMAN, Levi T., cashier of the Coffeen National Bank, and one of the sound financiers of Montgomery County, was born in Bond County, Ill., September 9, 1873, a son of John T. and Emily (Laws) Wilderman, natives of Kentucky and Bond County, Ill. The father died in 1876, but the mother survives and makes her home at Donnellson. The parents had five children, namely: John W., who lives at Greenville, Ill.; Mary T., who married Alexander Smith; Effie, who is the wife of John S. Hampton; Milton F., who is a farmer of Bond County; and Levi T.

Levi T. Wilderman was reared on a farm, and sent to the district schools until he was sixteen years old, when he entered the Donnellson High school and was graduated therefrom in 1893. For the following eighteen months he was a drug clerk at Donnellson, and then became a partner in a drug business, continuing this association for two years. He then sold and established himself in a notion business at Donnellson, conducting it for seven years. Disposing of this business he went into a private bank at Donnellson as assistant cashier, holding that position for eighteen months, when he came to the Coffeen Bank, August 1, 1908, as cashier, and has held that position ever since.

In 1908 he was married to Lena G. Force, of Altamont, Ill. There are no children. Mr. Wilderman belongs to the Baptist Church. In

politics he is a Democrat, and has served as president of the board of trustees of Donnellson, and is now city treasurer of Coffeen, and township trustee of schools. A man of unusual ability, his capabilities are recognized by his fellow-townsmen.

WILLIAMS, Prof. Aaron Crane, now living retired at Hillsboro, has had a long and honorable artistic career, and also may be regarded as one of the representative agriculturists of Montgomery County. He has a wide acquaintance and is universally esteemed. He was born at Orange, Essex County, N. J., August 13, 1830, a son of Ebenezer and Abigail Baldwin (Crane) Williams. The father was born at Orange, N. J., January 7, 1792, and died February 14, 1874; while the mother was born September 17, 1795, and died at an advanced age.

Ebenezer Williams served in the Essex County militia and was stationed at Sandy Hook, and in his day was one of the leading men of his community. He was a son of Aaron and Mary (Dodd) Williams, of Essex County, N. J., Aaron Williams serving during the American Revolution as a private in the Second Essex County Regiment, Col. Philip Van Cortland commanding, and was attached to Hurd's Upper Brigade. Aaron William was a son of Isaac and Eunice (Pierson) Williams, natives of Orange, N. J., where he was born November 6, 1722, and died in 1806, being a son of Matthew Williams, who was born in 1694, on the first homestead of his father. He married Abigail Nutman, born in 1698, and died June 22, 1772. Matthew Williams was a son of Matthew and Ruth (Wheeler) Williams, the former of whom was born at Wethersfield, Conn., May 14, 1651, and died November 12, 1732. She was born in 1657 and died July 27, 1724. Matthew Williams, Sr., was a son of Matthew and Susanna (Cole) Williams, he born in 1605, and she was born in England. It is claimed that the Williams family originated in Wales and that Oliver Cromwell was a Williams by birth.

Prof. Aaron Crane Williams was primarily educated by a Mrs. Simpson, a Scotch woman. When he was twelve years old he went to live with a cousin, Joseph Ward, at West Bloomfield, N. J., where he worked on a farm for two years. When he was seventeen years old he went to Newark, N. J., to learn the trade of a carpenter, and there began the study of music. Two years later on account of ill health, he gave up his trade and went to New York where he became the tenor singer in the Mercer Street Church, in New York City, so continuing for two years. For a year he took vocal instruction and then became an instructor of music in New York City. He studied music with George F. Root, Lowell Mason, Thomas Hastings, George James Webb, William B. Bradbury. Later he taught music on Staten Island and at various places and was the first instructor to teach musical notation in the public schools of New York City. He came to Illinois in 1854 on account of his health, and locating at Jacksonville on October 2 of that year, subsequently

resumed his musical work. In the winter of 1856-7 he began a tour of the state giving lessons at Bunker Hill and Hillsboro, returning to Orange, N. J., in 1859, and from thence going to North Reading, Mass. Going to New York City once more he studied under Professor Bassini, the noted vocal teacher, for a year, and then went to St. Louis, Mo., where he taught for a year. Still later he went to Jacksonville, Ill., and two years later bought a farm in Fayette County, Ill. At the same time he continued teaching and eventually returned to St. Louis for two years and later he was made musical instructor in the Springfield public schools. In 1871 he moved on his farm, but later traded it for 235 acres in Hillsboro Township and thereafter, until 1900, he devoted his time to farming and dairying. Later he bought 100 acres near Coffeen, but now rents it and his farm in East Fork Township, having retired in 1900 and moved to Hillsboro, where he has since resided.

In 1864 Professor Williams was married to Elizabeth Jane Brown, born at Hillsboro, Ill., a daughter of William and Elizabeth (Craig) Brown, natives of Hillsboro, N. C. Professor and Mrs. Williams became the parents of the following children: Edward E., who lives at Hillsboro, Ill.; Margaret A., who is at home; Mary G., who is Mrs. Charles E. Swan of Seattle, Wash.; Jenette who died in July, 1876, at the age of eighteen months; and Alfred Aaron, who lives at Monte Vista, Col. Professor Williams is a member of the Presbyterian Church and has served it as deacon since 1905. In politics he is a Republican.

WILLIAMSON, Perry, one of the leading farmers of Butler Grove Township, and a man widely known and universally respected, was born in this township, May 6, 1845, a son of William and Eliza M. (Swallow) Williamson, he born in Butler County, Ohio, and she in Sharon, Ohio. They came to Montgomery County in September, 1843, and he worked in a sawmill at Cherry Grove until the spring of 1844 when he bought land in what is now Butler Grove Township, later adding until he owned 120 acres and on it he erected buildings and made other improvements, and there he died August 16, 1900. The mother died September 1, 1912. Their children were as follows: Nancy J. and John, who are deceased; Perry; Jacob, who is deceased; Alice R. who is Mrs. A. T. Doerr of Harvel, Ill.; Mary, who is Mrs. C. H. Baker of Decatur, Ill., and four who died in infancy.

On November 25, 1875, Perry Williamson was married to Emma F. Vrooman, born at Johnstown, N. Y., a daughter of Myndert and Julia (Sammons) Vrooman of New York who came to Butler Grove Township in 1854. Mr. and Mrs. Williamson became the parents of two children, namely: Eleanor C. and Grace L. Mrs. Williamson died December 22, 1891.

After his marriage, Perry Williamson rented the homestead and lived on it, building for his own use a two-story dwelling. When his father died, he left the farm to his two granddaughters,

and forty acres have been added to this property. Having supplemented his district school training with a course at the Shelbyville Seminary, Mr. Williamson is a well educated man, and from 1866 to 1887, taught school during the winters, and farmed in the summer. On October 4, 1864, he enlisted for service during the Civil War, in Company F, One Hundred and Forty-fourth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and was mustered out at Springfield, July 14, 1865. A hardworking man, he has always done what he believed to be his duty to his family and his community, and stands well in the neighborhood.

WILSON, William, a prosperous farmer of Harvel Township, living on Section 9, is one of the progressive men of Montgomery County. He was born in Madison County, Ill., February 22, 1859, a son of William and Agnes (Anderson) Wilson, both born at Glasgow, Scotland, where they were reared and were married, the ceremony taking place January 1, 1848. A short time afterward they came to the United States, landing in New York City. After several changes they reached Alton, Ill., and in 1853 moved on a farm in Madison County, where they lived until 1861, when removal was made to Montgomery County, locating on Section 9, in 1862, and there William Wilson, the father, died December 23, 1865. He was a man upright and honest. He and his wife had eight children, three of whom survive, namely: James, who lives at Belmont, Kas., is a retired farmer and banker; Susan, who is the wife of Mark Worrell, lives in Kingman County, Kas.; and William.

William Wilson was three years old when he was brought to Montgomery County, and here he grew up, attending the local schools. After the death of his father he took care of his mother and was an excellent son. In 1885 Mr. Wilson was married to Minnie Jelden, who was born near Bunker Hill, Ill. They became the parents of eight children: William, Jr., who is a farmer; Margaret, who is the wife of Henry Peters; Henry, who is managing the homestead; Agnes, who is at home; and John, Anna, Lizzie and Herman J., all at home. The fraternal connection of Mr. Wilson is with the A. H. T. A. In politics he is a Republican and was highway commissioner for nine years, and school trustee for six years. For some time he served on the drainage commission, and was one of the most public-spirited of men until illness about ten years ago forced him to retire to a certain extent, although he retains his ownership of 277 acres of land.

WILTON, Wm., now deceased, but for many years one of the forceful figures of Litchfield, because of his high character and business enterprise, left his mark upon his times, and is kindly remembered by all who had the privilege of his acquaintance. He was born in Macoupin County, Ill., April 12, 1843, and was there reared to a farm life. In 1873 he was married at Hampton, Ill., after which he lived in Macoupin County on his 160-acre farm for some years, later sell-

ing it and coming to Litchfield, where he went into a livery business, conducting it for some time. Selling it, he became interested along different lines and helped to develop the first coal mine. He was also in a shoe business, and was a member of the company that built the Litchfield Hotel, and continued at the head of that company for many years, being its president when he died, May 6, 1916. Mr. Wilton bought the Litchfield water works from the city and formed a company for operating the plant, serving as its president and superintendent.

By his first marriage Mr. Wilton had two children: Lillian, who is the widow of Wilbur Charles, of Litchfield; and Etta who is Mrs. Webner Davis of Carlinville, Ill.

After the death of his first wife, Mr. Wilton was married (second) on October 7, 1903, to Mrs. Angeline (Kessinger) Ahern, widow of Jeremiah Ahern, and a daughter of Silas and Lucinda (Reubart) Kessinger, he born in Hart County, Ky., and she in Indiana, both being very early settlers of Montgomery County. Mrs. Wilton was born in South Litchfield Township, Montgomery County and attended the public schools of Litchfield. Jeremiah Ahern was born in Randolph County, Ill. Mr. and Mrs. Ahern had the following children: Jesse J., who lives at Litchfield, Ill.; Dorothy, who is Mrs. John F. Burns, of Litchfield; and John Silas, who died in infancy. Mr. Wilton was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was prominent in the Democratic party and served several terms as mayor of Litchfield, and was also alderman from his ward, giving an honest and capable administration of city affairs in both offices.

WITT, J. N., a justice of the peace at Farmersville, and a man widely known and universally respected, was born in the northern part of Greene County, Ill., near Bradshaw's Mound, December 11, 1845, a son of Andrew L. and Rebecca M. (Johnson) Witt. Andrew L. Witt was born in eastern Tennessee, and was brought to Greene County, Ill., by his parents. Later they went into Texas, but did not stay, returning almost immediately to Illinois, and Andrew L. Witt was reared in Greene County. There he was married, his wife having also been reared in Greene County. Until 1858 they lived in Greene County, and then moved to St. Charles County, Mo., and lived there for two years, and on March 2, 1861, came to Bois D'Arc Township, Montgomery County. This continued the family home until 1866, when the family went to Texas, and the father died there, in Dallas County.

J. N. Witt was with his parents when they went to Dallas County, Tex., but he returned to Bois D'Arc Township June 8, 1867, and worked for farmers and rented land until his marriage, which occurred August 10, 1873, when he was united with Annie C. Gerhardt, who died in 1908. They had two sons: Samuel A., who lives at Farmersville, Ill.; and Josephus Earl, who died when three years old, in Dallas County, Tex. In 1887 Mr. and Mrs. Witt went to Texas, and

while there they lost their younger son, and remained but two years, and upon their return to Montgomery County located at Farmersville, and bought the hotel which they conducted for some fourteen years, and Mr. Witt was also in a livery business. Mr. Witt owns 147 acres of land, one and one-half miles west of Waggoner in Pitman Township.

On April 7, 1910, Mr. Witt was married (second) to Amanda Buckner, a daughter of Alfred and Martha (Hawkins) Buckner. Her grandfather and the father of former Gov. Simon B. Buckner of Kentucky, were brothers. Mrs. Witt was born near Bonnieville, Hart County, Ky., December 19, 1853, and until she was twenty-one years old she lived in that state, leaving it for Virden, Macoupin County, Ill., with her parents. After a year they moved to Bois D'Arc Township, this county, and a year later to Sangamon County. A little later they returned to Macoupin County, and once more came to Montgomery County. Finally they moved to Morgan County, Ill., where the father died. Mrs. Witt then came to Montgomery County which has since continued her home. She is a member of the Mutual Protective League and also is a member of the United Brethren Church. Mr. Witt is a Democrat and in 1869 was elected a constable, was deputy sheriff for eight years, and then was elected a justice of the peace, which office he now holds. He belongs to the Modern America fraternal order, at Farmersville, in which he has passed all the chairs, and is past president of the order.

WITTNAM, Hal. W., who is residing on his farm of eighty-five acres of land on Section 18, Witt Township, is one of the prosperous men of Montgomery County. He was born on his present farm, February 24, 1876, a son of Frank and Sarah (Taylor) Wittnam. Frank Wittnam was born in Germany, leaving his native land when he was sixteen years old, for the United States. He made the trip alone and landed at New Orleans, and a short time thereafter made his way up the Mississippi River to St. Louis, Mo., where he worked for a time, and then left for Carlinville, Ill. There he worked among the farmers of Macoupin County for a time, and later for farmers in Greene County. During this period he suffered many hardships, for he was a poor and friendless boy, but his industry and thrift at last gained him consideration, and in later life he prospered to a considerable extent.

While in Greene County Frank Wittnam met and married Sarah Taylor, whose mother was of Irish descent and her father an old resident of that county. After marriage they lived in Greene County for a year and then he bought a farm which he developed and improved until he could sell it at a good figure. He then bought 285 acres of land, of which he sold H. W. forty acres on which property he still resides. He and his wife have the following children: Thomas, who is a farmer of Coffeyville, Kas.; Edward, who lives at Witt; Hal. W.; Lillie, who is at home; Oliver, who is on the homestead; Rosie, who is the wife of Ira Louns-

berry; and Effie, Lester and Charles who are all at home. The family belongs to the Presbyterian Church. He is a Democrat in politics, but does not desire any public office.

Hal. W. Wittnam was reared in Witt Township and sent to the local schools. He was married January 22, 1901, to Carrie Grantham, born February 27, 1873, a daughter of Jacob and Mary (Irvin) Grantham, members of old pioneer families of this county. Mr. Grantham was born on his present farm in Irving Township, while Mrs. Grantham was born in Kentucky, and was brought to Montgomery County, Ill., when she was a small child by her parents, and she was reared from then on in Irving Township, where she was married. Mrs. Wittnam's mother is dead, but her father survives. Mr. and Mrs. Hal. W. Wittnam have two sons: Walter Irvin, who was born October 4, 1904; and Rolla Warren, who was born October 21, 1912. After marriage Mr. Wittnam located on his present farm where he spent eighteen months, and bought forty-five acres of land. He then moved to another farm owned by G. W. Paisley in Witt Township, but after five years moved back to his own farm to which he further added by purchasing forty acres. He is a Democrat, and is serving as highway commissioner, and is in his second term as a school director, being president of the school board at present. He is a member of the Bankers' Life, and is in every way a prudent, efficient and capable man and one whose standing in the neighborhood is to be envied.

WOLTERS, Robert, Sr., justice of the peace and ex-supervisor of Rountree Township, is successfully operating his valuable farm in this township. He was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, June 7, 1855, a son of Lewis and Louise (Heitman) Wolters, both natives of Germany. When they first came to the United States they spent some time in Ohio, which they left in 1857 for Macoupin County, Ill. Lewis Wolters worked at the carpenter trade for a time and then conducted a dry goods store and grocery at Cantonville, Ill. On selling his business, he bought a farm east of Hillsboro, Montgomery County, Ill., and lived there until his retirement, when he went to Hillsboro and there both he and his wife died. He was a man who was active in politics, and at times served as alderman of his ward at Hillsboro. A man of religious instincts, he early connected himself with the Lutheran Church, and continued a member until his death. Fraternally he was a Mason. Mr. and Mrs. Wolters had four sons, namely: Hugo, who lives on the homestead; Robert; Thomas, who is a farmer of Christian County, Ill.; and Edward, who is a retired farmer of Nokomis, Ill.

Robert Wolters was reared on the homestead, and educated in the common schools of his neighborhood, remaining at home until he was twenty-six years old. On June 30, 1882, he was married to Minnie Ahrens, who was born in Carlinville, Ill., November 26, 1859, a daughter of Henry and Henrietta (Michleman) Ahrens, both natives of Germany, who were married at

Carlinville, Ill. They had two children, namely: Mrs. Wolters; and Anna, who is the widow of August Schlurt, resides in Texas. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Wolters located on his present farm, which he rented for a time, and then bought and now owns 160 acres on Section 1, Montgomery County, and 120 acres in Christian County, Ill. Mr. and Mrs. Wolters have seven children, namely: Louise, who attended the common schools, is at home; Anna, who is the wife of Frank A. Johnson, of Christian County, Ill.; Hulda, who is the wife of William Folkerts of Rountree Township; Robert, Jr., who is a farmer of Christian County, Ill.; Albert, Lester and Irene, who are all at home. The family belong to the German Lutheran Church. In politics Mr. Wolters is a Republican and very active and prominent in his party. He has been overseer of the poor, township collector, assessor for eight years, supervisor for six years, and assistant supervisor and justice of the peace for eight years. He is one of the most highly respected men of his township, and deserves all the honors which have been accorded him.

WOOD, Benjamin P., one of the enterprising agriculturalists of Pitman Township, is operating land on Section 32. He was born in Madison County, Ill., September 1, 1869, a son of T. V. and Kate J. (Nesbit) Wood, natives of Madison County, Ill., and Ohio. They were married in Madison County, Ill., and the father then bought a farm in Pitman Township, Montgomery County, east of Waggoner, and there he lived until his retirement at which time he moved to Waggoner. The Christian Church holds his membership. He and his wife had six children, as follows: Benjamin P.; Laura, who is the wife of Perry Brown of North Dakota; Janette, who is the wife of James Sharp, of Pitman Township; Minnie, who is the wife of Willie Sedentop; Lulu, who is the wife of William Whitaker; and Harry, who lives at Waggoner.

Benjamin P. Wood attended the schools of his district and also those of Bement, Ill. When he was old enough he began assisting with the farm work, and remained on the homestead until he was twenty-five years old. At that time, in 1895, he was married to Mary Sullivan, a daughter of Patrick and Rose (Kelly) Sullivan, natives of Ireland, coming to the United States when aged six and two years respectively, with parents. They landed in New York and came to Illinois about 1860. Mr. Sullivan was a farmer. He is deceased but Mrs. Sullivan lives at Raymond, Ill.

Mrs. Wood was born in Waggoner, Ill., October 19, 1873. Her education was obtained in the schools of her native place. After marriage Mr. and Mrs. Wood lived east of Waggoner, and later moved to Bois D'Arc Township where they remained until 1909, when Mr. Wood bought his present farm. He operates 320 acres of land, raising corn and hogs. Mr. and Mrs. Wood became the parents of five sons, namely: LeRoy, who is at home; Earl; Ben P., who is deceased; Glenn D. and Clinton W., at home.

Fraternally Mr. Wood is a charter member of Waggoner Lodge No. 404, I. O. O. F., and he also belongs to the Loyal Americans. In politics he is a Democrat. A good farmer and excellent citizen, Mr. Wood stands very high in public approval.

WOODIN, C. M., Mayor of Witt, and agent for the Big Four and the C. & E. D. Railroads at Witt, is one of the leading men of Montgomery County, and one who stands very high in public esteem. He was born at Burford, Ontario, Canada, November 10, 1879, a son of C. N. and Emily A. (Pettit) Woodin. C. N. Woodin was born in Ontario, Canada, a son of Alanson Woodin, whose parents were born in Pennsylvania, and his grandparents in New York state, coming of Holland-Dutch stock. His wife, Emily Pettit, was born in Ontario, Canada, a daughter of Stephen A. Pettit, also a native of Canada, as were his parents, they coming of English stock. C. N. Woodin grew to manhood in his native place and learned the carpenter trade and finally developed his business into contracting, and is still engaged in this line of business in Canada, never having come to the United States, making his home at Burford. He and his wife had five children, three of whom died in infancy, those surviving being: C. M.; and Laura E. who is the wife of E. W. Robertson, lives at Burford, Ont. Mr. and Mrs. Woodin are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he belongs to Burford Lodge, A. F. & A. M.

C. M. Woodin attended the collegiate institute at Brantford, Ont., after having taken courses in the public schools of Burford. He did clerical work for his father, and conducted a retail flour, feed and meat business at Burford, until he was twenty-four years old, when he came to Mattoon, Ill., and having learned telegraphy as a boy, he found it useful and secured a position as an operator on the C. C. C. & St. L. Railroad, remaining with this road for five years. He was then agent at Dorsey's Station, Ill. for eleven months, when he was transferred to Granite City, Ill., and after a year, in 1906, was placed at Witt, where he has since continued.

Mr. Woodin was married to Carrie Myrtle Holmes, a daughter of Richard Holmes, of Witt, and they have two children: Dorothy M., and Lawrence. Mr. Woodin belongs to Nokomis Lodge No. 456, A. F. & A. M. and Amo Lodge No. 291, I. O. R. M. In politics he is a Republican, and was elected mayor of Witt and prior to that served a term as city clerk. While living in Canada, Mr. Woodin took a course at the Royal School of Cavalry at Toronto, Canada, and was a member of the Second Regiment of Dragoons. He was selected as one of 600 military representatives to attend the coronation ceremonies of the late King Edward, in London, England, in 1905. Mr. Woodin is one of the substantial men of Montgomery County, and his personal popularity is largely responsible for his election to high office.

WRIGHT, Christopher C., a retired farmer and merchant of Chapman, Ill., and one of the honored residents of Montgomery County, was born in Fayette County, Ill., February 15, 1838, a son of Ewing and Mary (Hill) (Ludewick) Wright. Ewing Wright was born in Kentucky. He married Mary (Hill) Ludewick, who was a native of Illinois, and at the time of her marriage to Ewing Wright was a widow with one child, Francis Mallory Ludewick, who now lives in Fillmore Township. Ewing Wright was a son of Joseph Wright, who brought his family to Illinois and settled in Montgomery County where he died, having been a farmer all his life. There Ewing Wright was reared and lived until his marriage, when he moved to Fayette County, Ill., and was engaged in farming. Early a Democrat, he later became a Republican, and for sixteen or eighteen years he was a justice of the peace, taking an active part in local affairs, and becoming a member of the county board of supervisors. By his first marriage he had three children, two of whom survive, namely: Isaac, who is a retired farmer of Vandalia; and Christopher C.

Christopher C. Wright was reared on his father's farm, and attended the subscription schools of his day which were held in log cabins of the neighborhood. He remained on the homestead until he was twenty-three years old, and then began working for himself receiving for his first year's work, \$100. For another year he worked at different things, and managed to save \$300. On March 1, 1863, he was married to Margaret W. Whitten, who was born June 12, 1838, and was reared on a farm in Fillmore Township, and she also attended the primitive subscription schools. After their marriage they moved on a farm which they later bought and lived on it until 1883, at which time Mr. Wright owned 160 acres of prairie and forty acres of timberland. In 1883 he moved to Chapman and operated a general store until about 1906 when he turned the business over to his son.

Mr. and Mrs. Wright have three children, namely: Malura, who married Louisa Whitten, lives on the farm in Fillmore Township; Victor L., who is a merchant of Donnellson; and Leliah who is the wife of a Mr. Hill, lives in Fillmore Township. There are eleven grandchildren in the family, of whom the grandparents are naturally proud. The Methodist Episcopal Church holds the family membership. Mr. Wright is a member of Fillmore Lodge, A. F. & A. M. In politics he is a Democrat, and served for several terms as township collector. Desiring to witness the comfort and advancement of his children, Mr. Wright divided his estate among them several years ago.

WRIGHT, Victor L., formerly mayor and a general merchant of Donnellson, is one of the progressive business men of Montgomery County. He was born in Fillmore Township, this county, April 4, 1875, a son of Christopher and Margaret (Whitten) Wright, the former born in Fayette County, Ill., February 15, 1838, a son of Ewing and Mary (Hill) Wright; and the latter, born

in Kentucky, was brought to Illinois by her parents when she was a young girl. A comprehensive sketch of Christopher Wright is found elsewhere in this work.

Victor L. Wright was reared on his father's farm, and attended the schools of his district, remaining at home until he was twenty-three years old, during which period he made himself very useful to his parents. Becoming a telegrapher, he was stationed at Chapman, Ill. for a year, and he then conducted a general store at that point, for three years, which gave him the experience that made it possible for him to carry on the same line of business at Donnellson so successfully. When he first located at Donnellson he conducted a hotel, being so engaged until in March, 1915, when he founded his present mercantile house.

On April 2, 1899, Mr. Wright was married to Eva Towell, a daughter of Isaac T. Towell, and they have had the following children born to them: May, who died at the age of eighteen months; Etta, who is attending high school; LeRoy, who is in school; Lawrence, who died at the age of eighteen months; and Mildred, who is at home.

In politics Mr. Wright is a Democrat, and for two years was mayor of Donnellson, proving himself the right man for that important office and giving his people a wise and businesslike administration. He belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church in which he is a steward. In addition to his business, Mr. Wright owns the farm of 105 acres on which he was born, and is in very comfortable circumstances.

YOUNG, William A., one of the leading men of Montgomery County, and well known throughout the state, is living in Butler Grove Township. He was born in Grisham Township, August 20, 1836, a son of William and Jane C. (Paisley) Young, he born in Maury County, Tenn., and she in Guilford County, N. C.

In 1830 William Young came to Montgomery County, making the trip on horseback, and bought forty acres of land on which there was a log cabin. On March 12, 1832, he was married. During the Black Hawk War he served under Captain Rountree, and it is interesting to note that the man sent by the Federal government to swear in the recruits was Jefferson Davis, who later became president of the Confederacy. It may surprise some to know that Abraham Lincoln was sworn into the service for the Black Hawk War by the man who was later to set up a rival government and be abased by total defeat. William Young became a large landowner, having 1,400 acres at one time. He served for twelve years as a justice of the peace, and as a member of the Illinois Assembly from the counties of Bond, Montgomery and Clinton. He cast his first presidential vote for Andrew Jackson, as he was a Democrat. His death occurred May 6, 1900, when he was ninety years old as he was born in 1810. His wife died in 1851.

When he was nineteen years old, William A. Young entered the Hillsboro Academy, and after

a year's course there, taught school for a year. In 1858 he entered McKendree College and took a two years' course. In 1860 he began reading law at Hillsboro with James M. Davis. With the outbreak of the Civil War, however, his plans were interrupted, and on July 7, 1861, he enlisted for service in Company E, First Illinois Cavalry and was quartermaster-sergeant. The regiment was sent to Missouri and was in the Fremont campaign until the surrender of Colonel Mulligan to General Price at Lexington, Mo., September 20, 1862, when his enlistment expired. In 1862, he resumed his studies at McKendree College and was graduated in June of that year, and was then appointed deputy sheriff which office he held for two years. In 1864 he was elected sheriff of Montgomery County, and while in office planted the trees which now afford so grateful a shade on Courthouse Square.

On November 28, 1866, Mr. Young was married to Mary E. Ware, born in Montgomery County, Ill., a daughter of Obediah and Electa Ware. In 1869 Mr. and Mrs. Young moved to their present farm, where she died January 1, 1870, leaving two sons, namely: Anthony O. who was born December 25, 1868, a physician of St. Louis, Mo.; and William A., Jr., who was born November 9, 1869, who is a physician of Springfield, Ill. In 1871 Mr. Young was married (second) to Sarah Muenchuer, born in Mt. Vernon, Ohio, and she died in 1898, leaving four children, namely: Frederick, Cornelia, Charles and Eunice.

In 1892 Mr. Young was elected vice president of the State Board of Agriculture for the Seventeenth Congressional District, and served for ten years, being re-elected four times to succeed himself. While a member of the board he was appointed superintendent of the Illinois exhibit of the Board of Agriculture at the Chicago World's Fair in 1893. For three years he was superintendent of the swine department and for six years served as superintendent of the horticultural department of the Illinois State Fair. Through his vote the Illinois State Fair was located permanently at Springfield, and he was appointed as a member of the committee to lay out the grounds and locate the buildings. He was one of the organizers of the Montgomery County Farmers Institute and served as its president for many years, and he has been an active member of the State Horticultural Association, which he has served as secretary and also of the Alton Horticultural Association. He is recognized as one of the leading authorities on horticulture. His fine farm is devoted to the raising of blooded stock and fruit.

Mr. Young was married (third) to Mrs. E. J. Whiting of Kansas City, Mo., in 1899. She was born in McKeesport, Allegheny County, Pa., a daughter of Daniel G. and Emma J. Critchlow, natives of Pennsylvania. Mr. Young is a Royal Arch Mason, a strong Democrat and a consistent member of the Lutheran Church.

During all his life Mr. Young has evinced a great interest in horticulture, and the fruit produced on his farm won for him eight gold and two silver medals at the Paris, France, Exposi-

tion in 1900. The size, quality, and beautiful coloring of his apples attracted a great deal of attention and advertised this county widely as an apple growing center. It may not be generally known that within four miles of Hillsboro, Ill., are raised some of the finest and best apples in the United States and in the world. Mr. Young has been awarded many first prizes and medals which he prizes highly, from State fairs and World Expositions held in the United States. In June 1913, Mr. and Mrs. Young made the trip to Europe and visited many places of interest, and after touring Scotland, England, France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Switzerland and Italy returned home via Gibraltar, the Azores and Boston, much pleased with their experience. From notes taken on the journey a little book has been written entitled "My Trip Abroad."

ZIMMER, Charles P., one of the proprietors* of the Paisley Mill and Elevator Company, at Witt, Ill., is a substantial man and good citizen. He was born at Waterloo, Ill., January 3, 1883, a son of Philip and Elizabeth (Wall) Zimmer. Philip Zimmer was born in Germany, and came to the United States when about sixteen years old, locating at St. Louis, Mo., where he grew to manhood. He was married at Waterloo, Ill., where he was successfully engaged in the implement business, in one year making the record sale of 120 binders, and he continued in it until his death. Commencing a poor man, he became prosperous and he was at all times highly respected. For many years he was an honored member of the German Evangelical Church and of several fraternal orders. He and his wife had four children: Louis, who was a graduate of the Waterloo High school, is a teacher; Matilda, who was also graduated from the Waterloo High school is now engaged as an instructor in that school; Charles P.; and Louise, who was graduated from the Waterloo High school, is the wife of Louis Sprattler, and was a teacher before her marriage.

Charles P. Zimmer was reared at Waterloo, and attended its schools. He then learned the milling trade and was employed as manager of the Carondelet mills of St. Louis, and the Valmeyer Milling Company of Valmeyer, Ill. Later he was engaged in milling at Grand Chain, Ill. for a short time. For the subsequent three years he was in the same line of business at High Hill, Mo., and then in April, 1913, he came to Witt, where he bought a half interest in the Paisley Elevator Company, which is operated under the firm name of Ernst and Zimmer. Mr. Zimmer has practically made all he owns through his own efforts.

On November 30, 1907, Mr. Zimmer was married to Minnie Boeke, who was born at Waterloo, Ill., June 28, 1881, where she attended the public schools. Mr. and Mrs. Zimmer have three children, namely: Earl, born July 30, 1910; Raymond, born March 12, 1913; and Albert, born May 5, 1916. Mr. and Mrs. Zimmer belong to the German Evangelical Church, and he belongs to Morris Lodge No. 787, A. F. &

A. M. He is one of the directors of the Witt National Bank, of which Henry Fesser is president; Fred Pfertner is vice-president; Charles Rolston is cashier, and John Lonsberry is assistant cashier. The board of directors is composed of the following capitalists: Henry Fesser, Fred Pfertner, Charles Poland, William F. Bryce, Charles P. Zimmer, Ira Lonsberry, Homer Butler and Joseph Mitchell. In addition to his other interests, Mr. Zimmer owns real estate including the land on which his elevator stands.

ZIMMERMAN, H. H., president of the Harvel Bank, at Harvel, Ill., is a business man who has contributed materially to the city's commercial and financial prestige, and a citizen who has taken an active and leading part in matters pertaining to civic welfare. He has been connected with the institution of which he is now the head since 1900, and during a large part of this time has directed its policies. His abilities may be noted in the reputation which this enterprise enjoys among Montgomery County's banking houses. Mr. Zimmerman was born on a farm near Dorsey, Madison County, Ill., November 19, 1869, and is a son of John W. and Maria G. (Slachter) Zimmerman.

The parents of H. H. Zimmerman were born in Germany, were reared in a community near the North Sea, and after their marriage emigrated to the United States, in 1845, making the journey in a sailing vessel that took thirteen weeks to make port at New Orleans. From that city they came up the Mississippi River and located at Alton, Ill., where for one year Mr. Zimmerman was employed in a packing house. Subsequently, they hired out to a farmer, and for some years both worked faithfully and energetically, but did not seem to make any progress and became sick and discouraged. When about decided to return to their native land, they resolved to make one more effort, and with the few dollars that Mr. Zimmerman had managed to save bought a farm outfit and took up their abode on rented land. In this venture they were successful and were able before long to buy a farm in Macoupin County, where they prospered greatly. Later they purchased 209 acres across the line, in Madison County, Ill., and resided there until June 28, 1883, when they disposed of their property and moved to Harvel, where Mr. Zimmerman owned a section of land. He was one of the good citizens of his community, being interested in education and a member of the school board for thirty years, and both he and Mrs. Zimmerman were active and faithful members and liberal supporters of the German Evangelical Lutheran Church. He was first a Democrat, but in later years became a Republican. Of the family of ten children born to John W. and Maria G. Zimmerman, six are living at this time: William J., a prominent citizen and agriculturist of Harvel; John J., who is unmarried and living with his elder brother; Wade J., a retired farmer living at Harvel; Frederick J., who is the owner of an elevator at Shirley, Ill.; Ed J., who is en-

gaged in farming in Harvel Township, this county; and H. H.

H. H. Zimmerman was reared on the home farm until thirteen years old, in the meantime attending the district schools of the rural community of his birth. At that time he moved with his parents to Harvel, where he attended the high school, and subsequently took a business course at Quincy, Ill. This fitted him for a position with a wholesale hardware firm at Saint Louis, Mo., where he remained four years, subsequently becoming stenographer and secretary to a railway official in that city. Returning to Harvel, he took charge of his father's estate for a time, and then purchased his brother's share in the Harvel Bank, this being about the year 1900. He remained as bookkeeper of the institution for one year and then became cashier, a position which he held for nearly fourteen years, and finally rose to the presidency, which he now occupies. In the meantime, he had first purchased a one-third interest in the bank, later securing a one-half interest with Mr. Cook, whose share he eventually bought. Mr. Zimmerman sold a one-seventh interest to J. A. Huber, the present cashier of the institution. Mr. Zimmerman is one of the well known men in banking in Montgomery County and his present high reputation and that of his institution have been built up through years of honest and straightforward dealing. While the interests of his bank receive the greater part of his attention, he also has other holdings, being interested in the Farmers Grain Company and the Harvel Lumber Company, and also owning much realty at Harvel and in other parts of Montgomery County.

On November 26, 1913, Mr. Zimmerman married Miss Marie C. Tiemeyer, a daughter of H. J. Tiemeyer, a well known carpet dealer of Saint Louis, Mo. Mr. and Mrs. Zimmerman are active members of the Evangelical Lutheran Church at Harvel and have been liberal in their support of its movements. Politically, Mr. Zimmerman is a Republican and a party leader. He has been earnest in his desire to do his duty as

a good citizen of the community, and has served as alderman and two terms as village president.

ZOLLAR, Christian H., M. D., one of the skilled physicians and surgeons of Litchfield, and a man widely known and universally respected, was born at Murphysboro, Ill., March 10, 1877, a son of Christian H. and Sarah E. (Layne) Zollar, he born in Baden, Germany, and she in Jackson County, Ill. The father came to the United States in young manhood, locating in Murphysboro, Ill., where he conducted a shoe business, later becoming the owner of a transfer business. His death occurred in May, 1916, but the mother survives and makes her home at Murphysboro.

Dr. Zollar attended the common and high schools of Carbondale, and the Normal school at that place, and then matriculated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, St. Louis, Mo., from which he was graduated in 1903, with the degree of M. D., following which he was an interne in the Baptist Hospital at St. Louis. For six months he was engaged in practice at St. Louis, and then moved to Granite City, Ill., where he remained until March, 1914, coming in that month to Litchfield. Here he has found business and social conditions to his liking and has built up a very desirable practice, much of it being hospital work. Professionally he belongs to the Montgomery County Medical Society, the Illinois State Medical Society, and the American Medical Association.

In 1908 Dr. Zollar was married to Phillipine Hoffman, born at Millvale, Pa., a daughter of Louis Hoffman. Dr. and Mrs. Zollar have two daughters: Sarah Margaret and Christine. Dr. Zollar was confirmed in the German Evangelical Church. In politics he is a Republican. His fraternal relations are with the Masons, Elks, Eagles and Moose. A scholarly man, he keeps himself abreast of the times, and is recognized as a leader in his profession, especially in cases requiring exceptional surgical skill.

